



Annual Report

OF THE LIBRARIAN

OF

CONGRESS

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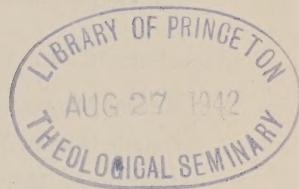
U.S. Library of Congress

Annual Report

OF THE LIBRARIAN

OF

CONGRESS



FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1941

Washington : 1942

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power "to invest, reinvest, and retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

A notable provision of the act (section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

Members of the Board, *June 30, 1941:*

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.

Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, Librarian of Congress, secretary.

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq. [*Term expires March 9, 1943.*]

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER. [*Term expires March 9, 1945.*]

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

Of money for immediate application:

"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Library of Congress."

Of endowments of money, securities, or other property:

"To the United States of America, to be administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE—*Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, and the income therefrom, are exempt from all Federal taxes.*

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OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, *Librarian of Congress*

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress Emeritus*

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

LUTHER H. EVANS, Chief Assistant Librarian, Director of the Reference Department

DAVID CHAMBERS MEARN, Reference Librarian

WILLIAM ADAMS SLADE, Reference Consultant

ALVIN W. KREMER, Keeper of the Collections

R. D. JAMESON, Administrator of Consultant Service

AERONAUTICS DIVISION, Albert Francis Zahm, *Chief*

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION, Florence S. Hellman, *Chief*

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND, Robert A. Voorus, *Chief*

DOCUMENTS DIVISION, James B. Childs, *Chief*

FINE ARTS DIVISION, Leicester B. Holland, *Chief*

HISPANIC FOUNDATION, Lewis Hanke, *Chief*

David Rubio, *Curator of the Hispanic Collection*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE, Ernest S. Griffith, *Chief*

Lucy Salamanca, *Head, Inquiry Section*

George Heron Milne, *Custodian of the Congressional Reading Rooms*

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION, St. George Leakin Sioussat, *Chief*

MAPS DIVISION, Lawrence Martin, *Chief*

MUSIC DIVISION, Harold Spivacke, *Chief*

Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, *Honorary Curator of the Stradivari Collection*

Alan Lomax, *In Charge of the Archive of American Folk Song*

John A. Lomax, *Honorary Curator of the Archive of American Folk Song*

Jerome B. Wiesner, *Chief Engineer, Recording Laboratory*

ORIENTALIA DIVISION, Arthur W. Hummel, *Chief*

Chu Shih-Chia, *Chief Assistant of the Chinese Section*

Shio Sakanishi, *Chief Assistant of the Japanese Section*

PERIODICALS DIVISION, Henry S. Parsons, *Chief*

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., *Chief*

RARE BOOK COLLECTION, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., *Curator*

READING ROOMS, Robert Charles Gooch, *Superintendent*

Harold S. Lincoln, *Custodian of the Library Station at the Capitol*

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND, Maude G. Nichols, *Librarian*

SEMITIC DIVISION, Israel Schapiro, *Chief*

SLAVIC DIVISION, Nicholas R. Rodionoff, *Chief*

SMITHSONIAN DIVISION, Frederick E. Brasch, *Chief*

William Lee Corbin, *Custodian at the Smithsonian Institution*

SPECIAL INFORMATION DIVISION, Ernest S. Griffith, *Chief*

UNION CATALOG, George A. Schwegmann, Jr., *Chief*

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

L. QUINCY MUMFORD, Director of the Processing Department

ACCESSIONS DIVISION, Philip O. Keeney, *Acting Chief (through August 31, 1941)*
John H. Moriarty, *Chief (from September 1, 1941)*

CARD DIVISION, John W. Cronin, *Chief*

CATALOG PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISIONS, John L. Nolan, *Chief*

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION, Lucile M. Morsch, *Chief*

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION, David J. Haykin, *Chief*

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

VERNER W. CLAPP, Administrative Assistant to the Librarian, Director
of the Administrative Department

ACCOUNTS OFFICE, Kenneth N. Ryan, *Accounts Officer*

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, William C. Bond, *Superintendent*

Charles E. Ray, *Chief Engineer*

Joseph E. Mullaney, *Captain of the Guard*

DISBURSING OFFICE, Wade H. Rabbitt, *Disbursing Officer*

MAIL AND DELIVERY SERVICE, Samuel M. Croft, *Chief*

PERSONNEL OFFICE, Edgar Francis Rogers, *Personnel Officer*

PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, Frederick A. Blossom, *Publications Officer*

SECRETARY, Louise G. Caton, *Secretary of the Library*

SUPPLY OFFICE, George W. Morgan, *Supply Officer*

LAW LIBRARY

JOHN T. VANCE, Law Librarian

Francis X. Dwyer, Assistant Law Librarian

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

CLEMENT LINCOLN BOUVÉ, Register of Copyrights

Herbert A. Howell, *Assistant Register (through September 30, 1941)*
William Harvey Wise, *Assistant Register (from October 1, 1941)*

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ARRANGEMENT AND USE OF THE PUBLIC CATALOG, Linn R. Blanchard

CARE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND PARCHMENTS, George L. Stout (*Honorary*)

CATALOGING, CLASSIFICATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, Charles Martel

CHURCH HISTORY, William Henry Allison (*died September 9, 1941*)

CLASSICAL LITERATURE, Harold North Fowler (*Honorary*)

CLASSIFICATION, CLARENCE W. PERLEY (*Honorary*)

ECONOMICS, Victor Selden Clark (*Honorary*)

EDUCATION, Max Lederer

FRENCH LITERATURE, Alexis St. Léger Léger

HISPANIC LITERATURE, David Rubio

INTERNATIONAL LAW, Edwin M. Borchard (*Honorary*)

ISLAMIC ART AND ARCHEOLOGY, Myron B. Smith

JAPANESE LAW, William J. Sebald (*Honorary*)

LIBRARY PRACTICE, Henry O. Severance (*Honorary*)

MILITARY HISTORY, Brigadier General John McAuley Palmer (U. S. A. Retired)
(*Honorary*)
MUSICOLOGY, Carl Engel (*Honorary*)
PALEOGRAPHY, Elias Avery Lowe, Princeton, N. J. (*Honorary*)
PHILOSOPHY, David Baumgardt
PLANNING OF THE COLLECTIONS, Harry Miller Lydenberg (*Honorary*)
POETRY, Joseph Auslander
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, William F. Willoughby
PRESIDENT'S BOOK-SHELF, Alexander Woolcott (*Honorary*)
ROMAN LAW, Francesco Lardone (*Honorary*)
SCANDINAVIAN CULTURE (Sigmund Skard
SLAVONIC HISTORY, Sergius Yakobson
SOCIOLOGY, Joseph Mayer (*Honorary*)
USE OF PRINTED CATALOG CARDS, Charles Harris Hastings (*Honorary*)

SPECIAL PROJECTS

PROJECT F. DEVELOPMENT OF INDIC STUDIES, Horace I. Poleman, *Chief*
CENSUS LIBRARY PROJECT, Jesse H. Shera, *Supervisor*
RADIO RESEARCH PROJECT, Philip Cohen, *Chief*, Joseph Liss, *Script Editor*
EXPERIMENTAL DIVISION OF LIBRARY COOPERATION, Herbert A. Kellar, *Director*
EXPERIMENTAL DIVISION FOR STUDY OF WAR TIME COMMUNICATIONS, Harold D.
Lasswell, *Chief*

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

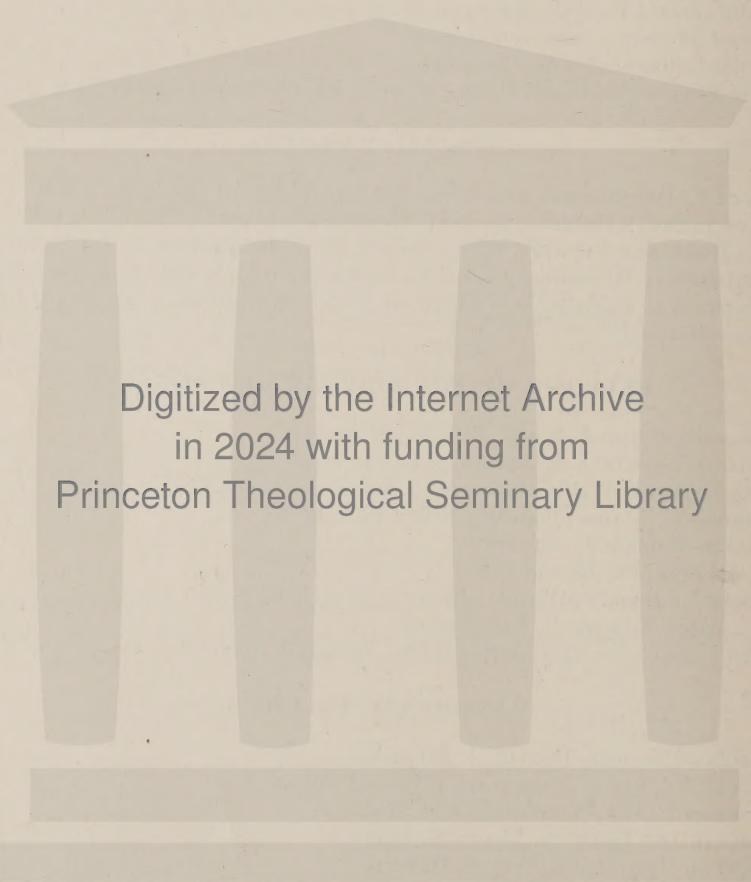
CHEMISTRY, Byron A. Soule, *Fellow in residence*
FOLKLORE, Benjamin A. Botkin, *Fellow in residence*
NAVAL HISTORY, Waldo Chamberlin, *Fellow in residence*
TECHNOLOGY, Manuel Sanchez, *Fellow in residence*
GEOLOGY, William E. Powers
LIBRARY SCIENCE, Jerrold Orne
MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY, Richard H. Heindel
POPULATION, Edward P. Hutchinson
SLAVIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES, Francis J. Whitfield

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS

AMERICAN HISTORY, Donald H. Mugridge
CENTRAL EUROPEAN PROBLEMS, Albert C. Schwarting
EUROPEAN LABOR PROBLEMS, Otto Neuburger
MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, Morris C. Leikind
MEDIEVAL HISTORY, William J. Wilson
PACIFIC BASIN, Henry H. Douglas
RADIO, Jerome B. Wiesner
SCIENCE, Rufus Suter
SPANISH LITERATURE, Carmel Sullivan

LIBRARY PRINTING AND BINDING BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Felix M. Halluin, *Superintendent* Harry Falk, *Foreman of Printing*
Arthur Leo Haverty, *Foreman of Binding*



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REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. The present report is organized upon principles of construction not recently employed in reports of the Librarian of Congress. Instead of collecting, as in other years, the reports of the various Chiefs of Division (some thirty-five in number) and presenting them in an omnibus volume preceded by a foreword, an attempt has been made to present the activities of the Library in terms of its principal functions. The attempt is made possible by the recently completed reorganization of the Library into departments established upon functional distinctions—a Reference Department, a Processing Department and an Administrative Department. The Director of the Reference Department, with the aid of the Reference Librarian and the various chiefs of division of the Reference Department, reports upon the collections of the Library, the selection of books for their increase, the reference and bibliographical work done in connection with them and the range of related activities which fall within his control. The Director of the Processing Department, assisted by his chiefs of division, reports upon the technical and procedural activities by which books, selected for purchase by the Reference Department, are secured and prepared for the shelves, together with the activities by which catalog cards are distributed to other libraries. The Director of the Administrative Department reports, with the aid of his chiefs of division, upon the administrative routines by which accounts are kept and finances handled, the building services maintained, personnel affairs conducted, etc.

This change in the form of the report is not, however, inspired solely by a desire to give its contents an organic logic they may previously have lacked. On the contrary, our principal purpose has been to produce a more expressive account of the Library's work and of the lives and activities of its staff. In great institutions the ordinary principles of mathematics are inapplicable. The whole is not the sum of the parts but something at once different and greater. To account in detail for the divisions and units which make up the

Library of Congress is not to account for the Library. The Library's magnificent collections of books and manuscripts and music and maps, its unequalled concerts of chamber music, its efficient legislative reference service, its activities in the collection of folk music, its service for the blind, its Union Catalog, its bibliographic and reference work for scholars and schools and others, its photoduplication facilities, its prints, its exhibits are not in sum total the Library. The Library itself—the Library as Dr. Herbert Putnam left it—is an institution of learning unique among the learned institutions of the world—a library having the educational facilities and the educational excitement of a great university; a university having the timelessness and the enduring integrity of a great and ancient collection of famous books. No piecemeal account of the units which compose the Library of Congress can convey a truthful impression of the great department of government which has for its end and aim the active and useful possession, on behalf of the people of the United States and in their interest, of the record of their past and of the works of intellect and art out of which their future may be created.

It is in large part, I think, because the activities of the Library have commonly been presented in fragmentary form that familiarity with its services and its essential characteristics is so rarely found, even among those who would learn of them with greatest interest. An illuminating account of the activities of the Library of Congress from year to year, could we find the means and the skill to accomplish it, would present matters of concern to almost every serious writer, every scholar and a large proportion of the teachers and professional men of the country. As it is, few writers or professional people know more about the Library than the fact that it exists. There are still many members of the most learned professions who believe that the Library of Congress is a library for Congressmen only. And the great majority of those who have some further knowledge of the institution assume that it is, as its name implies, nothing but a vast collection of stored books. I can testify, though not with any degree of pride, to the astonishment with which I learned, during my first year as Librarian, of the diversity of the Library's activities. It was an astonishment which most other writers and a large proportion of the country's scholars and professional men would have shared.

Our purpose, then, in altering the form of the Annual Report is to do what we can toward the improvement of this situation. We do not, of course, delude ourselves with the hope that we can make the annual report of the Librarian of Congress a widely or willingly read book. Certainly we have no hope that any man will read it for

enjoyment. We do, however, propose to arrive in time at a form of report which will exhibit the Library, to those who choose (or are obliged) to read about it, in living form. We propose, that is to say, to exhibit the Library in action—not what it possesses only, but what it *does* with what it possesses. It is our hope, in other words, to arrive in time at a form of report which will truly and revealingly portray the great institution we are proud to serve.

My own comments on the year just past need not be extensive. The facts which follow in the departmental reports will speak for themselves, favorably or unfavorably. There are, however, certain accomplishments which can be known only to those closely associated with the administration of the Library and which deserve notice. One, and the most important in my opinion, is the achievement of the three directors in the first year of their incumbency and in a situation which was as unfamiliar to them as to their subordinates. Dr. Evans has accomplished, with great skill and tact, a highly successful integration of that large group of the Library's activities now comprised in the Reference Department. Mr. Mumford, generously loaned to us for a year by the New York Public Library, has effected a minor—perhaps a major—miracle in the Processing Department, where he has not only administered the reorganization of the divisions involved, but directed as well the renovation and improvement of many of the basic technical procedures. In the Administrative Department a renovation of fiscal and personnel procedures under Mr. Clapp's intelligent and energetic direction has given the Library a control of its finances, its budgetary operations, its personnel operations and its housekeeping procedures generally which it has long needed, and has provided the Reference and Processing Departments with facilities and services they had never before enjoyed. And in the new and difficult book-selecting activities of the Reference Department, the Reference Librarian, Mr. David C. Mearns, has translated a broad and unfamiliar program into terms of action and result with a professional skill of the very highest order.

But it is not in the new departments alone that administrative achievements must be recorded. The Law Library and the Copyright Office, which remain as separate departments of the Library, have made notable advances in the last year under the able direction of Mr. John T. Vance, the Law Librarian, and Colonel Clement L. Bouvé, the Register of Copyrights.

Reorganization of the administrative procedures of the Copyright Office has been followed by actual savings in expenditures and it is now possible to report that the affairs of the Copyright Office are run

without cost to the government, since fees covered into the Treasury equal the entire cost of the office in salaries and supplies, *including* the cost of printing the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*. Colonel Bouv , whose report is published herewith, has given a great deal of thought to various problems presented by the interpretation of the Copyright Act and his comments will be found both interesting and illuminating. It is apparent from these comments and from certain decisions in the Courts during the past year that amendment of the Act will be necessary if the Library's collections are to be safeguarded against practices injurious to their integrity which the language of the present Act has been held to permit. Recommendations to this end will be submitted in due course to the Congress.

The Law Librarian has made notable progress during the last year in the critical analysis of the collections in his charge. A newly devised system of allotments of the Appropriation for Increase, Law, now enables him to make a reasoned and carefully considered attack upon the weaknesses and lacunae of his collections. At the same time the new reading room of the division will make its material more accessible to users and should result in a much-desired increase in circulation both inside and outside the Library. It is the Law Librarian's hope that, with these achievements behind him, he may proceed to the more adequate classification of his materials and their subjection to modern library controls.

Administrative successes, however, are impossible without the effort and loyalty of an able staff. The staff of the Library of Congress has given many evidences throughout the history of the institution of its possession of these qualities but never, I think, was its loyalty more eloquently expressed than during the past year. It was decided by the Library administration in December of 1940 that preliminary steps looking toward the safeguarding of the collections against possible air-raid damage should be taken. This decision was made, not on the ground of present danger, but on the only less persuasive ground that the collections of the Library were of such great value that they should not be subjected to *any* foreseeable and forfendable danger, however remote. It was recalled that the British Museum had taken precautionary steps as to its collections in 1935 and the Biblioth eque Nationale in the same year. It was perceived also that the preparation of the Library's collections for possible evacuation, involving as it would a selection from among some six million volumes, an equal number of manuscript pieces and a vast and unprocessed quantity of maps and music, would be a long, difficult and arduous labor.

For these reasons the staff of the Library was invited on March 20 to volunteer for overtime work in the selection of materials for special treatment in the remote event that evacuation should be required. The details of the operation are given on pages 156 to 157. The point to be made here is that 704 members of the staff volunteered, that 470 volunteers gave approximately 10,000 hours of overtime work and that the entire program as regards the general collections was carried out in a period of ten weeks with a devotion and good will which it is impossible to exaggerate or over-praise. Dr. Jerrold Orne, Fellow of the Library of Congress, who represented the Librarian in the direction of the undertaking, carried out his mission with imagination and energy, and Mr. Mearns, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Kremer, Mr. Walter, Mr. Patterson and other officers and members of the staff of the Reading Rooms gave long hours of overtime supervision. As a result, it is now possible to report that the labor of selection has been completed throughout the Library, with the single exception of the Manuscripts Division and that even there the principal part of the task has been finished. Packing equipment has been ordered and plans have been perfected for temporary evacuation of the selected materials, pending the construction of adequate bomb-proof shelters. It is hardly necessary to add that the plan as perfected contemplates continued service to Congress and the government departments through any emergency and under any conditions.

The defense activities of the Library have not, however, been limited to the protection of its own collections. A provision of law authorizes offices of the government to procure from each other, at cost, services which can be most efficiently rendered in this manner. During the past year several of the defense agencies, thus authorized, have called upon the Library to perform for them special services which they could not themselves perform without a large and costly duplication of both staff and materials. The Legislative Reference Service, while maintaining and increasing its service to its primary clients, the Members of the Congress, has been requested to establish a Defense Section which has rendered valuable service to the various emergency agencies; the Division of Bibliography has been called upon for extensive bibliographic work in emergency fields, and the work of most, if not all of the Library's units has been affected in one way or another.

In addition, the Library has housed a Rockefeller Foundation study of war time communications which has now been established as an experimental division under Dr. Harold Lasswell, and more recently the Library has been requested to establish, for the Office of the Co-

ordinator of Information and with funds transferred for the purpose, a Division of Special Information, to provide reference and research material to the Coordinator's staff. It is estimated that the Division of Special Information will number close to a hundred specialists in the history, economics, politics, etc., of the various regions of the earth, drawn from the faculties of the country's principal universities. The new division will function under the administrative direction of Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, but its reference work will be controlled by Professor William L. Langer, of Harvard, a member of the Board of Analysts of the Coordinator's Office.

Related to the defense services of the Library are its activities in the field of inter-American relations. The Library's Hispanic Foundation was established and in operation prior to the establishment of the Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations and certain other offices and agencies dealing with cultural relations between the American republics. It has therefore developed programs having objectives beyond the period of the present emergency. It has been able, however, to render considerable assistance to the official program in the inter-American field and the distinguished abilities of its Director, Dr. Lewis Hanke, have been frequently enlisted by other agencies of the government. For example, Dr. Hanke was asked to fly to Mexico City in June 1941, to arrange for the urgently necessary publication in Spanish of a history of the United States. He was requested to communicate with Latin American authorities with a view to preparing a list of Latin American books for publication in English. And he engaged in various other similar activities of which further accounts are given in the report of the Director of his department. Dr. Hanke is now on an extended trip through Latin America in the interest of the general cultural program and of the Library of Congress.

In the same field of cultural relations with the American republics, the Library was called upon during the year to undertake two tasks, one of considerable magnitude. It was asked by the office for the Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics to suggest titles of American books of various categories for translation into Spanish, and it was asked by the Department of State to prepare a list of some three to six thousand titles of works representative of the best American scholarship and writing in various fields, from which selections might be made by other powers signatory of the Buenos Aires Convention (of 1936) on the Exchange of Publications.

This latter undertaking proved to be as difficult as its brief description would suggest. The plan devised involved a rough preliminary selection in all fields by members of the Library staff, a submission of the preliminary selections to authorities in the several fields for criticism, deletion and addition, a correlation of the reports and comments thus received, a final editorial revision of the entire list and a submission of the revised list to the Department of State for comment and final determination. Secretarial direction of the undertaking was assigned to Mr. William G. Cornelius, of the staff of the Social Sciences Reference Room, who is to be warmly commended for the manner in which he pushed the work through to completion with inadequate secretarial aid and in the face of considerable difficulties of time, matter and human temperament. Thanks are also due to the American scholars and critics who were asked to review and improve the preliminary selections in their fields, and to the specialists on the Library staff who contributed hours of voluntary effort. The completed list, it need hardly be added, is, like all products of cooperative scholarship, a list which balances various opinions and to which particular opinions will (and, in the Library staff, do) take logical and understandable exceptions. We are satisfied, however, that the list as it stands represents a reasonable reconciliation of the best judgments we were able to secure.

The services of the Library to government and to the defense program have not, however, absorbed all its outside energies. The Library of Congress has always been keenly aware of its responsibilities to other libraries. During the past year it has made a definite and, we hope, practical effort to give those responsibilities more explicit form by establishing, with the aid of a Carnegie Corporation grant, an Experimental Division of Library Cooperation. The mission of the division is to explore the possibility of cooperative solution of some of the more critical library problems and to submit its recommendations to this Library and to libraries generally.

The need for such an exploratory survey is apparent to all librarians who have faced the actualities of their situation. José Ortega y Gasset described that situation in precise and eloquent terms five years ago, and the five years which have followed have only served to emphasize the accuracy of his perceptions. The book, wrote Ortega y Gasset in 1936, is an instrument to facilitate the conservation of ideas. At first it was a pure facility "and had in our life only a positive significance." Now, however, it has "turned against man" and its relation to us is complicated by a negative significance. "In all Europe there exists the impression, the reverse of that of the

Renaissance, that there are too many books." "The man of science himself warns that one of the greatest difficulties of his work is to orient himself in the tremendous bibliography of his subject." "We are in danger of living to study instead of studying to live." The political and social implications of this situation are clear: clear to Ortega y Gasset in 1936 and clearer to us who have seen in Nazi Germany the consequences of which he warned his readers when he wrote, "Do not forget that, when an instrument created by man revolts against him, society in its time revolts against that creation, doubts its efficiency, feels an antipathy toward it. . . ." What, indeed, is fascism in its social and cultural aspects but the revolt of a society against its books, its cultural inheritance and all the intellectual treasures of its past?

The central problems which plague librarians today, in other words, are not mere technical problems or professional problems. They are problems upon the solution of which much more depends than the rules of catalogers, the solvency of library corporations or the good repute of the librarian's profession. They are problems upon the solution of which depends the answer to the question whether the psychological climate of our world is to be favorable to fascism or to freedom, to obscurantism or to civilization. The failure of the cataloging process to master the increasing flood of books, pamphlets, periodicals and printed matter in general is not merely a professional failure; it is a social failure as well. And it may have consequences which no man living can foresee.

The conclusion is plain enough. Basic library preconceptions—including basic preconceptions as to what the librarian is and what responsibility he is to carry—must be reconsidered. End objectives—social objectives as well as professional objectives—must be examined. And professional techniques must be redesigned to accomplish the determined objectives in relation to the accepted responsibilities. If present cataloging techniques and operations are incapable of dealing with the increasing flood of printed matter, then other techniques and operations must be developed, regardless of the inconvenience to present technicians. If present professional training is incapable of supporting the profession's responsibilities, then broader and more exacting professional training must be imposed.

Progress in these directions, however, implies cooperative study and, in certain cases at least, cooperative action. The Experimental Division of Library Cooperation has been established to this end. On the basis of discussions with librarians throughout the country, it will attempt to formulate critical problems and to present for the

consideration of librarians facts and findings bearing upon a possible solution. Action will necessarily await the acceptance, by individual libraries or, better, groups of libraries, of concrete proposals. Dr. Herbert A. Kellar, Director of the Experimental Division of Library Cooperation, will begin this fall an extensive program of travel and discussion and his report will be submitted the following spring.

It remains to speak briefly of the domestic economy of the Library, the progress of its reorganization and the status of the more important experimental projects initiated by the present Library administration. Of the latter, the three most important in terms of Library development are the fellowships of the Library of Congress, the Radio Research Project and the Recording Laboratory, the first and last made possible by grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the second by the Rockefeller Foundation. Full reports of all three will be found in the report of the Director of the Reference Department. My own impression is that the work accomplished in each case justifies the cost and effort. The principal duties of the Fellows of the Library of Congress are to prepare qualitative bibliographies in their special fields, to analyze the Library's collections in these fields and to prepare recommendations for purchase, both present and future. The Fellowships have proved in their first year their usefulness in these several directions, as well as in reference work and general criticism of Library activities. It remains to be determined whether the Fellows, returning to their universities, will provide the Library of Congress with the increasing liaison with American scholarship throughout the country it so pointedly needs. It is already apparent, however, that the fellowships are an improvement upon previous comparable experiments and it is believed that further experience will make them even more useful to the Library than they have been. The retiring Fellows are apparently unanimous in the opinion that the fellowships have been valuable to them in terms of familiarity with the Library, familiarity with government and opportunities for scholarly work.

The Recording Laboratory, though not yet in full production in its principal undertaking, the manufacture and sale at cost of recordings from the Library's collections and particularly from the collections of the Archive of American Folk Song, has already demonstrated its tremendous potentialities of usefulness in connection with the processing and manufacture of several series of transcriptions produced by the Radio Research Project, and in other directions. Whether the Laboratory's revolving fund will prove to be as adequate to its needs as the similar revolving fund of the Photoduplication Service, it is

impossible as yet to say. Much will depend upon the extent of the demand for phono-copies. There is, however, no question whatever of the excellence of the equipment, the technical skill of the engineering staff or the usefulness of the Laboratory to the Library in its present practices and future plans.

The Radio Research Project stands in somewhat the same relation to its work as does the Recording Laboratory. It has produced a nationally broadcast series of programs aimed to inform listeners of some of the less known aspects of the American record as deposited here and it has prepared transcriptions of programs based on bibliographical work and on our collections of folk-songs which have been widely heard, but it is impossible as yet to say which of its services will prove most valuable or on what permanent basis its services can or should be established. A year (actually a half-year of organized work) is a brief period in which to test the possibilities of an undertaking as extensive as this in a field as new. One thing, however, is clear even at present. The effectiveness of radio as a means of communication between a people and the record of their own past, their own history, is demonstrable and has, in part, been demonstrated by work already done.

The discrimination and skill of the trained historian and the precision and patience of the printed book will always remain the finest instruments of interpretation between the living generation and its past. But the use of fine instruments is limited by their quality—precise and skillful readers are not much more numerous than precise and skillful writers. What is needed in our time is the kind of communication between the living generation and its past which was provided, in a smaller world, by spoken tradition and verbal myth. It is at least conceivable that radio may provide human and more or less dramatic forms appropriate to our necessities which will approximate, if they do not equal, the human and dramatic representations which gave our predecessors so close and inward a hold upon their past.

If such forms are produced, or can be produced, their usefulness to librarians will be obvious. To master the book, as Ortega y Gasset rightly says it must be mastered, it is necessary to reduce the vast proliferating mass of printed verbiage to human proportions. That end can be accomplished, broadly speaking, in two ways—one, by perfecting technical controls of the masses of printed matter so that trained users—scholars and others—may make their trained selections with the least mechanical expenditure of time; the other, by seizing, under the proliferating mass, the essential forms of living speech and living thinking and dragging them clear for living men to see.

One is a technical labor, the other is a popularizing labor, a vulgarizing labor. One is the labor of the inspired cataloger or bibliographer, the other is the labor of the inspired anthologist—the anthologist, not of poems only or of pages, but of human thought. Both labors are, or must become the proper labors of the librarian in the contemporary world. And radio may well be an instrument by which one of them will be accomplished.

Quite obviously, the brief experiment thus far conducted in the Library of Congress provides no answers to ultimate questions such as these. But it will in time provide indices. At least it has compelled us to think closely, and with a sense of immediate and practical necessity, about questions we might otherwise have postponed or put off altogether. "The earth," wrote Thomas Jefferson, "belongs always to the living generation." The same thing is true of the past. The past belongs always to the living generation and the true task of the librarian is to make the title good in truth as well as in theory—to make the ownership bear fruit.

Of the progress of the reorganization of the Library much is said in the reports of the Directors of Departments. The basis of reorganization, it need hardly be stated, is the action of Congress in the two appropriation acts for fiscal 1941 and fiscal 1942. I have acknowledged elsewhere the Library's indebtedness to the sympathetic and understanding consideration of its problems by the committees of House and Senate over these two years. It is a pleasure, therefore, as well as a duty, to report in some detail upon the progress these acts have made possible.

The best basis from which to measure accomplishment is the report of the so-called Librarian's Committee made in June 1940. This was a committee of distinguished librarians who were invited to advise us upon the solution of our problems, particularly in the Processing Department, and to make recommendations with reference to particular measures of improvement. The services of the committee were made available by a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and its report was submitted shortly after the appropriation act for fiscal 1941 was passed. Although the report itself was treated, for obvious reasons, as a confidential document, the affirmative recommendations were published in General Order No. 1010, dated January 19, 1941, which reported progress made to that date.¹

¹ See pages 25 to 30.

Today, a year, more or less, after the submission of the committee's report, all committee recommendations accepted by the Library administration are in effect, with the following exceptions:

Central Serial Record.—A final plan has been adopted after considerable study, visible file equipment has been purchased and a unit of four members has been established. So far only a few hundred cards have been made, but one or two additional staff members will shortly be assigned.

Library of Congress manuals.—Work on sectional manuals is well advanced in the Processing Department and on Divisional manuals in the Reference Department. The staff manual and the manual of legal provisions are also in process. The general manual for public use will not be drafted until divisional manuals are completed.

Short Cataloging.—The report of the Director of the Processing Department describes the status of this recommendation.

Statistics of accessions.—Little progress can be reported. A committee appointed to study the entire question found itself unable to attack the problem in the time at its disposition. The Accessions Division was instructed to keep a count of titles and volumes beginning July 1, 1941, but the difficult question of a new count of holdings to replace the distressingly inadequate count maintained since 1902 has not yet been approached.

Individual work records and computations of processing costs.—Here definite progress has been made. New work record forms, expressing both units of work performed and time devoted to each operation or process, have been composed for most of the units in the Processing Department. Newly devised monthly statistical sheets will provide totals which will be recorded and tabulated by the new I. B. M. equipment now at our disposal. It should shortly be possible, therefore, to know with some precision the labor cost of each operation per unit of work.

Staff News Bulletin.—A staff publication has carried a certain amount of valuable information but the work, done on an out-of-hours basis, is necessarily inadequate. The need for such a bulletin is increasingly more evident.

Cataloging of Books in Arrears.—In a sense this problem is insoluble under present cataloging practices and with the present staff. Various plans are under discussion.—Action in prospect in the Processing Department is described in the Director's report.

Classification Schedule for Law.—The present arrangement of the Law Library, based as it is on the rough-and-ready arrangements of small working law libraries, is inadequate now that the Law Library of

Congress has become a great legal research library. It has, therefore, been recommended by the Librarian's Committee and by officers of the Processing Department that a classification schedule for law be developed. This work will shortly be undertaken.

Begging Policy.—One of the Library's great needs is a positive and actively administered policy in the encouragement of gifts. The Processing Department has gone as far as it can with the means at its disposal and it is now planned to establish a Gift Office in connection with the Reference Department.

Cataloging Rare Book Collection.—Here again the solution of an important problem is made difficult by the lack of staff and by time-consuming techniques. To catalog the entire collection fully according to existing methods for rare book cataloging would be a long and exceedingly expensive task. There is also serious doubt whether the results of rare book cataloging as at present accomplished are worth the cost. Moreover, the existing catalogs and lists of the Rare Book Collection contain fairly complete records of all material housed there with the exception of the Russian Imperial Collection, which was never cataloged, the collection of Manuscript Plays, which is now being listed, and a selection of items from "reserve storage" made some years ago. No further action looking toward general cataloging is contemplated at this time.

The recommendations of the Librarian's Committee are not, however, the sole measure of progress. My first effort as Librarian of Congress was to attempt to secure more adequate salary levels for Library employees. The Appropriations Committee which considered our estimates in this regard recommended an attempt to secure a general reclassification of the Library staff by the Civil Service Commission and the commission willingly complied. The work of the commission's examiners, however, has been retarded by the increased burdens imposed upon them by the defense program and, though the reclassification of the Administrative Department and of the Card Division and the Legislative Reference Service is nearly complete, no reports have as yet been made. Meantime, the inferiority of Library salaries to comparable salaries elsewhere in government puts the Library in a critical situation which may, with rapidly increasing resignations, become dangerous. The Civil Service Commission is sympathetically aware of this situation and is giving such aid as it can.

Within the Library, employee relations have been put upon what is believed to be a sound footing by the issuance of a General Order (No. 1014), recognizing the right of employees to organize and pro-

viding clear and simple procedures for the presentation and hearing of grievances. The Library administration has willingly received union complaints and union suggestions for the correction of unsatisfactory working conditions, etc., and has found union cooperation helpful in numerous instances. As one example among many, work standards were established in the Card Division after conferences, arranged at the suggestion of one of the Library locals, between the staff and the administration of the division. Nothing in the experience of the Library of Congress thus far would indicate that the characteristics of library work remove it from the proper field of union organization. On the contrary, responsible and responsibly led unions would seem to be able to play as effective a role in the organization of a great library as anywhere else.

It is pleasant to close this commentary with an acknowledgment of the Library's indebtedness in many directions. One of the first of these is its indebtedness to its appropriation committees and to the Congress for the appropriation of additional funds for increase of the collections and particularly for the purchase of the Herndon-Weik Collection of Lincolniana. It is not usual, we are aware, to include acknowledgment of the public benefactions of the Congress among the private gifts for which the Library annually expresses its gratitude, but the acquisition of the Herndon-Weik Collection is so important an addition to our collections, and the Congress itself—and particularly the House Library Committee and the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate—played so large a part in the purchase that mention of the circumstances and of our appreciation may perhaps be permitted.

In the same way, a word of appreciation of Congressional generosity in connection with the Ezra Winter murals in the South Reading Room of the Annex may be permitted. These murals, originally planned on a different theme, were reconsidered immediately after my appointment and were redesigned as a memorial to Thomas Jefferson. This alteration in the plan was made possible solely by the sympathy and patience of the Joint Committee on the Library. The result, I think, justifies the committee's concern. Jefferson was, of course, the spiritual begetter of the Library of Congress, as well as the creator of its first collection. Prior to the execution of these murals, there had existed in the Library no impressive recognition of that fact. Mr. Winter's work, completed during the summer of 1941, stands as an eloquent and noble acknowledgment of the debt owed by the Library of Congress to its true founder.

The Library is enriched yearly by a great number of gifts, both

of money and of materials, from private benefactors or from the learned foundations. While an annual report does not, of course, provide space for a complete record of the gifts of books, the gifts of money, presented to effect the accomplishment of specific purposes, are recorded in the tables presented later in this report, on pages 316 and 326. Among our private benefactors, Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Whittall, to whom the Division of Music owes so much, have continued to enable us to provide concerts of chamber music which would otherwise be far beyond the Library's means. It is to these two benefactresses that thousands of men and women throughout the country owe their opportunity to hear by radio or directly the finest chamber music of our time. It is to them also that the Library of Congress owes its unchallenged position in the field of chamber music.

During the year just past, however, Mrs. Whittall has enlarged her usual gifts to us in several directions. It was her generosity which made possible the concerts given in connection with the Library's celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment—a celebration (described at length in the following reports) which will be remembered by all those who admire the great contribution of the Negro race to the culture of the republic and not least its contribution in the arts of music. It was also Mrs. Whittall's generosity which enabled the Library to acquire the magnificent Stonborough collection of composers' manuscripts described on page 120.

Of the Library's many other benefactors, too numerous to name, particular mention should be made of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, whose generosity provided a series of readings by American poets of very great interest and of a possible significance far beyond their immediate effect. Contemporary American poetry, little known in Washington and rarely recognized by agencies of the federal government, was honored in the persons of four of its most distinguished figures, Carl Sandburg, Robert Frost, Robinson Jeffers and Stephen Benét. Some hundreds of Washingtonians turned away at the doors for lack of room would seem to bear witness to the sincerity of the tribute.

The Departmental reports which follow provide information regarding changes in the staff of the several divisions during the year. The following recent changes, however, require notice here.

On July 1, 1941, Dr. William Adams Slade, previously the Chief Reference Librarian, was appointed Reference Consultant. Mr. David Chambers Mearns, who had been Superintendent of the Reading Rooms since 1937 and who has during the past year organized,

in consultation with the Chief Assistant Librarian, the various reference services, was appointed Reference Librarian of the Library of Congress. The Chief of the Book Services, Mr. Robert Charles Gooch, who had been charged with the centralized oversight of all the reading rooms, assumed new duties as Superintendent of the Reading Rooms. On the same day, Mr. Alvin Webster Kremer was appointed Keeper of the Collections. As special assistant to the Superintendent of the Reading Rooms, he aided in the establishment of a central custodial agency having physical supervision and care of the materials in all departments and divisions of the Library.

Mr. John H. Moriarty was appointed chief of the Accessions Division on September 2, 1941. He was, from 1935 to 1938, librarian of the Cooper Union, New York, and had been in charge of all technical processes, including the Order Division and Cataloging Division of the Library of Columbia University, since 1938. Mr. Philip O. Keeney, who during the past year served as acting chief of the Accessions Division, has been appointed librarian and bibliographer of our Division of Special Information.

It is with a keen sense of regret that I report the loss of Dr. William Henry Allison, Consultant in Church History, who died on September 9, 1941 in his seventy-first year. Dr. Allison was appointed to the consultantship in 1930, after having taught church history at Pacific Theological Seminary, Franklin College, Bryn Mawr College and Colgate University. In 1931, while he was a member of the Library staff, Dr. Allison was joint editor of *A Guide to Historical Literature*, which was published under the sponsorship of the American Historical Association, in cooperation with the American Library Association. He was universally admired for the qualities of scholarship and humanity which he brought to his work.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH,

The Librarian of Congress

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1941.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LIBRARIAN'S COMMITTEE: PRESENT STATUS

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY STAFF:

IT SEEKS appropriate to inform the staff of the Library at this time as to the action taken by the Administration of the Library upon the recommendations of the Librarian's Committee. The reorganization of the Library upon the basis of the Report of the Librarian's Committee, and of the reports of committees chosen from the staff, has already begun to produce gratifying results and a more detailed statement of the various decisions made would seem to be in order.

As the staff is aware, the procedure adopted in connection with the recommendations of the Librarian's Committee was to submit the Report to members of the staff having a particular interest in the various matters considered by the Committee, asking them to comment upon the Committee's findings. The result was a body of intelligent, imaginative and extremely helpful criticism and suggestion for which the Administration of the Library is deeply grateful. One of the greatest achievements of the Committee's admirable Report was the body of comment it elicited from the staff.

As would have been expected, the various recommendations of the Committee met varying degrees of acceptance in the final decisions made after this body of comment had been studied. Certain recommendations were accepted at once and without question. Others were rejected. Still others are held for further consideration. Moreover, as the Committee anticipated, further study has necessitated changes in many of the recommendations. The Committee said:

"The survey necessarily has been impressionistic; it has not probed deeply into many questions which obviously call for more complete analysis. This qualification is so important that we believe it should be attached to any excerpt or quotation made from this report in order that too great authority may not be attached to any specific statement or recommendation of the Committee."

Below are listed certain of the more important recommendations, together with the action taken thus far, or the action proposed to be taken upon them.

OBJECTIVES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The objectives of the Library of Congress have been discussed in a number of meetings of Chiefs of Division, Consultants and others, and are formulated in the Annual Report of the Librarian for the Fiscal Year 1940. This action was undertaken at the suggestion of Commissioner Flemming of the Civil Service Commission. Commissioner Flemming's suggestion involved (1) the formulation of objectives for the Library as a whole; (2) the breakdown of Library objectives into departmental objectives and divisional objectives and eventually into sectional objectives and the relation to objectives of individual jobs. As soon after January 1 as possible, the Directors of the Departments will call meetings of departmental officers to carry out this program and it is hoped that divisional and section discussions will follow as rapidly as possible. These discussions can be of the greatest use in connection with the reclassification of the Library which will start shortly after the beginning of the new year.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARY

The recommendations of the Librarian's Committee follow the proposals presented in the Statement of the Librarian of Congress in Support of the Supplemental Estimates for Fiscal 1941, as presented to the Congress in January, 1940. General Orders already issued have carried out the departmentalization foreshadowed in the Statement. The Library has been divided into an Administrative Department, a Reference Department and a Processing Department. The Chief Assistant Librarian is Director of the Reference Department, the Administrative Assistant to the Librarian is Director of the Administrative Department and the "Coordinator of the Processing Divisions" is Director of the Processing Department.

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS ON THE GENERAL LIBRARY STAFF

Administrative and research assistants to the Directors of the Processing Department and the Administrative Department will be provided when the possibility presents itself.

IMPROVED SUBJECT DEPARTMENTALIZATION WITH ALLOTMENT TO EACH SUBJECT DEPARTMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR INCREASE

The appropriation for increase has been allotted to subject departments and responsibility for the various Departments has been allocated to Chiefs of Division, occupants of Chairs, Fellows of the Library of Congress, Associate Fellows of the Library of Congress, etc.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SELECTION OF STAFF MEMBERS TO BE PLACED UPON A CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The present system of posting positions to be filled places responsibility for the selection upon the Chief of the Division or unit in question, subject to the approval of the Director of the Department and eventually to the approval of the Librarian of Congress.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

A Publications Officer has been appointed with control and custody of the Library's publications both as regards storage and distribution and with responsibility for the printing of new Library publications. An Advisory Committee on Publications has been established to authorize the publication of proposed works and to provide editorial supervision of the manuscripts in preparation. The Committee's proposal for the control of Library publicity and information about the Library has not yet been acted upon.

CONTROL OF BOOK SELECTION

Control of the selection of books has been assigned to the Director of the Reference Department who has assigned to the specialists in the various fields responsibility for recommendations in their fields.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY READING ROOM

Such a Reading Room has been established in accordance with a longstanding plan in the South Reading Room of the Annex. The Committee's recommendation in this connection that the Smithsonian Division turn over its record work to the Division of Accessions is under study in connection with the Committee's

proposal for the establishment in that Division of a serial record section to record all accessions of periodicals, documents, serials, etc., etc. A similar recommendation as regards the Division of Documents is under consideration in the same manner.

ESTABLISHMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS OF A NATIONAL CENTER OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

This proposal of the Committee is one of many proposals originating inside and outside the Library looking toward the establishment of a Division of Library Cooperation. This proposal has been discussed at meetings of librarians and will be further discussed at such meetings. The Librarian has expressed the willingness of this Library to establish such a Division if libraries and learned societies desire it and if funds can be found by private grant.

SERIAL RECORD SECTION IN THE DIVISION OF ACCESSIONS

As noted above, this matter is under consideration by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The problem presented is one of the principal unresolved problems of the Library, not only in itself but because numerous decisions in other directions hang upon it. The Committee appointed to discuss this matter will devote all possible time to this problem immediately after the beginning of the new year and will prepare its recommendations for the earliest possible submission.

ALL DIVISIONAL CATALOGS TO BE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

The relation of the Processing Department to divisional catalogs presents also a difficult problem but a problem which may be deferred for future consideration when more pressing problems are resolved. No further divisional or unitary catalogs will, however, be established without the approval of the Librarian who will act upon the recommendation of the Director of the Processing Department.

CARD DIVISION TO BECOME A SALES AND DISTRIBUTION AGENCY FOR PRINTED CARDS AND TO RELEASE BOOK SELECTING AND CATALOGING FUNCTIONS TO PROPER AGENCIES

This is largely accomplished and will shortly be completely effected.

ADMINISTRATIVE POSITION OF THE BINDING DIVISION

The place of the Binding Division in the organization of the Library depends in large part upon the conclusions reached as to the establishment of a central serial record and the centralized accessioning of documents, periodicals, etc. Decision on this problem will follow shortly upon decision as to the central serial record.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MANUALS

The proposal that new Library manuals be issued is approved in principle and is under discussion as to method. It is desired that there shall be a general manual for the public and for the information of the newcomers to the Library, a series of divisional manuals, a staff manual or personnel manual, a manual of legal provisions affecting the Library of Congress, and a master manual listing conditions of gifts and other obligations imposed upon or assumed by the Library of Congress

otherwise than by statute. The general manual will state, first, the objectives of the Library, giving in this connection a brief history. It will describe the organization of the Library, the various parts of the organization and what each part does—what services it performs and where it is located. It describes further the Library's collections and holdings in terms of the more important areas of the collections. It gives the location of all Reading Rooms, lists hours of opening, etc., locates the catalogs and describes their use and lists the services in the way of personal assistance, etc. which the Library is equipped to give. The divisional manuals will be working manuals describing the organization of the division, its routines, its sections and relation to each other, etc. Mimeographed sectional manuals in greater detail will be provided for each section. The staff manual or personnel manual will contain all regulations, rules and other information of interest to members of the staff. The desirability of a personnel directory will be discussed by the Publications Committee. The manual of legal provisions affecting the Library of Congress is in process in the Law Library. The master file of conditions and obligations imposed upon the Library otherwise than by law will be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Library in consultation with the Accounts Officer and the Advisor to the Librarian in Legal and Investment Matters.

DEVELOPMENT OF A WORKING PROGRAM FOR SHORT CATALOGING

This is approved in principle and responsibility has been assigned to the Director of the Processing Department.

INTEGRATION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE WITH ACTIVITIES OF THE PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

A Committee has considered this problem and a report is in process.

STATISTICAL CONTROLS: ADEQUATE STATISTICS ON ACCESSIONS

Miss Morsch, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Keeney and Mr. Kremer have been appointed a Committee to study this matter with a view to presenting recommendations for action prior to July 1, 1941. Involved are two questions: 1. An accurate count of the number of titles and of the number of volumes in the Library of Congress to replace the last count (of volumes only) made in 1902. 2. Accurate statistical controls of annual accritions.

WORK RECORDS OF INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANTS

The keeping of such records is approved in principle. Procedures will be discussed within the various departments and the Directors of the three Departments will agree among themselves upon a common practice for the entire Library.

COST RECORDS OF OPERATIONS

The Committee's recommendation that cost records of operations be kept is approved in principle and the Administrative Assistant to the Librarian is charged with the study of the means by which costs may be estimated and a study of what records should be kept and where.

THE CARD DIVISION TO ATTEMPT TO INFORM LIBRARIES OF ITS SERVICES, ETC.

The proposal is approved in principle and the Chief of the Division is engaged in a study of means.

STUDY OF CONTROL OF GROWTH OF CARD STOCK

The necessity of studying this problem has long been admitted in the Library. Application may be made to a Foundation for a grant to carry out the project.

CUT IN PRINTING COSTS BY BETTER CONTROL OF COPY

This and related proposals are approved in principle and studies are now going forward in the Processing Department.

LARGER DISCOUNTS ON PURCHASES

This suggestion is approved in principle and the Acting Chief of the Division is engaged in a study of possibilities.

SPECIAL EFFORTS TO RUSH CATALOGING OF NEW AMERICAN BOOKS

The proposal is approved in principle and is under study in the Processing Department.

STAFF NEWS BULLETIN

The desirability of such a bulletin is recognized and efforts are being made to see whether an existing staff publication will undertake the duties. The Administrative Assistant to the Librarian is in charge of these negotiations.

SPECIAL SIMPLER CARDS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES

This problem relates to the problem of short cataloging and is, therefore, reserved for future study.

DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEM OF SHORT CATALOGING AND STUDY OF MODIFICATIONS IN FORM AND FULLNESS OF CATALOGING

This proposal is approved in principle and a study of ways and means is now going forward in the Processing Department.

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO RECRUITING OF QUALIFIED PERSONS FOR THE STAFF—PARTICULARLY PERSONS HAVING HAD TECHNICAL TRAINING

This matter has been covered by General Orders already issued.

EMPHASIS UPON DISTINCTION BETWEEN CLERICAL AND PROFESSIONAL WORK: RECOMMENDATION THAT GREATER USE BE MADE OF CLERICAL GRADES: RECOMMENDATION THAT CLERICAL WORK ASSIGNED TO PROFESSIONAL GRADES BE REDUCED

Greater use of clerical grades has been made in the reorganization of the Processing Department and job analysis in connection with reclassification will be used to decrease clerical work now performed by professional grades wherever reduction is possible.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STAFF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY

This has been accomplished and a General Order issued.

CATALOGING OF BOOKS IN ARREARS

The Director of the Processing Department is proposing a plan for dealing with the Library's arrearage of books, etc.

TRANSLATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE FOR LAW INTO SYMBOLS AND ASSIGNMENT OF LAW CLASSIFICATION TO THE PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

This suggestion is approved in principle, and methods will shortly be studied in consultation with the Law Librarian.

POSSIBILITY OF TEMPORARY CATALOGING TO RELIEVE CARD PRESSURE IN COPYRIGHT OFFICE AND FACILITATE WORK IN PROCESSING DEPARTMENT. ALSO GENERAL RELATION OF COPYRIGHT PROCEDURES TO PROCESSING IN MUSIC DIVISION, DIVISION OF MAPS, ETC.

This whole matter is under discussion, and recommendations will be made by the Director of the Processing Department.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTIVE BEGGING POLICY IN CONNECTION WITH ACCESSIONS

Approved. The Library should have in the Reference Department an officer well informed as to manuscripts of contemporary writers, new publications not apt to be deposited through Copyright and collections of old material scattered throughout the country. It will be the duty of this officer to correspond actively with persons from whom gifts might be secured and it will be the duty of the Division of Accessions to take over after negotiations have reached a point of agreement and to actively facilitate the transfer of gifts to the Library. The very greatest importance is attached to this problem to which the Director of the Reference Department will give active attention. The Library of Congress, as the library of the people, should secure very much larger quantities of valuable material by gift than it has ever secured in the past.

MORE ACTIVE CONTROL OF ACCESSIONS OF COPYRIGHT MATERIALS

A Committee representing the Reference and Processing Departments has this problem under study and will make further recommendations in this regard.

CATALOGING OF BOOKS IN THE RARE BOOK ROOM AND TRANSFER OF CERTAIN READING ROOM CATALOGS TO THE RARE BOOK ROOM

This matter is under discussion and recommendations will be made by the Directors of the Reference Department and the Processing Department, in conjunction with the Curator of the Rare Book Collection.

TRANSFER TO THE PROCESSING DEPARTMENT OF THE CATALOG OF BOOKS IN HEBREW, YIDDISH, SLAVIC, ETC.

This matter is deferred for future consideration. The problem of transliteration in connection with Slavic entries is, however, under present discussion and consideration of the cataloging of the Slavic collection is going forward.

Detailed recommendations as to the internal organization, procedures and techniques of the Processing Department are for the most part eliminated from the above as are also certain recommendations and suggestions which have not been acted upon affirmatively. Omitted also are a number of recommendations and suggestions of particular concern to single officers or members of the staff and, therefore, communicated to them by personal memoranda.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH,

January 14, 1941

The Librarian of Congress

Reference Department

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

THE Reference Department was established at the beginning of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report. The Director and his colleagues take pleasure in presenting herewith an account of the major developments of the first year of the Department's history.

Objectives

In the Librarian's Annual Report last year the objectives of the Library of Congress were stated in clear and precise terms. The greater part of that statement is applicable to the Reference Department, though many of the activities necessary to the realization of its terms are the responsibility of other departments and offices of the Library, including the Law Library.

The objectives of the Library fall into two groups, relating specifically to *maintenance of the collections* and *service of the collections*. The collections are maintained in terms of the anticipated needs of three classes of users: first, members of Congress; second, officers and agencies of the Federal Government; and, third, the general public—all comers from all places. The selection of books for the Library's collections is made upon the basis of the anticipated needs of these three classes of users in the order given. The application of the Canons of Selection, developed from this statement of priorities, is primarily the responsibility of the Reference Department. A statement of the Canons and of actions taken under them is given in Chapter III.

The *service of the collections*, the other major objective of the Library of Congress, also is largely the responsibility of the Reference Department and its various divisions. The principles governing this important area of the Library's activities are given in precise terms in Chapter II.

Establishment of the Department

The Reference Department was established by General Order 964, issued by the Librarian on June 29, 1940, after conference with the Chiefs of the Divisions included in the Department. The fields of responsibility of the Department, exclusive of the Law Library, were defined as follows: (1) the reference functions of the Library, (2) the servicing of books to readers, (3) the book-selecting function of the Library and (4) the care and custody of books on the shelves. The Department was charged with responsibility for providing means by which these functions of the various divisions grouped into the Department may be "integrated, simplified and made more effective." It provides them with a central agency "solely concerned with their development and their most effective operation" within the organization of the Library.

General Order 964 specified details as to certain functions of the Department:

"As regards the reference and book-selecting functions of the Reference Department, the administrative system established should achieve the following results: (1) It should assign responsibility for reference work and book-selecting in the various fields of knowledge to those officers of the Library and members of the Library staff having competence in the particular fields. In fields in which no officer of the Library has particular competence members of the staff interested in these fields will be encouraged to participate in the work of selection and reference. (2) It should establish a system of routing of reference problems to the persons to whom responsibility for the various fields has been assigned. (3) It should establish a system for the initiation of recommendations for book purchases by the members of the Library staff responsible for the various fields of knowledge. (4) It should assure the systematic examination of publications, book reviews and special articles in the various fields, with a view to the prompt origination of recommendations for purchase of new books in these fields. (5) It should provide means by which the collections may be analyzed with a view to building want lists and developing a rational and affirmative policy of book acquisition."

As regards services to readers, the General Order indicated that the Department should include a central agency "having oversight of all the reading rooms of the Library with only those exceptions and modifications which prove, in practice, to be necessary." The position of Chief of the Book Services was set up for this purpose.

The custodial function was placed in the hands of a Keeper of the

Collections, as the agent "having the physical custody and care of all materials in all departments and divisions of the Library with only such exceptions and modifications as may, in practice, prove necessary."

In terms of units of Library organization, the Reference Department was defined to include the following:

The Reading Rooms (including the Service for the Blind)	Division of Manuscripts
Division of Aeronautics	Division of Maps
Division of Bibliography	Division of Music
Books for the Adult Blind	Division of Orientalia
Consultant Service	Division of Periodicals
Division of Documents	Photoduplication Service
Division of Fine Arts	Rare Book Collection
Hispanic Foundation	Division of Semitic Literature
Legislative Reference Service (including the Congressional Reading Room and the State Law Index)	Division of Slavic Literature
	Smithsonian Division
	Union Catalog

The Department was defined to include also the Consultants and any consultant services and scholarly services which might be set up, including the Fellowships of the Library of Congress.

The General Order indicated that the Reference Department could not be "fully organized and established" until provision should be made by Congress for an Assistant Librarian in Charge or until some alternative arrangement should become possible. In the meantime a preliminary scheme of organization was established for an experimental period. The Department was set up, therefore, by the detail on a part-time basis of the Director of the Legislative Reference Service as the officer in charge and of the Superintendent of the Reading Rooms as his associate. Two ranking assistants in the Reading Rooms were designated to the positions of Chief of the Book Services (Mr. Robert C. Gooch) and Keeper of the Collections (Mr. Alvin W. Kremer).

Development of the Organization

In quarters formerly occupied by the Division of Bibliography, located just north of the Union Catalog, the Department began functioning on July 1, 1940. By the assignment of personnel from various divisions, principally the Reading Rooms, a staff was gradually built up to assist the Director and his associate. Four months later, the Director was relieved of his duties as Director of the Legislative Reference Service, appointed Chief Assistant Librarian and assigned to serve as Director of the Department.

Formerly, the Chief Assistant Librarian, as the principal assistant to the Librarian, operated in all the fields of activity of the Librarian. On the occasion of filling a vacancy in this position on November 1, 1940, a vacancy occasioned by the death of Martin Arnold Roberts, whose loyal and noble services were recorded by the Librarian in last year's Annual Report, the Librarian redefined the position to be that of Director of the Reference Department. The Director is responsible to the Librarian for the effective organization and administration of the Department and its constituent divisions and other units, subject to the general regulations and procedures established by the Librarian and the Administrative Department.

On July 1, 1941, the Superintendent of the Reading Rooms, Mr. David C. Mearns, who had served as the Director's associate throughout the year, was appointed to the position of Reference Librarian. Thus it became possible to recognize in organizational terms the practices which had grown up during the year as to the division of major responsibilities between the two principal officers of the Department.

The Director's duties, though not described in detail in any written statement, may be summarized as follows: (1) He directs the activities of all units of the Library except the Law Library, which give service to Members of Congress, Government agencies, scholars and other readers, and the interlibrary loan service; (2) he directs the activities of the divisions and other units of the Department having to do with the care and custody of books and other library materials, and such processing activities as are carried on in the Department; (3) he interprets the needs of the Department to the Directors of the Administrative and Processing Departments and sees to the enforcement within the Department of approved regulations and procedures adopted by the other Departments; (4) he recommends the addition or elimination of activities on the part of the Department or its constituent units; (5) he recommends items for inclusion in the Library's budget covering the Department and its constituent units; (6) he approves, vetoes or amends recommendations to the Librarian arising from within the Department relating to personnel, travel, etc.; (7) he is the last appeal in labor relations short of the appeals board and the Librarian and (8) he is Acting Librarian in the Librarian's absence.

The Director's associate, who became Reference Librarian on July 1, 1941, is Acting Director of the Department in the Director's absence. His duties were briefly stated by the Librarian in the personnel memorandum describing the position, as follows: "To be chief reference librarian of the Library of Congress and upon his own responsibility with occasional consultation with the Librarian and the

Chief Assistant Librarian, to select books and other materials for addition to the collections of the Library of Congress; to promote and conduct its reference service; and to give personal attention to research problems of a complex and difficult nature."

The Reference Librarian thus concentrates his attention upon the selection of material for the collections of the Library and the direction of the service of the divisions upon reference inquiries. In addition, however, he advises and assists the Director in almost all the Director's activities. Directing as they do different activities of the same divisional staffs, they work in close cooperation.

During the year covered by this report the Keeper of the Collections, though theoretically an officer of the Department charged with the physical custody and care of the collections in all departments and divisions of the Library, necessarily gave his attention principally to the classified collections administered by the Reading Rooms Division. Under the general direction of the Superintendent of the Reading Rooms, he was responsible for the withdrawal and replacement on the shelves of books and other materials from the collections administered by the Reading Rooms Division. He performed other functions in relation to the location and shelving of materials administered by other divisions, the shelf inventory of collections in the Manuscripts Division, the survey of unprocessed or partially processed materials in the Library, etc. Upon his transfer on July 1, 1941, to the new position in the Department, it became possible for him to assume the duties originally contemplated by General Order 964. A more precise enumeration of his duties will be included in next year's report.

The fourth departmental position worthy of special mention is that of Chief Clerk. Upon the establishment of the Department a year ago, Miss Mary H. Richardson was assigned from the Reading Rooms Division to be its secretary. In this capacity she performed responsible duties in establishing the routines of book selection, the handling of reference correspondence and other activities of the Department. The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1942 made possible Miss Richardson's appointment as Chief Clerk of the Department. In this capacity she performs the duties just mentioned, and in addition assists the Director, the Reference Librarian and the Keeper in many of their administrative relations with the Chiefs of Divisions and other officials within the Department and conducts certain of the routine relations between the Department and officers of the Library in other Departments, such as the Personnel Officer, the Chief of the Accessions Division and the Administrative Assistant. She gives instructions to

the secretarial staffs of the divisions and other units of the Department as to the keeping of records, the preparation of correspondence, etc.

On July 1, 1941 the staff of the Department, exclusive of the Consultant Service and the assistants attached to it, included the following additional personnel: the Reference Consultant, a correspondence clerk, an allotment clerk, four secretarial assistants, two stenographers and one messenger.

The burden of work upon the staff of the Department during its first year was heavy. With the increased personnel authorized for the current fiscal year and the major problems of organization resolved, it appears likely that it will perform its functions with effectiveness and distinction. The lack of sufficient subordinate executive personnel will, of course, continue to be felt, but improved procedures and increased understanding of responsibilities and routines by the staff of the Department and the staffs of the divisions will no doubt serve to decrease somewhat the administrative work demanding the attention of the Director, the Reference Librarian and the Keeper of the Collections.

The permanent positions in the Reference Department and its constituent divisions during the fiscal year 1941 numbered 427 from appropriations provided by the Congress for the administration of the Library. In addition, there were during all or a part of the year, twenty-eight positions established by means of transfers of funds from other government agencies, exclusive of a transfer of \$15,000 from the Department of Justice for the brief employment and training of a large number of persons by the project studying war-time communications. From gift funds the Department had the services of seventy-three persons during all or a portion of the year.

For the fiscal year 1942 the Librarian requested the Congress to make seventy-three additional positions available to the Department. Of these thirty-two were granted, or an increase of approximately seven per cent in the number of permanent positions. Five of the new positions had been previously carried on gift funds.

The Divisions of the Department

The individual divisions of the Department are well known and they have well recognized, though not unchanging functions. Within the areas of jurisdiction of their respective divisions, the Chiefs of Division have a large responsibility, involving both technical and administrative work. They have a wide range of discretion and much scope for

imagination and initiative. The status of the divisions in the structure of the Library has not been substantially altered by the establishment of the Reference Department, except in their relation to the Librarian. The staff of the Department is merely an instrument by which the Librarian is enabled more adequately to direct and integrate the activities which in theory he has always controlled but which in recent years he was unable to control effectively through sheer excess of the burden of work imposed upon him.

A number of significant changes occurred during the year affecting individual divisions. The Chief of the Aeronautics Division became a part-time officer and deputed many of his administrative responsibilities to the Assistant Chief, Mr. Randers-Pehrson. The Division continued its efficient course in performing work of great importance and increasing volume. The number of employees was unchanged during the year.

The Division of Bibliography was little changed, except that it was moved from its quarters north of the Union Catalog to space on the south side of the main building, from which space it was later removed to make room for the expanding Legislative Reference Service. It is now comfortably housed in Room 28, basement floor of the main building. The number of employees remained the same as before.

Books for the Adult Blind had an increase in personnel by the temporary appointment of one clerical assistant near the end of the fiscal year. For the first time in its history it has had a full-time Director. The Division moved from space now occupied by the Radio Research Project and the Recording Laboratory to Room 28 and thence to the Northeast Pavilion on the basement floor.

The Documents Division has had the great good fortune this year to secure adequate quarters for the first time in its history. The east side, south, of the first floor of the main building, including the pavilion, was made available to it late in the calendar year 1940. The pavilion and a considerable portion of the curtain are used for offices and working space for assistants, and the remainder for a Documents Reference Room, with desks for investigators and shelves for a documents reference collection. Adequate deck space is being made available on Decks 31, 32, 33 and 36 to care for the materials administered by the Division. This makes possible the more orderly operation of the Division's many complicated processes. Personnel was made available in the current appropriation to keep the Reference Room open until 10 p. m. Many personnel changes took place during the year, partly because of the nine new positions made available by the appropriations for fiscal year 1941 and partly because of

resignations. Because of its great arrears of material and the magnitude of its collecting, processing, bibliographical and reference activities, the Division requires increased personnel, some of it at the higher professional levels.

On September 1, 1940 there was established in the Documents Division the Census Library Project, for the purpose of assisting in the collection of census materials and the provision of more adequate reference service in relation to demographic subjects. Mr. Jesse H. Shera has served as supervisor, with a secretarial assistant assigned by the Bureau of the Census.

No significant changes of function, space or personnel have taken place during the year in the Fine Arts Division. The appropriation act for the current fiscal year made provision for only one of the two assistants hitherto available through private funds to administer the Historic American Buildings Survey drawings and photographs and the Archive of Early American Architecture.

The Hispanic Foundation took on new activities and pushed forward vigorously with others, as is set forth in detail in Chapter II. No space changes were made, except that plans were finally decided upon to reconstruct the two alcoves nearest the charging desk to accommodate the Hispanic Catalog now in course of preparation. There were numerous changes in the personnel of the Division, particularly in regard to the persons employed on gift funds. The Foundation has a staff of eight persons paid from appropriated funds, plus a maximum of thirteen paid from transferred funds and gift funds. Although the Division occupies the same space as previously, many of the assistants carried on their bibliographical and research work in other parts of the Library buildings.

The two members of the Indic Studies staff served throughout the year. As indicated in last year's annual report, Dr. Poleman completed his extensive travels in India, securing many important materials for our collections and establishing contacts which should prove highly important for future acquisitions. Dr. Hartmann continued her work of cataloging Indic materials and rendering reference service on that important and growing collection, particularly materials in little-understood languages. The staff continued to occupy Studies 42 and 43 on Deck A.

The year was in many ways the most remarkable year in the history of the Legislative Reference Service. At the beginning of the year it became possible to complete certain organizational plans, thanks to the twenty per cent increase in appropriations. The Assistant Director, Mr. Gilbert, was relieved of much of the burden of work

formerly falling upon him and was placed in the Director's office to assist in the difficult administrative work of the Service. The group formerly working under his immediate supervision was organized into the Inquiry Section, with Miss Lucy Salamanca in charge. Certain reference assistants formerly under Mrs. Blachly's supervision were transferred to the Inquiry Section and the staff of the Reference Files Section was increased, with Mrs. Blachly in charge. In addition, Mr. Manning, formerly in charge of the Bill Digest Section, was confirmed in his new position as head of the Economic Research Section. This section engages in the more advanced type of research, particularly in economic and financial matters. Its staff was increased during the year and further increase is contemplated.

The Bill Digest Section underwent changes in personnel, largely because of loss of assistants to higher-paid positions elsewhere and because of military leave, and also had its range of activities increased to render service to the defense agencies and to supervise the indexing and servicing of certain classes of constantly used Congressional documents. Mr. Radigan, who had served for some time as acting head of the section, was confirmed in that position at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The Federal Law Section continued unchanged as to functions and personnel.

A few changes in personnel in the lower grades took place in the State Law Index Section. The year witnessed the development of new activities designed to render the fine technical work of the section more immediately useful. The biennial index of state legislation for 1939-40 went to the printer early in July 1941, several months ahead of the usual schedule. The new service of issuing timely mimeographed summaries of legislation enacted during the sessions of the 1941 state legislatures should prove very useful. Dr. Griffith, the vigorous, able and imaginative new Director of the Legislative Reference Service, and Miss Stewart, head of the section, are to be commended on the fine progress made in expanding and speeding up the work of indexing state laws. The staff has cooperated well in making the new experiments successful.

Early in the fiscal year officials of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense conferred with the Librarian concerning the services which the Library of Congress could furnish to the Commission. The Librarian offered full cooperation in the loan of library materials, the provision of special research and bibliographical services, the assignment of personnel to special duties, etc. The Legislative Reference Service engaged in such extensive activities that

eventually it became necessary, early in the administration of Dr. Griffith, to establish the special Defense Section. To a considerable extent the costs of the special services rendered by this section are covered by reimbursements from national defense funds. The defense agencies have thus been given a quality and a range of reference and research services which would have been very difficult to secure elsewhere and impossible to secure except at greatly increased cost.

The personnel changes in the Legislative Reference Service during the fiscal year were numerous, affecting perhaps a majority of the employees. The net result is a much more satisfactory situation, particularly because of the promotions made from within to fill vacancies and the addition of a number of able young assistants.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the Congressional Reading Room, formerly a part of the Reading Rooms division, was incorporated into the Legislative Reference Service. Later in the year the Browsing Collection was transferred from the Map Division pavilion to the Congressional Reading Room. The service of the Room has been integrated with the Inquiry Section, to the advantage of both.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that, shortly after the convening of the 77th Congress, the Director of the Legislative Reference Service became sponsor for the Congressional Secretaries Club and assisted in the planning of its meetings, many of which were held in the Coolidge Auditorium.

The Manuscripts Division remained in its old quarters but had the happy experience of working on detailed plans for its early transfer to the third floor of the Annex. The personnel changes were of little importance, though four positions formerly temporary were made permanent. Two new positions made available for the current fiscal year, taken in connection with the transfer to more adequate quarters in the Annex, should enable the division to effect certain measures of reorganization and improvements in its services which have long been recognized as desirable.

The Maps Division has had a quiet year, as far as space changes, personnel changes and alterations of procedures and functions are concerned. Plans have been made for moving the division to the Annex, but these plans can be effected only in terms of new appropriations yet to be requested. The early filling of an order for new map cases will relieve the pressure on present facilities for filing maps.

The Music Division has undergone important changes during the year. The space occupied and the staff have been increased considerably, making feasible a reorganization of the division's services.

The Archive of American Folk Song has been provided with adequate quarters. The Recording Laboratory, established by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, has been installed and equipped in space adjoining the division, of which it is a part. The Radio Research Project, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, though not a part of the Music Division, is housed in quarters adjacent to the Archive and the Laboratory.

The division's reading room has been enlarged, the catalog has been more conveniently placed and more adequate facilities for special investigators have been provided. The administrative offices have been grouped in the northwest pavilion on the basement floor and the room formerly occupied by the Chief has been released to the Personnel Office.

The work of the division has been organized into two major sections, processing and reference. Dr. Leonard W. Ellinwood, formerly of the Music Department at Michigan State College, was appointed to direct the processing work and Mr. Richard S. Hill was assigned to the direction of the reference work. The new positions allowed by the appropriation act for 1941 were filled as follows: one assistant in charge of processing, one processing assistant, one reference assistant, one secretarial assistant and one messenger. Other personnel changes during the year were minor.

The Orientalia Division continued during the year without marked change in personnel, organization or functions. The space available to it was somewhat enlarged during the year.

The Periodicals Division underwent a marked change in personnel in the lower grades, primarily because of military leave and promotions to other positions within the Library service. The additions to the staff made possible by the 1941 appropriation act would have made the work of the division much easier, had there not been such a phenomenal increase in the demands made upon it. This increase is related in detail in other parts of this report. The division did not change its organization during the year and underwent no changes as to space accommodations.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the Photostat Service of the Library, including its equipment and personnel, was transferred from the former Chief Clerk's Office to the Photoduplication Service. Certain increases in personnel were made possible by the revolving fund, created by a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation. The accommodations remained the same as before. There were no changes in organization, functions or principal personnel, though certain policies as to services were more clearly defined.

Early in the current fiscal year the positions of Chief and Assistant Chief of the Rare Book Room were established, in addition to the position of Curator. Mr. Goff was promoted to the position of Assistant Chief. Since the position of Chief has not been filled, Mr. Goff serves also as Acting Chief. Mr. Houghton, the Curator, has been obliged to curtail his services to us for the present, but will continue his general oversight of the affairs of the division.

During the year under review, Mr. Mearns, Superintendent of the Reading Rooms, served practically full-time as associate head of the Reference Department, though he maintained his connection with the Reading Rooms and performed many of his regular duties in relation to them. As pointed out above, Mr. Gooch served during the year as Chief of the Book Services, in which capacity he was responsible, subject to the supervision of Mr. Mearns, for most of the activities of the Reading Rooms, except the activities of the deck attendants. The Keeper of the Collections, Mr. Kremer, supervised the deck attendants and assumed certain other duties in regard to the location, preservation, etc., of the Library's collections. Upon his promotion on July 1, 1941 to the new position in the departmental office, his position in the Reading Rooms became available for the full-time use of that division. Mr. Gooch became Superintendent of the Reading Rooms with the elevation of Mr. Mearns to the position of Reference Librarian.

The Reading Rooms division expanded its services by the establishment on February 1, 1941 of the Social Sciences Reference Room, in the long room on the east side, north, of the main floor, with day and evening service. Twenty-nine study tables are available for assignment to investigators. The South Reading Room of the Annex was converted into the Science and Technology Reference Room, under the direction of the division but operated in cooperation with the Smithsonian Division.

The division has suffered greatly by personnel changes. During the year 158 vacancies occurred in the 167 positions in the division. Appointments made from outside the Library numbered sixty-seven, in nearly all cases to positions in the entering grades, those by transfers from other divisions of the Library numbered nine. Promotions from within the staff of the division numbered eighty-two. The training problem involved in inducting such a large number of persons into the complicated services of this division, the very heart of the Library, was one of large dimensions. The well merited promotions made possible by such a large turnover naturally had a salutary effect upon staff morale.

One of the important services which the Reading Rooms division attempts to give, but is unable on account of the limited staff to give adequately, is advice to readers on the use of the Public Catalog and the Union Catalog. These instruments of access to the holdings of the Library—and, through the Union Catalog, to the holdings of other libraries—are very large and exceedingly complicated to employ. The pressure of work at the central desk in the Main Reading Room is such that assistants are frequently unable to assist readers in this regard. Some improvement in the situation was effected during the year by the creation of a Consultantship on the Arrangement and Use of the Public Catalog. Mr. Linn R. Blanchard, who holds this position, has been able to perform important service during the portion of his time available for this purpose. It remains highly desirable, however, to have additional assistance in guiding the public, and also in training staff members, in the use of the catalogs.

The Reading Rooms gave expanded and expedited services to the defense agencies and arranged for assignments of personnel to assist in certain defense library operations.

With the assistance of the Documents Division and the project for the study of wartime communications, the Reading Rooms division directed the development of a collection of specialized materials relevant to the progress of the present war. Shelved in the east alcoves of the Science and Technology Reference Room and administered with a view to its usefulness to the government, the war collection includes a selection of publications from the pamphlet collection and the classified collections and a miscellany of materials from the countries at war.

Because of a keen appreciation of the very heavy burden of work which falls upon the staff of the Reading Rooms division, the department has attempted to assign elsewhere a portion of the miscellaneous reference correspondence customarily referred to it. The division remains, however, the most appropriate agency to give service on many types of inquiries and its burden of work in this field will no doubt continue to be heavy.

The Service for the Blind, nominally a section of the Reading Rooms division though actually quite autonomous in its operation of supplying reading material for blind readers in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, continued throughout the year in its same quarters with the same staff of six persons.

The two members of the Semitic Division staff served throughout the year, with the occasional services of an additional assistant.

Increased demand for materials in the custody of the Slavic Division, particularly Russian materials of the Soviet period, have directed attention to the Library's weakness in processing and servicing these materials and also the weaknesses in certain of its holdings. Mr. Whitfield, Fellow of the Library of Congress in Slavic Languages and Literatures, devoted a considerable portion of his period of service with the Library to plans for remedying these deficiencies. During part of the period he was aided by Dr. Sergius Yakobson, a European Slavic scholar whose services were made available to us through the generosity of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars and the Rockefeller Foundation. Noteworthy progress was made in filling gaps in the collections and in working out plans for the reorganization of the procedures and services of the division. Certain of the contemplated measures must wait upon the provision of additional personnel and also the working out by the Processing Department of a program for cataloging the arrears of Slavic materials.

The Smithsonian Division continued with approximately the same staff throughout the year. Its new quarters on the west side of the South Reading Room of the Annex have aided in the efficient working of the division. The Science and Technology Reference Room, which the division assists in maintaining, is building up a reference collection in technical and scientific fields.

Sunday opening has continued under the supervision of Mr. Voorus, formerly Chief Clerk and now Chief of the division of Books for the Adult Blind.

The Union Catalog underwent little change in personnel and has remained in the same space. The discontinuance during the year of the assistance from the local Work Projects Administration in the preparation of added entries to the Union Catalog has forced the temporary abandonment of this important program.

The Fellows, Associate Fellows and Displaced Scholars

In establishing the Resident Fellowships of the Library of Congress, the Librarian provided the Reference Department with resources of talent additional to the talent which it could command by other methods, for employment in the important work of studying the deficiencies of the collections and recommending purchases for the elimination of these deficiencies. It was expected that the Fellows would also aid in the handling of difficult reference problems in their fields of concentration.

In announcing their establishment, the Librarian indicated that the fellowships would be "filled by young scholars from the faculties of universities and colleges who will spend a year in the Library on leave from their institutions." The Carnegie Corporation, in making the funds available, acted from a conviction "that American cultural institutions can be greatly strengthened if scholars will accept a responsibility for the holdings of the national library and if the national library will accept a responsibility for the instruction of scholars in the services it is prepared to render."

The Fellows of the Library, when they reported on September 1, 1940, were placed under the administrative supervision of Mr. Raymond D. Jameson, Consultant in Comparative Literature, who had assumed certain responsibilities in connection with their selection and also in connection with the other consultant services of the Library. It soon appeared desirable to designate Mr. Jameson Administrator of Consultant Service. The Consultant Service actually operates in very much the same way as a division, though it has not been formally constituted as an administrative unit of the Reference Department. The Administrator and the Fellows occupy study rooms in the Annex.

The Fellow of the Library of Congress in Modern European History, Dr. Richard H. Heindel, of the University of Pennsylvania, gave his attention primarily to nineteenth and twentieth century European history. Recommendations were made concerning the arrears in processing the materials of the Library, particularly foreign dissertations and the pamphlet collection. Dr. Heindel emphasized the Library's obligations in the matter of reporting more fully on its acquisitions of recent materials from the warring nations and of preparing more extensive bibliographical releases. During a portion of the year he served part-time as executive secretary to the Committee on the Conservation of Cultural Resources.

Dr. Edward P. Hutchinson, of Harvard, Fellow of the Library of Congress in Population, is a graduate of Bowdoin College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In addition to his duties in connection with surveying the Library's holdings in population literature, Dr. Hutchinson completed a guide to the official population data and vital statistics of Sweden. For a period of several weeks he was loaned to the National Resources Planning Board to survey the research in relation to population which is now conducted by Federal departments and agencies.

The Fellow of the Library of Congress in Romance Languages and Library Science, Dr. Jerrold Orne, was graduated from the University

of Minnesota and the University of Chicago. He was actively engaged in library work in several public and university libraries before coming here. While Dr. Orne's primary efforts were devoted to the evaluation of our holdings in his special subject fields, he rendered valuable aid on a part-time basis in the capacity of Special Assistant to the Librarian in coordinating the activities incident to the emergency safeguarding of the collections. Dr. Orne was also instrumental in establishing the Library Science Reading Corner in the North Reading Room of the Annex. To be found there is the best of recent library professional literature, situated where the staff may easily consult it.

Dr. William E. Powers, of Northwestern University, Fellow of the Library of Congress in Geology, devoted his energies to surveys and evaluations of our collections in his field. He prepared a highly selective bibliography of geological literature, and tested the adequacy of our holdings in the field of geology. He also prepared a checklist of our holdings of periodical literature in the field of geology.

The Fellow of the Library of Congress in Slavic Languages and Literatures, Mr. Francis J. Whitfield, of Harvard University, prepared a bibliography of Polish Belles-Lettres of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and various want lists. He made exhaustive studies of the problems of cataloging and servicing the materials administered by the Slavic Division. His suggestions have proved very helpful. He also engaged in allocating to the proper divisions the collection of books secured by Mr. Vinokouroff upon his visit to Alaska a year ago.

The Associate Fellows of the Library of whom eight were selected from the Library's staff and two from the personnel of the Work Projects Administration, were appointed by the Librarian on November 1, 1940. Those from the Library staff were: Henry H. Douglas, for the study of the Pacific Basin; Morris C. Leikind, Medicine and Biology; Donald H. Mugridge, American History; Otto Neuburger, European Labor Problems; Albert C. Schwarting, Central European Problems; Carmel Sullivan, Spanish Literature; Jerome B. Wiesner, Radio. Those from the Work Projects Administration were: Benjamin A. Botkin, Folklore, and William Jerome Wilson, Medieval History. During the current year Dr. Botkin will serve as a Fellow in Residence.

In addition, through foundations interested in promoting cultural activities in this country, the Library has had the benefit of the specialized knowledge of five refugee European scholars. They were Dr. David Baumgardt, Philosophy; Dr. Max Lederer, Education; Dr. Sigmund Skard, Scandinavian Culture; M. Alexis St. Léger Léger, French Literature, and Dr. Sergius Yakobson, Slavic History. Though most of these scholars served only during a portion of the year they

made important contributions to our knowledge of the collections. Certain of these are recorded elsewhere in this report.

New Projects

Significant additions to the organization of the Reference Department were made during the year in the establishment of the Radio Research Project and the Project for the Study of Wartime Communications. The Recording Laboratory, also added during the year, has been referred to in connection with the Music Division; the Defense Section of the Legislative Reference Service and the War Collection have likewise been described above.

On September 5, 1940 the Rockefeller Foundation made available to the Library of Congress two fellowships in radio research. On January 1, 1941 this arrangement was liquidated and in its place a grant was made for the establishment of the Radio Research Project for a one-year period. The following staff was employed and served during the remainder of the fiscal year: a chief, an editor, a script writer, a secretary, a stenographer and a consultant on folk song and folklore. The remainder of the fund is available for the employment of script writers for individual tasks, travel, etc. The work performed by the project is described in Chapter V of this report.

The technical work of the project is subject to the supervision of a committee of staff members and eventually of the Librarian. In routine administrative matters it functions under the Director of the Department. Its programs are developed in direct consultation with the Librarian.

In November 1940 the Library established a project for the study of wartime communications, with particular reference to their political content. The project was originally established for seven months on a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. It has since been renewed for a year by another grant from the same source. Since the close of the fiscal year covered by this report, the project has been created a division of the Reference Department with the title, Experimental Division for the Study of Wartime Communications.

CHAPTER II

SERVICE OF THE COLLECTIONS

Objectives

THE primary obligation of the Reference Department is, of course, *the service of the collections* of the Library. It is, further, the effective coordination of those services through an aggressive departmental administration which minimizes the physical separation of staff and collections and calls into action the collective resources and energies of the department to meet the numerous demands made upon it. Within the department, no division can function without dependence on, and vital relation to, other divisions. Each may perform its duties to a considerable extent independently of the others; all must proceed in terms of the Library's objectives and the department's program for the highest degree of effectiveness.

One basic and inherent obligation, from which its foremost canon of service derives, distinguishes the Library of Congress from other great research libraries. Its fundamental interest is service to Congress; its major effort is directed toward more effective performance of that service. In striving toward this objective, the administration is establishing standards of divisional practice, and those services which cross divisional boundaries are now more efficiently integrated through departmental organization. By bringing under one administrative head the divisions which maintain and develop the services of the general and special collections of printed books, the collections of maps, manuscripts, music, fine arts, etc., and by augmenting the research resources of the staff through the appointment of specialists in areas connected with legislative problems, the Library has been able to develop a more thorough and satisfactory service to Congress.

To a degree subordinate only to that in which the Library undertakes research and reference projects for Members of Congress, it renders to offices and departments of the government similar and comparable services which the staffs of those offices and departments are themselves unable to perform. It further cooperates with other government agencies by placing study facilities at the disposal of their representatives and by making available to them the scholarly services of the staff. The notable increase in the use of the Library's

facilities by, and in the loan of materials to, other government libraries demonstrates the growing dependence upon our resources. In particular, the successful response of the Library to urgent demands from the new defense agencies and from the executive departments and independent offices engaged in various phases of the defense program attests the degree to which the Library can implement and extend its services in time of crisis.

In the third category of service the circulation of materials has also been great. To universities, learned societies, other libraries and the public the staff has rendered every routine and reference service compatible with its obligations to the Federal Government. The collections and the procedures involved in serving its governmental constituency are involved also in serving this larger group.

Study facilities have been placed at the disposal of investigators engaged in scholarly research. To graduate students space has been allotted for reserving materials requisite to the preparation of their dissertations and theses. To the general reader in the various reading rooms all services consistent with the obligations to other groups have been rendered. To all who have required special assistance, the staff has responded to the limit of its abilities.

The Crisis Service of the Reference Department

Within recent weeks the Library of Congress has been described as a "fortress of the intellect." However grandiose that phrase may be, it is certain that the times have imposed new responsibilities upon us and that new potentialities of our resources have been discovered. Outstanding, of course, have been the crisis services initiated in response to the national emergency. These have taken varying forms and have served varying purposes, but from them has sprung a new realization of the importance of research in the conduct of government and the direction of international affairs. Significant of this realization is the establishment of an Experimental Division for the Study of Wartime Communications and the projected organization of a Division of Special Information to service the recently established Office of the Coordinator of Information. But not only have new divisions been set up with the aid of grants from foundations or the transfer of appropriations from other government agencies; the entire department has felt the impact of a world in arms.

Statistically, reports for the past year indicate a circulation in excess of 2,300,000 items. Approximately 400,000 readers have been served. Reports were prepared in connection with 20,000 reference

inquiries received by mail. Books were sent on loan to 232 government libraries in Washington and to 1,186 libraries outside the District of Columbia. The Legislative Reference Service handled 12,070 requests for information and research assistance and the Congressional Unit in the Reading Rooms responded to 33,938 orders for books. The Division of Bibliography distributed a total of 4,345 pieces of mail in response to requests for its lists.

The Legislative Reference Service has found it necessary to establish a Defense Section, organized to render special types of assistance to Congress and to defense agencies on subjects connected with the national emergency. At its head is Mr. Leifur Magnusson, for many years the director of the Washington branch of the International Labour Office. It is financed largely by a transfer of funds from the Office for Emergency Management. Its services lie chiefly in the field of bibliographical documentation and information of the type found in books, periodicals, foreign and American documents, newspapers and even memoranda to be located only in the files of governmental agencies or in the records of public institutions. In addition, it is frequently called upon to abstract important articles and supply translations of foreign documents and other materials. Inasmuch as the Legislative Reference Service maintains fairly complete indexes to federal and state legislation, citations and digests are always available or can be prepared without undue delay. The principal bibliographical function of the new section consists in examining daily the incoming stream of material of all kinds and recording in mimeographed lists, issued twice a week, those references which seem likely to prove of interest. Not only are the acquisitions of the Library of Congress scrutinized for all references related to defense, but also the accessions of the many special libraries in Washington are reported.

At the request of Senator Thomas, of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, for a compilation of material to aid in the formulation of legislative policy with respect to strikes in defense industries, the Legislative Reference Service prepared a comprehensive statement of basic data, together with the facts as to the extent, duration and severity of strikes and the causes therefor, as well as a summary of federal and state laws and decisions which define the rights and status of labor in so far as they relate in any way to strike situations. Published as Senate Document No. 52 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, First Session, and consisting of 299 pages, this report was prepared within a period of six weeks.

In the early days of the defense program, the Legislative Reference Service initiated a daily mimeographed edition of its Digest of Public

General Bills introduced in either House of Congress. Amplified digests, sometimes extending to several mimeographed pages, are prepared of bills of outstanding importance in the defense situation, such as the selective service bill, various tax bills, etc. In another series the Legislative Reference Service has issued mimeographed summaries of references on national defense published in the Congressional Record and the Federal Register. The issues in all of these series are delivered to the Office for Emergency Management during the afternoon of the day that the printed materials on which they are based become available. Within recent months there has been initiated another service which digests and reports those committee hearings which are concerned with the emergency.

The Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense (subsequently the Office for Emergency Management) has, since January 1941, provided funds for a special assistant in the Reading Rooms to respond to its requests for books and general information. In addition to this, two members of the Library of Congress staff were detailed to the Commission library during the early months of its existence, to organize its interlibrary loan system. An assistant from the Legislative Reference Service served in the Commission's library throughout the fiscal year to aid in reference and liaison work with the Library of Congress.

The Division of Bibliography has assisted the Commission, as well as its successor, by supplying a large number of bibliographies, including many which had been prepared in connection with problems arising from the first World War, and in cooperation with it and other defense agencies has prepared new lists on such subjects as priorities, civilian defense, military training for national defense, industrial mobilization, the effect of war on the cost of living, Western Hemisphere defense, camouflage, and safety at sea.

Among the mimeographed lists prepared during the year are the compilations devoted to elementary books on industries essential to the defense effort. At the request of the American Library Association, the staff assembled references on construction and maintenance of automobiles, blacksmithing and forging, blueprint reading, electricity, engines, foundry work, machine-shop practice, mechanical drafting, pattern-making, radio, sheet-metal work, shop mathematics, tool-making and die design, welding, and woodworking. These are short, annotated lists, intended for wide distribution to high schools, trade schools and individuals.

At the request of the Assistant Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, references were recorded on additional subjects: plastics.

shipbuilding and watchmaking. Copies of these lists have been distributed to officials and private agencies, to the supervisors of industrial education in the states and territories, and to the Army Air Corps Library. As a result of wide publicity given by the American Library Association, the demand for these lists has been very great. At the suggestion of Mr. Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, and with the cooperation of military and naval experts, the Chief Bibliographer, Miss Hellman, compiled a select and annotated list of military manuals, which was published as one of the American Library Association's series of bibliographies on national defense, under the title, "Military Training for National Defense," in the *Booklist* supplement for March 1941.

The British Ministry of Information has in course of preparation a number of educational leaflets on the United States, in connection with which the Library has supplied documentary photographs for use as illustrations, also official publications, factual data and lists of references on such subjects as American aid to Britain, American regions, biographies of great Americans, California cities, historic towns and immigrants on the Atlantic seaboard, life in the small town in the United States, the making of the nation, the Middle West, the Mountain States, the Old South, Texas, and transcontinental transportation.

The first of a projected series to be known as Cooperative Bibliographies has been issued. It is a *Bibliography of Tanks and Other Track-laying Vehicles*, compiled by Douglas W. Bryant, senior library assistant in the Technology Department of the Detroit Public Library.

In the summer of 1940 a conference sponsored by the American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, the Library of Congress and the Library Service Division of the Office of Education was held in New York City to consider library research facilities for the emergency. As a result it was determined to issue as promptly as possible a *Guide to Library Facilities for National Defense*. The Librarian of Congress sent to approximately 200 selected general libraries and more than 400 special libraries a letter requesting certain detailed information about their collections. On the basis of the responses to this inquiry, the American Library Association was able to publish a preliminary edition within six months, followed by a second edition eight months later.

For the President's Committee on Relief Agencies we assembled reports and miscellaneous publications relating to the relief of refugees from the Nazi-occupied territories.

Representatives of government agencies concerned with defense have availed themselves of the facilities of our study room service, among them being twenty-two investigators from Congressional committees, twenty-six research assistants from the military and naval establishments and 108 employees of other executive offices. To these must be added a large group from the House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration.

The Division of Orientalia has aided Congress and many of the Federal Departments by preparing special information on the Far East and by translating important documents.

The Division of Maps was asked to indicate the limits of the Western Hemisphere and photostat copies of a map prepared in the Division during the year were sent to nine Senators and members of the House of Representatives. The basis on which the limits of the hemisphere had been drawn was, in addition, explained to several other members of Congress, certain newspaper correspondents and inquirers from the executive departments. It is interesting to observe that a number of these inquiries arose from the need to interpret certain laws of the United States which distinguish between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. The Department of Justice, for example, sent one of its officers to discuss the problem as to whether American Samoa is in the Western Hemisphere; the reply was in the affirmative. The problem grew out of the Nationality Act of October 14, 1940, which permits the naturalization of races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere. Of course one of the most important reasons for knowing the precise limits of our hemisphere was the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 7, approved April 10, 1941), a caveat to European and Asiatic countries concerning any attempted acquisition of territories within this hemisphere by non-American powers. Moreover, the Military Training and Service Act of September 16, 1940 prohibits the employment of certain classes of men inducted into military service beyond the limits of this hemisphere; the Act of September 26, 1940 permits the Export-Import Bank of Washington to make loans for marketing products of countries located within this hemisphere; the Act of November 4, 1939 restricts the application of the Neutrality Act of 1939 to seaports in this hemisphere; Executive Order No. 8430 of June 6, 1940 makes provisions concerning the documents required of aliens entering the United States from countries, islands or territories of this hemisphere. Of particular current interest is the fact that as long ago as 1868 the Department of State published a statement that Iceland "belongs to the western hemisphere and is an insular dependency of the North American continent" (R. J.

Walker in *A Report on the Resources of Iceland and Greenland*, Department of State, Washington, 1868, p. 1).

The services and resources of the Division of Aeronautics have been constantly at the disposal of the government in furtherance of the defense program. Direct aid to investigators in search of technical data has been supplemented by the preparation of lists of material on the many phases of aeronautical science and military aviation. Subjects in which bibliographies have been compiled are aircraft sheet-metal work, air raid shelters, air transportation in Alaska, German air lines in South America, magnesium in the aircraft industry, man-power aircraft, aeronautical drafting and blueprint reading, wind tunnels.

The Division of Aeronautics has also cooperated with a unit of the Work Projects Administration working in study rooms in the Annex, in the preparation of a comprehensive *Bibliography of Air Raid Precautions and Civil Defense*. A large supplement to this publication is in course of preparation. The resources of the collections in technology and architecture and the services of the staff in bringing to light appropriate material in collections of unprocessed pamphlets and documents, in newspapers and unbound periodicals in the custody of the Periodicals, Fine Arts and Smithsonian Divisions have been focussed effectively on an undertaking of considerable magnitude and importance.

On the Pacific Coast, a committee under the chairmanship of Clement S. Skrabak, engineering librarian of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, is organizing the Western Aeronautical Library for the service of those concerned with aircraft design and production. Between 100,000 and 200,000 persons are employed in that area in industries connected with the manufacture of airplanes for the military and naval services of the United States. The Library of Congress has been deeply interested in the proposed organization and has assured the committee of its hearty cooperation. It has agreed to supply the Western Aeronautical Library with a depository set of printed catalog cards descriptive of aeronautical literature, to send books on inter-library loan for use in aeronautical research, exchange duplicates of material, provide a complete set of the publications of the Division of Aeronautics and act in a liaison capacity in the relations of the Pacific Coast library to the special libraries of the Federal Government in Washington.

In another phase of the defense program the Library cooperated through the services of Dr. Richard H. Heindel, Fellow in Modern European History, with the Committee on the Conservation of Cultural Resources, established by the National Resources Planning

Board. As executive secretary of the committee, Dr. Heindel was in frequent consultation with representatives of government agencies and non-official organizations.

Of the publishing activities of the Music Division during the past year, by far the most interesting was its share in producing the *Army Song Book*. "Compiled by the Adjutant General's Office in collaboration with the Library of Congress and published by order of the Secretary of War," the *Army Song Book* presents the first instance of the military services according official recognition to the value of music as an influence on the morale of men under arms. The Music Division played a significant rôle in preparing the text, editing the music and reading proof. The importance of the book has been universally acknowledged and its reception has been cordial and enthusiastic.

On December 1, 1940 a project for the Study of Wartime Communications was inaugurated in the Library of Congress under the supervision of Dr. Harold D. Lasswell, a recognized authority on public opinion and propaganda. This was made possible by a grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. The project has demonstrated its usefulness in a number of practical ways; it has prepared several important confidential reports for Government agencies and has trained a group of experts in propaganda analysis for the Department of Justice. It will be continued for another year as a division of the Reference Department, with Dr. Lasswell as its chief.

In response to an appeal to the Librarian for references to be used in developing reading-study groups on contemporary American issues "in terms of our tradition and potential dynamics," the Reading Rooms division compiled for the Adult Education Council of Chicago a selected list of basic books on American traditions. Fifty-two works on the history and interpretation of our democratic institutions and culture were grouped to cover five major aspects of the question—historical analysis and background, cultural analysis and background, analysis of the contemporary scene, development and history of political institutions, racial groups and influences.

Toward the end of the year a "democracy alcove" was set aside in the Main Reading Room for the use of readers and visitors to the Library. From the wealth of writings on democracy were assembled works on the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, collections of and selections from the writings of American statesmen from the period of *The Federalist* to the present century, analyses of the theory and practice of democracy by American and foreign authors, primers prepared for students in our elementary schools, pamphlets from the time of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* to the

present crisis, poetry, drama, biography and historical fiction. Copies of the mimeographed list of the material in the democracy collection have been distributed to other libraries and to interested individuals. The influence of the idea was soon to be seen in its adoption by libraries elsewhere, as, for instance, in Chicago by the John Crerar Library, where a collection based on the Library of Congress list was assembled. Commenting on the democracy alcove (also based upon our list) established at the Olean (N. Y.) public library, an editorial in a local newspaper said:

We have a long way to go before we will reach a condition of national understanding as to just what a democracy must be and what it will demand in the world of tomorrow. A "democracy alcove" in every one of our public libraries should help our journey to a very considerable degree.

Cooperation With the Republics of Latin America

In furtherance of the governmental program of cooperation with the Latin American republics, the Hispanic Foundation has engaged in activities which have brought it into close association with other government agencies in Washington, including the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Interdepartmental Committee for Cooperation with the Other American Republics and the Central Translating Office of the Department of State. At the request of these agencies, members of the Library staff and the staff of the Hispanic Foundation have in various ways rendered aid in the program to foster cultural relations with the other American republics. The Librarian of Congress served as a member of the General Advisory Committee to assist the Department of State and the Director of the Hispanic Foundation served on the Work Projects Administration Advisory Committee on the project to give instruction in Spanish to the Army Air Corps. Funds were secured from the Rockefeller Foundation to enable the Library to send a technical librarian to Venezuela for a period of three years and, through the generosity of the same Foundation, it has been possible to send to Brazil an assistant to catalog materials in libraries there during the coming year.

In cooperation with other institutions, including the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress compiled for the General Advisory Committee of the Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State a list of books by North American authors, appropriate for translation into Spanish and Portuguese, with the ultimate purpose of publishing and distributing them in Latin American countries. As one phase of the program of book interchange with the

southern republics, the project embraced the selection, not of "best books" primarily, but rather of a body of work broadly representative of American letters and the literature of sociology, science and technology. The Librarian of Congress, as co-chairman of an advisory committee on the program of book interchange, and the Director of the New York Public Library, Mr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, assumed the supervision of this activity at the behest of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller.

The Hispanic Foundation also cooperated with the American Library Association through the membership of the Director and one of his associates on that organization's Committee for Library Cooperation with Latin America. Assistance was given in planning the visit to this country of Señor Ernesto Gietz, librarian of the Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales, of Buenos Aires.

In connection with the government's obligations incident to the Buenos Aires Convention on Interchange of Publications, the Library of Congress completed during the year a list of books representative of the work of our men of letters and science. In Article II of the convention, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936 and ratified by the United States Government on August 14, 1939, it was stipulated that "each Government promises to provide to each of the other parties signatory to this Convention a collection of works of such character as to afford an understanding of the thought of their men of letters and science." It is hoped that the Library's compilation of the list, with the advice and counsel of the Department of State, will further contribute to the cultural relations of the United States with other American republics.

More than five thousand titles were included in the list, sixty-five members of the Library staff participating in its preparation. Preliminary rough lists in the various fields were submitted to recognized authorities in this country for their criticism and comment. One hundred and thirty-three scholars and critics were requested to serve in advisory capacities; only three declined to give this valuable aid. The final list was drawn up by the Library on the basis of the experts' criticisms and suggestions, processes involving omissions or additions being executed with the endorsement of the Department of State. Plans are being considered for the publication of the list.

The selections were made with a view to making the total collection representative of the best this country has produced and with consideration of the availability of the books selected, books not now in print or not readily available for purchase from publishers or second-

hand dealers being omitted, save in a few cases of outstanding excellence.

The Library wishes to express its indebtedness to the many outside scholars and critics who gave so freely of their special knowledge to the project.

Mr. William G. Cornelius, of the Social Sciences Reference Room, directed the preliminary selection in the Library of Congress, the submission of the checking lists to outside experts and the organization of the criticisms and comments received.

At the request of the Rector of the University of Buenos Aires and with the cooperation of the Card Division, arrangements are being made to present a complete set of Library of Congress printed catalog cards to the library of that University. Cards on Guadalajara were sent to the Biblioteca Pública of Guadalajara, Mexico, and cards on American history and geography were sent to the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía y Historia in Mexico City.

Of particular importance to the work of the Hispanic Foundation is the preparation and editing of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, published under the auspices of the Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies. As members of this committee, the director and assistant director of the Foundation have had intimate association with the project. Dr. Miron Burgin, a member of the staff, was recently appointed editor-in-chief of the *Handbook* and several other members of the staff have contributed to its preparation. In addition, the director cooperated with the above-named committee by serving as general editor of its miscellaneous publications.

To such journals as *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico), *Atenea* (Chile), *Revista do Brasil* (Brazil), *Revista de las Indias* (Colombia), *Revista Bimestre Cubana* (Cuba), *Sur* (Argentina), *Nosotros* (Argentina), *Boletín Bibliográfico* (Peru), *Repertorio Americano* (Costa Rica) and *Revista de Cultura* (Venezuela), approximately 350 publications were sent for review. This was made possible by arrangements with some twenty publishers to send to Latin American countries selected works representing American life and culture.

In the course of the Foundation's reference work numerous bibliographical lists have been compiled, covering a wide range of subjects. Progress in the preparation of a guide to current Latin American periodicals, described in its initial stage in the report of last year, may be reported. The announced preliminary version of the guide, in a mimeographed 152-page edition of 300 copies, containing entries for

915 periodicals, was completed and sent to representative Latin American periodicals and to specialists in Latin American subjects in the United States for correction, modifications or suggested additions. The editors of the remaining periodicals on the list have received copies of the complete preface and bibliographical note, together with a copy of the page on which their publications are entered and a request for correction of any inaccuracies or omissions. The response from editors and scholars alike has been highly gratifying. With the completion of the preliminary edition, the way has been cleared for the preparation of a comprehensive guide. In this work the Foundation will have the cooperation of the Division of Periodicals.

In January 1941 the Hispanic Foundation undertook the preparation of a record of investigations in progress in the field of Latin American humanistic and social science studies. With the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, a member of the staff is collecting information which will be published and distributed to scholars throughout the United States. The record, as envisaged, will include all serious investigations in progress in this country, not only in the preparation of doctoral dissertations and publications by members of university faculties and the staffs of learned institutions, but also research being pursued by independent scholars. The returns from questionnaires sent to competent scholars in a number of disciplines indicate a growth in the intensive and serious study of Latin America in the United States. It is expected that this important work will be ready for the printer by January first.

Since its establishment two years ago, the Hispanic Foundation has had as one of its basic aims the creation of a photographic archive of Hispanic culture in the Library of Congress which should be a center for the study of Latin American art. During the past year a part of this project has been realized. In October 1940 the Foundation received, through the Interdepartmental Committee for Cooperation with the American Republics, funds for setting up such an archive and for the preparation of a *Guide to the Materials of the Fine Arts in Latin America*. The assistant director has been placed in charge of the project, with the title of Keeper of the Archive of Hispanic Culture and with headquarters in the Annex.

A careful survey of the field of Latin American art and of the problem of collecting and housing photographs was made before the real work of acquiring photographs for the archive was undertaken. To satisfy the latter need, some of the leading photographic archives of the country were visited, including the Index of Christian Art at Princeton and its corollary at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, and the

collections of the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University and the Frick Art Reference Library in New York City.

During the course of journeys by members of the staff to Mexico, the countries of Central America, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, the attempt was made to visit all museums, schools, photographic archives, outstanding private collections and government agencies of art and obtain appropriate materials for the guide. Public and private libraries were visited in search of bibliographical items not available in the United States. Meanwhile questionnaires were sent to the principal museums and to many private collectors in this country seeking information on their collections of Latin American art. Through other questionnaires and correspondence, data were secured about countries not visited by members of the Foundation's staff. The material thus obtained must be carefully sifted and prepared for publication, while the nearly 4,000 bibliographical entries (books and articles in periodicals and newspapers) must be examined and a critical analysis of each prepared. It is estimated that the guide can be made ready for publication early in the calendar year 1942.

The Archive of Hispanic Culture is already becoming known for its work in relation to Latin American art. Letters of inquiry concerning specific problems within the field are frequently received. For example, a Mexican writer sent a manuscript history of the colonial art of his country for criticism. The Archive has assisted the museums of Brooklyn and Newark in preparing exhibitions of South American art and has been visited by the outstanding Brazilian painter, Cândido Portinari; the young Cuban master, Daniel Serra Badué; the eminent Argentine art historian, Mario T. Buschiazzo, whose bibliography of Latin American colonial art has been mimeographed and distributed to universities and scholars; the distinguished Spanish photographer and critic, José Gudiol, and others.

Although no purchases of photographs have yet been made, the Archive has already received important gifts of documented photographs of Brazilian and Paraguayan colonial architecture from Professor Juan Giuria, director of the Laboratorio de Arte Americano, Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad de Uruguay; Cuban modern and colonial architecture and modern sculpture from the Comisión de Turismo of Habana; paintings by the Cuban artist, Daniel Serra Badué, and the Brazilian artist, Cândido Portinari; Mexican colonial painting from the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Connecticut; Mexican colonial wood sculpture from the Taylor Museum, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Argentine colonial silver and other minor arts from

the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A file of photographers and sources of photographs in other American republics has been compiled.

The compilation of a *Partial List of Latin American Music Obtainable in the United States, with a supplementary list of books and a selective list of phonograph records* was undertaken and completed in the Library's Division of Music. The list was published by the Music Division of the Pan American Union and widely distributed through the facilities of the Library of Congress and the Pan American Union.

Of interest in the Library's participation in cooperation with the other American republics is the project to prepare, through transfer of funds from the United States Department of State, a comprehensive guide to the official publications of the Latin American governments, in continuation of preliminary studies already issued by the Division of Documents. Work on the project was begun on October 22, 1940, with the appointment of an assistant to take charge of the research. The services of an additional assistant were secured on May 5, 1941. Surveys of the publications of the republics of Paraguay and Chile issued since their independence are under way. An effort is being made to secure the cooperation of advisory editors in Latin American countries.

In conjunction with this survey of Latin American government publications, it has seemed worth while to attempt to fill in such gaps in the Library's collections as come to light in the course of the study and to communicate with those agencies whose publications are not being received by the Library through the regular channels of international exchange. An attempt has been made to obtain bibliographical information concerning the administrative organization, history and publications of approximately two hundred and fifty government agencies in Paraguay and Chile alone.

A study by the Chief of the Division of Documents, Mr. Childs, entitled *Colombian Government Publications* has been reprinted by the Library of Congress from the *Proceedings of the Third Convention of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association*. Another study, *Argentine Government Publications of the Present Day*, will be published during the fiscal year 1942.

Also of interest is the statement on a program for municipal documentation in the Americas prepared by the chief of the division for the second Inter-American Municipal Congress, to be held in Santiago, Chile, during the month of September 1941. Portuguese and Spanish versions of the statement have been transmitted to the Congress.

During the first year of the Census Library Project work has been directed toward five objectives, one of which is the compilation of a checklist of all official census materials of foreign governments. It is now essentially complete for the countries of Latin America and this section will probably be published in the near future.

A guide to Mexican Government Publications, prepared by Miss Annita Melville Ker, who recently resigned from the Hispanic Foundation, was issued during the past fiscal year.

Readers and Circulation

It has been reported in another part of this chapter that the total circulation of books and other library materials during the fiscal year was approximately 2,300,000 and that readers numbered about 400,000. The diversity and range of subjects covered are impressive.

In the general reading rooms 1,183,703 volumes and pamphlets were issued—a daily average, including Sundays and holidays, of 3,334. These figures do not include the use of the reference collections in the alcoves and elsewhere, nor do they take into account the books used at the shelves by readers having access to the stacks. If such statistics were available, the circulation figure would be much higher.

In like manner, the number of readers is by no means complete, since attendance is counted at only one of the several entrances. Nevertheless this figure, too, is impressive; the total count was 354,713, an average daily attendance of almost 1,000.

The Periodicals Division issued to readers 67,616 copies of current periodicals, 58,207 copies of current newspapers and 183,136 bound volumes of newspapers. (These figures do not include newspapers and periodicals on the stands and racks in the periodical reading room.) This is a total of 308,959 items issued, as against 303,626 in the preceding year. For outside use by members of Congress and the personnel of government agencies, loans numbered 32,014 current issues and 9,825 bound volumes, a total of 42,839, as against 26,725 last year.

The Manuscripts Division issued 13,878 volumes (or other containers) of manuscripts and reproductions to 2,900 readers for use on the premises.

Interlibrary loans from the Division of Manuscripts are limited to reproductions in the collection. From the Modern Language Association deposit the division sent thirty-nine borrowing libraries, seventy-seven rotograph copies of books or manuscripts, eighty-seven bound

volumes and 116 film copies of books or manuscripts on 131 film rolls. Sixteen rotographs were copied by the New York Public Library, by agreement with the division. Interlibrary loans of Project A and Wilbur Fund reproductions from European archives were eighty-nine in number and amounted to 48,696 pages. These loans were made to thirty-seven borrowing libraries.

Estimates of the cost of photo-reproduction of materials in the division were supplied in answer to 595 requests for 12,076 items amounting to 137,011 pages. These requests were for reproduction, through the Photoduplication Service, of manuscripts, of copies of materials in European archives and of rotographs and microfilms in the Modern Language Association collection, as well as official orders of the Library.

With the subject of aeronautics coming to play such an important role in the life of nations, it is interesting to note that, in addition to the readers interested in aeronautical subjects who were served in one of the general reading rooms, an increased number of persons came to the Aeronautics Division during the year. Subjects studied by them in the special reading room of the division covered a wide range, including such topics as the invention of retractable floats, training programs in aircraft factories, geodetic construction, plastic airplanes, anchors for seaplanes, aircraft welding, airport management, air line subsidies, foreign air transport statistics, the care of patients in airplane ambulances and the history of the Rolls Royce engine.

The material issued to readers for use in such studies consists only in part of books; it includes also current periodicals, public documents and miscellaneous pamphlet material, much of it uncataloged. There is in the Aeronautics reading room a collection of much-used reference books, including a comprehensive group of printed bibliographies. The current issues of some fifty of the more important American and foreign aeronautical periodicals are kept there for reference use. The entire files of current aeronautical periodicals, comprising about two hundred titles, are available for use in the Aeronautics reading room.

In special instances scholars engaged in aeronautical research are assigned study rooms, where they are served by members of the division's staff. More often, since the demand for study rooms exceeds the supply, the division accommodates research students in its reading room, where, in lieu of a private study, they may have a reserved shelf for materials used constantly in connection with their work. The staff of the division also serves scholars engaged in other fields of research when their work requires the occasional use of aeronautical information. This service ranges from assisting research projects

day by day with conferences and bibliographic aid to giving ready answers to specific questions, such as supplying definitions of terms or factual data. The division attempts also to keep research workers currently informed of pertinent material in their field which may come to the attention of the staff. Projects on which various scholars have been engaged and on which the Aeronautics staff has rendered assistance include a thesis on the rate structure in air transportation management, the use of mathematics in aeronautics, and air freight. The last-mentioned subject was studied by two workers, one with a view to its application in Alaska and the other in China.

Although the Documents Reference Room was available to readers during only a portion of the year, two thousand readers were served there.

From the collections of the Hispanic Foundation, 33,778 books and periodicals were drawn for use in the reading room of the division or in other parts of the Library. For loan to members of Congress, governmental libraries and other statutory borrowers, the division supplied 2,628 items. (Statistics as to the number of readers served were not kept until near the close of the fiscal year.)

Besides 22,174 maps and atlases used by readers in the Division of Maps, 1,088 were issued for use in Washington outside the Library building and eighteen were sent to various parts of the United States on interlibrary loan. Reproductions of 580 maps by photograph or photostat were made at the request of patrons of the division.

In the Music Division 4,235 readers were served with 24,939 volumes, pamphlets and pieces of music. Items in these categories issued to 2,033 readers for use outside the division amounted to 4,742. For interlibrary loan, 380 items were supplied.

The Fine Arts Division served 5,417 readers during the year, almost precisely the same as during the previous year. It issued material to these readers, as follows: 23,560 books, 3,482 art periodicals, 1,878 architectural periodicals, 32,016 prints, 35,455 photographs, 2,425 stereopticon views, 1,900 bookplates, 3,800 posters, 1,375 drawings and 310 medals. With the exception of photographs and stereopticon views, there was a considerable increase in circulation.

Books on the Fine Arts served to readers outside the division numbered 12,960, a decrease from the 13,813 of the previous year. The number of these volumes charged for outside use was 2,881, an increase over the number for the previous year, 2,690.

The Fine Arts Division renders a highly important service in supplying copies of the drawings and photographs deposited in the division by the Historic American Buildings Survey. The number of copies

of drawings issued was 3,677, a decrease from 4,248 issued in 1940, 5,591 in 1939 and 5,166 in 1938. The number of photographs increased to 4,468, as against 3,722 in 1940, 3,334 in 1939 and 3,007 in 1938. More than seven hundred orders for drawings, photographs and data sheets relating to the Historic American Buildings Survey were filled. Other photographs to the number of 1,925 were supplied to outside users.

The Division of Orientalia issued to approximately 850 readers a large number of books from its collection of works in Chinese, Japanese and other East Asiatic languages.

The materials housed in the Rare Book Collection were used by 5,861 readers during the year. The charging desk records reveal that these readers consulted 33,134 volumes, a daily circulation average of 109.

The Semitic Division issued to seven hundred readers works in Hebrew and Yiddish on the Talmud, the Midrash, the Bible, archaeology, philology, philosophy and other subjects.

During the year the Slavic Division issued to readers in the special reading room of the Division and in other parts of the Library approximately eleven thousand books, periodicals and newspapers. About 600 items were lent for outside use, to members of Congress and government departments and, by interlibrary loan, to scholars throughout the country.

From the collections of the Smithsonian Division 33,513 volumes were issued. This number includes 5,466 volumes made available through interlibrary loan.

The Service for the Blind handled 12,796 loans to borrowers in the area comprised by the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina. It should be observed that, because of the wide territory to be covered, the physical handicap of patrons and the devices and privileges accorded to them, this book service is obligated almost wholly to readers in their homes and institutions. The Mail and Delivery Service made 579 local deliveries of books by truck. All other loans were dispatched by mail under penalty labels, a privilege granted by Congress in 1904 and utilized since then by all lending libraries for the blind in the United States.

The number of braille books lent amounted to 19,991 volumes. In addition to these, 795 volumes of moon type and 11,457 volumes (containers) of talking books were circulated. The collection was used by 1,976 patrons. The recording of loans of books in New York Point was discontinued this year because of the infrequent use made of this obsolete system. There are on the shelves, however, some

four hundred complete sets in this transcription, retained for occasional calls and for historical record.

A significant service to the users of the collections of the Library, including members of Congress and agencies of the government, is the supply of photoduplicate copies of materials. For official use the Photoduplication Service made 42,279 photostats during the last year, in addition to several thousand feet of microfilms and thousands of enlargement prints from microfilm.

The Service's revolving fund (established by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation), to which revert the receipts from the sale of photoduplicates for other than official use, received \$28,730 during the year. This represents an increase of fifty-seven per cent over the previous year. The following table shows the classes of photoduplicates supplied, in comparison with the two previous years:

	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
Microfilm exposures-----	384, 042	243, 109	106, 000
Microfilm prints (feet)-----	44, 328	18, 074	1, 340
Photostat exposures-----	52, 174	34, 000	31, 000
Enlargements from microfilms-----	8, 363	9, 770	3, 264
Photographic negatives-----	1, 125	1, 400	1, 500
Contact prints-----	5, 420	7, 848	3, 736
Color transparencies-----	120	0	0
Lantern slides-----	81	0	0
Projection prints-----	423	0	0
Blueprints, Ozalid prints (sq. ft.)-----	11, 287	17, 226	342
Multex plates-----	347	66	0
Multilith (copies)-----	179, 600	32, 250	0

This table clearly indicates the rapidly increasing service rendered by the Library in supplying photoduplicates for scholarly purposes. The most important items, photostats and microfilms, show large increases.

Special Study Facilities

During the year facilities were provided by the Study Room Reference Service of the Reading Rooms Division for more than seventeen hundred investigators, of whom fifty-four were engaged in research related to the Federal legislative program. This number was about equally divided between Members of Congress or research assistants employed by them and persons on the staff of special investigating committees. Investigations carried out were of such an extensive nature that they could not have been readily accomplished through the ordinary borrowing processes.

In a related category, 416 representatives of eighty-three Government agencies were provided with study facilities to assist them in the prosecution of research projects of a public nature. This constitutes a marked increase over Government use in the past. Of these 416 persons from the Executive branch of the Government, twenty-four were from the Executive Offices of the President, 157 from the Executive departments of the Government, and 235 from other agencies.

Many of the seventy-three organizations whose 224 investigators used special study facilities were prosecuting research intended to promote cultural or commercial relations between the countries of the two American continents or were making studies aimed at developing improved methods for civil defense.

The issue of material to investigators making use of study facilities numbered 345,512, as compared with 331,774 for the previous year and an average of 250,546 for the preceding eleven years.

A number of group projects of a bibliographical or bibliothecal nature have been conducted during the year under the sponsorship of learned associations. Among them are the following:

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Writings on American History is an annual publication appearing as volume II of the association's annual report. A volume for the years 1937-1938 is now in press and the preparation of one to cover the years 1939-1940 is in process. The editorial headquarters of the *American Historical Review*, organ of the association, were recently established in the Annex.

AMERICAN KELTIC INSTITUTE

In addition to surveying the collections of the Library of Congress within their field and taking steps toward the development of a collection of Celtic materials in Washington, the members of this institute are compiling a classified bibliography of Celtic literatures.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America has undertaken a number of bibliographical studies and has just completed and published a *List of Latin American Serials*, a survey of exchanges available in United States libraries, prepared for the committee by Abel Plenn.

INTER-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

In addition to publishing a review, this association issues an annual monograph of bibliographical interest. The monograph of the past year was *The Life and Works of Jose Toribio Medina*, by Sarah Elizabeth Roberts, published by the H. W. Wilson Company.

OFFICE OF POPULATION RESEARCH

The Office of Population Research of the School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University publishes a quarterly bibliography of demographic literature. The office is located at the Library of Congress and works in cooperation with the Census Library Project.

The resources and scholarly services of the Music Division are now more effectively organized for research workers and scholars than heretofore. Spatial changes within the division have provided an area for study tables and apparatus, which during the past year has greatly facilitated the researches of some thirty serious investigators, including several eminent musicologists.

Reference and Bibliographical Services

As Dr. Herbert Putnam so imaginatively pointed out forty years ago, "specific aid on its premises to a particular reader is but one form of service of a library such as this. Published bibliographies . . . based upon the expert use of a great collection give aid to a multitude of readers and add efficiency, not merely to the library which compiles them, but to every library which they reach. I am disposed constantly to emphasize this: that the service of the Library of Congress is little to be estimated by the number of inquirers who frequent it in person. It may render services in value immeasurably exceeding its cost without issuing a single volume to a reader within its walls." (*Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1901, p. 42.)

An account of typical bibliographical and reference services performed in the department during the last year appears in the following paragraphs. Inquiries received by mail were in ordinary course referred to appropriate specialists by the present Reference Librarian, who examined and reviewed all reports. Not infrequently a single inquiry required research on the part of two or more divisions. Within the limitations imposed by the pressure of public business every effort was made to insure adequate and satisfactory replies.

The facilities of the Division of Aeronautics were extended to all sections of the country. Some inquiries were answered by specially prepared reports and bibliographies, others by supplying suitable material available for free distribution.

For example, one correspondent requested information concerning a tailless glider built in Germany in 1922, another asked for an explanation of the use of barrage balloons. Material was furnished to the author of a projected history of American aeronautics. A writer engaged in the preparation of a local history inquired about W. S.

Henson, who, subsequent to patenting an airplane in England in 1842, emigrated to Texas. The compilers of a German reader for use in a military school sought assistance with the translation of certain German aviation terms which do not appear in the general dictionaries. For the Chinese Embassy a list of books on aviation training was compiled.

In the account of crisis services mention has been made of some of the bibliographies prepared by members of the staff of the division. A further expansion is anticipated in the arrangement with the library of the Civil Aeronautics Authority whereby the division compiles certain reference lists and the Authority mimeographs them. Continued development of the *Index to Aeronautical Periodical Literature and Reports* has been one of the major bibliographical enterprises of the division. The 1938 volume, printed by the multilith process with the cooperation of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences and the Work Projects Administration for the City of New York, was acclaimed by librarians and scholars as a useful contribution. It has proved particularly important to the technical libraries of various aircraft manufacturers. The 1939 volume is now ready to be printed and the 1940 volume is practically complete on cards, but unfortunately the curtailment of the Work Projects Administration program has made publication impossible. It is hoped that some other means of publication may be found. In the meantime the work of indexing goes forward.

With the cooperation of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, the division issued *Subject Headings for the Aeronautical Index*, by N. H. Randers-Pehrson and A. G. Renstrom. This was prepared as a guide to the current indexing work of the division. In response to many requests for copies, it was manifolded by workers under the supervision of the Work Projects Administration for the City of New York. A list of aeronautical abbreviations compiled by Mr. Randers-Pehrson, originally issued in mimeographed form, has been reprinted as part of Baughman's *Aviation Dictionary and Reference Guide* (Aero Publishers, Glendale, California, 1940). The supply of the original list has been exhausted; a revised and enlarged edition is being prepared.

The Division of Bibliography compiled thirty-nine typewritten lists, of a total of 449 pages, and forty mimeographed lists (issued in editions of 1,000 copies), of a total of 725 pages. For the Vice President of the United States the Chief Bibliographer, Miss Hellman, prepared a critical bibliography on the Vice-Presidency. Many lists were made in response to requests from Members of Congress on such

topics as Mexico, 1940; sailing, including cruises to the West Indies and South America; the theory of taxation. The lists prepared in connection with the national emergency have already been mentioned in the section devoted to crisis services. Particular credit should be given to Mrs. Ann D. Brown for her work on the series compiled for the use of the British Ministry of Information, mentioned earlier. Bibliographies prepared for government agencies covered such subjects as safety at sea (Bureau of the Budget), biographies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (Department of State), exemptions from taxation (Federal Home Loan Bank Board), standardization (National Bureau of Standards). The library of the Department of Justice made use of the division's many bibliographies, memoranda and cards in connection with the preparation of its lists on alien enemies, civil liberty, sabotage and espionage in industry, and sedition. These lists were intended primarily for the department's own use, but copies were supplied for the Library's files.

The division cooperated with the Radio Research Project by distributing for it the six lists mentioned in the broadcasts, "Books and the News." Three of these broadcasts were based on the division's elementary lists on automobiles, machine-shop practice and toolmaking and die design, the other three on the Balkans, the Far East and Latin America being prepared by specialists in other divisions.

The diplomatic corps availed itself of the facilities of the division. For the Chinese Embassy bibliographies were prepared on China and the Sino-Japanese conflict, coast artillery, field artillery, military training for defense, the foreign relations of the United States, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, nomography. For the Japanese Embassy a list on international radio broadcasting was compiled. For the Russian Embassy references were assembled on the history (including the religious history) of the United States. For the Turkish Embassy a special study was made of the psychology of the child as it relates to smiling and laughing. At the request of the American Consul in Lagos, Nigeria, in behalf of the Lagos Library, there was prepared a list of books on the history and political and economic development of the United States. For use in connection with the exhibit of Archives of Women in the Making of America, now on display at the New York Public Library, the Chief Bibliographer prepared a second supplement and a comprehensive index to her bibliographies relating to notable American women. This second supplement and index were sent to more than 500 libraries which had received the original list and the first supplement, issued in 1937.

An important change in practice was made because of the fact that the American people do not enter contests—they enter libraries and expect there to find the answers ready-made and custom-built. Typical is a letter from a lady residing on the eastern seaboard, who wrote:

Will you please supply the following information—trivial, I know, but important to me. I shall greatly appreciate your courtesy and trouble.

- I. Who wrote poem, *The Lady Eleanor*?
- II. Who or what was called "The California Comet"?
- III. Under what Government Department is the Section of Fine Arts?
- IV. Approximately how many cities, towns and villages in U. S. afforded regular motion picture entertainment for movie-goers in 1938?
- V. At what rate do the wings of a common housefly vibrate when he is flying in the air?

The answers to the first four queries are readily ascertainable in specialized reference books, but scientists have been counting the wing beats of the housefly with varying results since Landois, in 1867, announced his first deductions, based on the pitch of sound of the insects in flight; a summary of their findings was published by Dr. R. E. Snodgrass in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1929. (Contestants are hardly likely to find that reference!) Moreover, even Dr. Snodgrass does not distinguish between male and female flies.

With the best will in the world to be helpful, it will be understood that the Library of Congress must conserve the energies, abilities and time of its staff for the performance of governmental duties and that the desires of entrants in prize contests must give way to the demands of public business and serious scholarship. To meet the situation a form letter has been prepared, containing the titles of a few encyclopedic sources of information and accompanied by a short list of "Additional References" in which especially appropriate publications are mentioned. This has been used in response to as many as twenty inquiries a day.

During the year the Division of Bibliography prepared 4,030 memoranda and letters in response to inquiries of all kinds. These figures do not take into account the questions received by telephone or asked by individuals applying in person for bibliographical information. Nor do they include requests for copies of prepared bibliographies which are answered by form letters; 3,842 pieces of mail were sent out to meet this demand.

The Division of Documents has borne an increasing burden of reference correspondence during the year. Some of this increase has

been the result of the rapidly developing realization, on the part of the American people, of the importance of primary sources of information concerning the political and social structure of the nation.

But it must not be supposed that the service functions of the division have been restricted to the answering of inquiries. It has, in addition, continued the preparation and distribution of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, whose circulation now numbers 1,597 copies, of which 505 are paid subscriptions, 452 are sent to designated depository libraries and 640 are sent to those state agencies which cooperate with the Library by forwarding to it copies of their publications. A third edition of the *Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere*, written by the Chief of the Division, Mr. Childs, was prepared for publication. Earlier editions of this work in which are listed important bibliographies, catalogs and indexes, were published in 1927 and 1930. A comprehensive statement on the current official publications of the German Government, the corporate organizations related to it, and the National Socialist Party, from 1933 to date, has been prepared by Dr. Otto Neuburger, Associate Fellow of the Library of Congress in European Labor Problems and a member of the staff of the division. It is expected that this work will be published by the Library early in 1942.

The Hispanic Foundation responded to approximately 850 reference inquiries during the year. Its principal bibliographical compilations, aside from those already described in the sections on cooperation with the Latin American Republics and on processing have dealt with the following subjects: material in the library of Congress relating to taxes on income, capital and urban and rural real estate in the twenty-one American republics; books, pamphlets and articles in the periodical press relating to travel and exploration in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego; books by North American authors who traveled in Argentina during the period, 1810-1880; a reading list in Latin American literature, including English translations of Latin American belles-lettres; social and economic conditions in Latin American countries; publications on monetary and control problems in Argentina, 1935-37; the relations between the United States and Latin America; the political history of the Latin American republics; basic Spanish books for a four-year liberal arts college; Bartolomé de las Casas; the West Indies; sources relating to the expeditions of Lucas Vásquez Ayllón and Hernando de Soto; Aztec and Quechua languages and Indian archaeology; Pan Americanism and hemisphere cooperation; writings published in the United States on Mexico; the geography of Argentina; the question of the Falkland Islands and the Belice

Territory; Brazil and Brazilian personalities; pronouncements of independence in Latin American countries which compare with the Declaration of Independence of the United States; Spanish furniture of the colonial period; Mayan civilization; a guide to Latin American publishers.

Through quarterly reports of its accessions to journals such as the *American Historical Review*, the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, and the *Journal of Southern History*, the Division of Manuscripts brings to students of history information as to the more important collections or single items acquired; and thereafter answers requests for more detailed description and orders for photostat or microfilm copies. But the inquiries received, whether coming directly to the Division or reaching it through the Reference Department, attach not merely to the collections but also to a multitude of subject topics the investigation of which requires a high degree of scholarship and *expertise*. Among these were studies of James Madison's opposition to the Virginia Religious Assessment Bill, 1784-1785; authorship of the copyright and patent clauses of the United States Constitution; materials on Latin America in the papers of William Thornton; the first coastal survey of the United States by Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler; the difference between old and new-style calendars; the buildings in which the Continental Congress is known to have met in Lancaster and York; a bibliography and biographical sketch of Richard Sutton; the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; translation of a rare sixteenth century Mexican manuscript; identification of a Spanish Inquisition document from Barcelona; manuscripts in this country and abroad of Fray Marcos de Rieza's *Relación*; the first printing of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union.

Not all the subjects were historical, however. Other reports concerned such matters as the analysis of a volume of poetry by an eighteenth century "John Smith" and the identification of the author from internal evidence, a letter written by Edgar Allan Poe and his use of the anastatic process of reproducing manuscripts.

Many inquiries are relayed to the Library and to the Division of Manuscripts from other agencies of the Government. Particularly close is the interchange of information between the Division of Manuscripts and the National Archives, each representing, in general, a distinct type of material. Upon the Division of Manuscripts, as upon the Archives, the Department of State and other Departments draw for answer to inquiries, and often send members of their own staffs for research.

The Division of Maps drew up and submitted a tentative outline of the topics which might be made the subject of maps in a Thomas Jefferson atlas, in connection with the observance, in 1943, of the two-hundredth anniversary of Jefferson's birth. It was considered that such a memorial atlas should include facsimiles of all known maps by Jefferson, both the manuscripts (including various garden maps, but not architectural plans and elevations) and Jefferson's printed map of the territory between Albemarle Sound and Lake Erie, as well as a map showing the Monticello estate at its maximum extent, maps representative of his routes of travel in the United States between 1743 and 1826, a map of Virginia, showing places where he lived or visited, one indicating his routes of travel in France and elsewhere in Europe, one showing his proposed States in the Northwest Territory, various Lewis and Clark maps, a Louisiana Purchase map, one showing places throughout the United States which were named for Jefferson, one of the proposed State of Jefferson (which became Idaho and then Colorado), maps showing the vote distribution in Jefferson's election as Vice President and then President, 1796-1804, the votes on the Ordinance of 1784, votes in Congress on the purchase of Jefferson's library, the route of transportation of the library from Monticello to Washington, D. C., a map of Washington showing the three locations of the Library of Congress after it received the Jefferson library, various places where Jefferson lived in Washington and the site of the Jefferson Memorial, maps showing Jefferson's residences in New York, Philadelphia and Williamsburg, maps of land owned by Jefferson, places where he surveyed lands, a map of his Natural Bridge tract, the route of transportation of extensive collections of fossils from the Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, to New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington and France, together with a list of the maps made or owned by Jefferson.

Two letters of an incomplete French word made it possible for the Library of Congress to invent an important map of Canada and northern United States eight years ago. The letters were *a* and *s*; the word turned out to be *Diamās*; the map was the second edition of Guillaume de L'Isle's *Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France et des Découvertes qui y ont été faites Dressée sur plusieurs Observations et sur un grand nombre de Relations imprimées ou manuscrites*, published not long after 1703. An interesting feature of this year's service was the discovery of this long-sought edition of de L'Isle's map of Canada. The existence of it was deduced in 1933 upon the basis of the incomplete word ". . . as" in the ornamental cartouche on the border of the title of the third edition and a number of subsequent editions of this map. Dr. John

Bassett Moore had raised several questions with respect to the edition used by Daniel Webster as Secretary of State in connection with the determination of the northeastern boundary of the United States and had called our attention to the 1781 edition in the Harvard College Library.

This necessitated a study of all our copies, as well as correspondence with other libraries concerning their examples of the map. The outcome was the conclusion that nine editions of the map had been printed between 1703 and the period of the French Revolution. Eight of these were in hand. A ninth, the second edition, was invented on the ground that the two letters *a* and *s* represented an unerased portion of the title of an unidentified edition. The title of the first edition gives the author's address as Rue des Canettes prez de S^t Sulpice. The third edition shows that he had moved his place of business to Quai de l'Horloge à l'Aigle d'Or. It is this third edition containing the two letters *a* and *s* which made it possible to deduce the existence of an earlier edition falling between the first and third. Since 1933 the division had written many letters to librarians, map collectors and map dealers in the United States, Canada and France, describing the invented edition of the map, but no one seemed to have it. Finally, in May 1941, as an incident to correspondence with Dr. Randolph G. Adams, director of the William L. Clements Library, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, with respect to the earliest map showing the city of Detroit, an example of the long-sought De l'Isle's map of Canada came to view. The Clements Library had recently acquired it in exchange with a private collector, and the Library of Congress now has a photostat reproduction and hopes eventually to acquire a printed copy.

This incident has been instructive, because it has demonstrated the possibility of deducing from incomplete erasures the existence of editions of ancient maps which no library has listed among its holdings. The phrase in the title which contained the terminal letters *a* and *s* was *a la Courne de Diamas*. This street address, without the elisions used above, appears on a de L'Isle map of Barbarie, dated 1707, in the form of *a la Courone de Diamans*.

The Division of Music responded to 4,407 inquiries received by mail. Two bibliographies were prepared in mimeograph form and widely distributed—*A Bibliography of American Folk Music* and *Some Recent Recordings of American Music*. A number of bibliographies were compiled in typewritten form; the subjects included the Star Spangled Banner, the music of the Civil War and oboe music published in the United States. In answer to questions from Members

of Congress and others, reports were prepared on Benjamin Franklin and Masonic music, music in Kentucky in the time of Daniel Boone, origins of *Home on the Range*, early editions of Bach's *Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue* and other topics.

The staff of the division assisted in the preparation of the second volume of the *Bibliography of Periodical Literature in Musicology and Allied Fields*, prepared by the American Council of Learned Societies. After a lapse of several years, work was resumed upon a supplement to the *Catalogue of Early Books on Music*, by Julia Gregory and O. G. Sonneck, which the Library published in 1913. It is hoped that the supplement will appear in print during 1942. Early in 1941 the New York Public Library issued Virginia Larkin Redway's *Music Directory of Early New York City*. The Library of Congress here too played a part, as the following acknowledgment on the title-page testifies: "This volume has been published with the aid of a grant from the Sonneck Memorial Fund administered by the Music Division of the Library of Congress."

Mr. Fang Chao-ying, a member of the staff of the Division of Orientalia, and his wife, Tu Lien-chê, have prepared, on the basis of materials in the Library of Congress, a list of the 26,747 graduates who received the doctorate, or *chin-shih* degree, in the Chinese Civil Service examinations (of which there were 112) held between the years 1646 and 1904. The list, fully indexed and with the names of the graduates in the order of their rating, was published in June 1941, under the title *Tsêng-chiao Ch'ing-ch'ao Chin-shih T'i-ming-pei Lu*, a work of 434 pages constituting Supplement No. 9 of the Harvard Yenching Index Series. Students of Chinese thus have at their disposal an adequate handbook giving this useful information which, notably for the years after 1850, was difficult to find. The chief documents used in this undertaking were rubbings from official transcriptions on stone, local histories and government gazettes—all available in this library. After 1905, when the traditional examinations were abolished, the degree was conferred on several hundred scholars who had studied western subjects both at home and abroad; these names are also listed.

The Periodicals Division prepared 1,103 letters and memoranda in response to correspondence. Telephone calls for information about periodicals and newspapers or requesting loans and other services numbered 25,559, as compared with 17,472 for the previous year. The most popular of the division's "information circulars" (seventeen of which have been published), dealing with old newspapers and their reprints, continues to be that on the *Ulster County Gazette* of January

4, 1800, which announced the death of George Washington. The division has mailed to correspondents or given to interested callers more than five thousand copies of this circular since its first printing in October 1931. The division has sent to the *Bulletin of Bibliography* the titles and addresses of all newly established periodicals received in the division and to the editors of the new edition of the *Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada* has reported on new accessions, changes in title, publication suspensions, combinations and deaths. Reports of accessions of early American newspapers through 1820 have been sent to Dr. Clarence S. Brigham for inclusion in his *Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*.

For correspondents whose inquiries have been received in, or referred to, the Reading Rooms Division, the staff has prepared 3,583 letters of response. The questions involved in this service have ranged from the identification of simple references to the preparation of a list of source materials on the siege of Cartagena in 1741 and the abstracting of periodical articles for the *Bibliography of the Territories and Outlying Possessions*. A comparatively large percentage of the letters concerned with family history results from a widespread misconception of our obligations and policies. It is a popular belief that the Library of Congress is a clearing house for obscure genealogical details and a reservoir of compiled lineages of all families, available for free circulation or distribution to all who apply. Responses to inquiries in this field, while limited chiefly to indicating sources of information, nevertheless frequently convey relevant data which point the way to further exploration.

The Rare Book Room replied to 1,102 letters of inquiry during the year. Arrangements were made for the partial or complete reproduction for scholarly use of 537 books, pamphlets and broadsides by the Photoduplication Service.

The Semitic, Slavic and Smithsonian Divisions cooperated with the Processing Department in the preparation of the new edition of the *Union List of Serials*.

The Semitic Division answered some three hundred inquiries by correspondence, and supplied members of Congress and other government officials with information, bibliographies and translations. The Slavic Division replied to eight hundred inquiries during the year and assisted in compiling material for the *Bibliography of the Territories and Outlying Possessions*. The Chief of the Smithsonian Division is the author of a monograph entitled *The Newtonian Epoch in the American Colonies, 1680-1783*, recently published by the American Antiquarian Society. He reviewed for publication several manuscripts

submitted to the editor of *The Scientific Monthly* and is a member of a special committee of the American Council of Learned Societies which has in preparation a directory of American scholars. The secretary of the Smithsonian Division has begun the compilation of a bio-bibliography of scientists of the twentieth century.

The purposes of many—perhaps, indeed, of most—of the demands made upon the Library's services are scholarly, but it should not be supposed that the activities of the staff are reserved exclusively for assistance to persons conducting research of scholarly, and therefore public, importance. On the contrary, in so far as pressure of work for the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government permits, the Library welcomes opportunities to help the American people individually in matters of personal and private concern to them. Such opportunities increase from year to year and, in some respects at least, the Library has become the nation's "guide, philosopher and friend." Our advice is asked on such subjects as the conduct of business enterprises, appeals for assistance in locating missing friends and relatives are frequent, applicants for old-age benefits turn to us for help in establishing date of birth, inmates of institutions complain of abuses and seek suggestions for redress. During the year a little girl in a middle-western town wrote an appealingly pathetic letter. She had found a nest containing three baby squirrels, which she had brought to her home. Two of the squirrels died. Despite her constant attentions, she was in desperate fear lest the survivor also succumb. What, she asked us, was the proper diet for this case? From her knowledge of sciurine literature, Miss Seltzer, of the Reference Department staff, was able to find an approved menu, which was forwarded to our young correspondent by air-mail. We have wondered if it arrived in time to save the patient.

The Union Catalog

The Union Catalog was used more extensively during the year than during any similar period of its existence. The Card Division searched it for more than fifty-two thousand titles and supplied from it 8,120 photostat copies of cards to libraries which furnish the initial copy for catalog cards to be printed by the Library of Congress. This searching service, first announced in the Card Division's 1932 circular on cooperative work, enables libraries to reduce their cataloging costs, especially in recataloging operations, provided they are willing to accept entries produced by libraries which send their cards to the Union Catalog. The demands upon the Card Division last

year for this extra service were greater than could be handled by its staff.

In 1,265 cases the Interlibrary Loan Service discovered in the Union Catalog locations of books available at some point nearer to the applicant than the Library of Congress, while the Photoduplication Service used it in more than five hundred instances in order to inform correspondents from which library they might obtain microfilm or photostat copies of materials requested of the Library of Congress but not to be found in its collections.

The Law Library also made extensive use of the Union Catalog by searching in it more than thirty thousand items for a combined bibliography, union catalog and *desiderata* list covering jurisprudence and related fields.

Two other projects which used the Union Catalog during the past year may be mentioned. One involved checking the preliminary edition of *A Master Catalogue of Baptist Historical Materials*, edited by Edward C. Starr, Curator of the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection. Mr. Starr and his assistants checked more than sixty thousand titles against the Union Catalog, with the result that, in many instances, full titles were identified and located where previously only vague information that the individual had written on religious topics was in hand. New titles were added to the list to the extent of thirty per cent and many thousands of additional locations were secured for titles already known.

The second project, in which members of the Union Catalog staff played an important role, was the checking from Pollard and Redgrave's *Short Title Catalogue* of about eight thousand titles which in September 1940 had not been located by Dr. William W. Bishop in his search for all American library holdings of English books printed before 1640. Because of the magnitude of the undertaking, Dr. Bishop provided a special assistant to aid in the searching. In addition to assisting in the checking operation, the Union Catalog staff made a preliminary report on the holdings of the Library of Congress in this field. The results of the compilation were published by the University of Michigan Library under the title, *A Preliminary Checklist of American Copies of Short Title Catalogue Books* (April 1941).

In the performance of its function as a clearing house of information for interlibrary loans or for the location of material available for microfilming or photostating, the Union Catalog corresponded with librarians, business concerns and private investigators in all sections of the United States and in many foreign countries. An appreciable increase was noted in inquiries from industrial and business organiza-

tions and from independent investigators for the location of material specifically for the purpose of obtaining photocopies.

Also there was recorded an increase in the number of requests for the location of research material through the medium of the Union Catalog weekly want lists, which were checked by fifty-eight leading reference libraries. These lists seek to locate rare or important books not recorded in the Union Catalog which are urgently required for important research. Sixty-six percent of all books thus sought were located to the extent of at least one copy. The readily verifiable titles not found by this method were published by the Union Catalog in May 1941 as *Select List of Unlocated Research Books, No. 5*.

The growth of the Union Catalog was greater than in any other year since the expiration of the Rockefeller grant. It received 487,721 cards, as compared with 386,455 the previous year. All these cards, except 7,059 which represent the holdings of foreign libraries, were added to the resources of the Union Catalog in American book locations. This main catalog now contains 11,156,211 entries, as compared with 9,692,623 four years ago. It is gratifying to report that 70,800 of this year's additions represent holdings of District of Columbia libraries. These cards, transcribed by the Work Projects Administration of New Jersey from microfilms made several years ago by the Historical Records Survey from the shelflists of libraries of the District of Columbia, represent the first instalment of an estimated 600,000 entries to be transcribed.

As in former years, the New York Public Library, the John Crerar Library, the Newberry Library, the libraries of Yale University, Columbia University and the universities of Illinois, Michigan, Texas and Virginia, together with the union catalogs at Philadelphia and Providence, maintained their places as the principal contributors to the Union Catalog.

Three unusual contributions may be mentioned. One was from the library of the University of Texas and consisted of more than fifteen thousand recataloged entries for books in the John Henry Wrenn Collection. The other two comprised, respectively, several thousand cards from the library of the University of California at Los Angeles for rare items in the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library and nearly a thousand titles from the Emory University Library catalog of Confederate States imprints.

Standardized library symbols were assigned by the Union Catalog for four hundred additional American libraries, bringing the total to more than twelve thousand. In addition, symbols were assigned for

approximately four hundred Canadian libraries for the list of Canadian location symbols issued by Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie.

During the year the Director of the Union Catalog, Mr. Schwemann, cooperated with librarians and Work Projects Administration officials in New York City in completing plans for a union catalog of Greater New York. This project is now in process of review by the Washington authorities of the W. P. A. It is estimated that it would contribute approximately 2,500,000 entries to the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress.

CHAPTER III

INCREASE OF THE COLLECTIONS

Canons of Selection

IN HIS annual report for 1940, the Librarian of Congress announced three canons of book selection, which, broadly stated, were:

1. The Library of Congress should possess in some useful form all bibliothecal materials necessary to the Congress and the officers of government of the United States in the performance of their duties.
2. The Library of Congress should possess all books and other materials (whether in original or copy) which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States.
3. The Library of Congress should possess in some useful form the material parts of the records of other societies, past and present, and should accumulate, in the original or copy, full and representative collections of the written records of those societies and peoples whose experience is of most immediate concern to the people of the United States.

These canons were the result of studies made and action taken during the Librarian's first year in office. In the fall of 1939 he had appointed a committee composed of officers of the several divisions to study and make recommendations on the subject of the acquisitions policy of the Library. The report, submitted in December, stressed the following points:

That the existing system with respect to recommendations for purchase was inadequate and too decentralized. To remedy this condition and to ensure the orderly development of the collections, the establishment of a centralized agency for coordinating all requests and recommendations for purchases was suggested.

That an acquisitions office should be established under a director, advised by staff members broadly informed of the needs of the Library's book collections.

That a flexible budget plan should be adopted, whereby a minimum sum might be counted upon each year by those officially responsible for recommending books for purchase.

The committee called attention to the fact that, because of the decentralization of choice, certain collections had been neglected.

This was particularly true in the fields of geology, classical and modern European languages and literatures, the mathematical and physical sciences, general history, special national histories, modern anthropology, the biological sciences, technology. It was obvious that surveys of these sections of the Library must be undertaken at once, lists of *desiderata* prepared and qualified guardians appointed.

Accordingly, the supplementary estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 included a request for the addition to the staff of the scholarly services of eleven specialists who would eliminate "the present unfortunate and often embarrassing deficiencies in certain 'orphan' subjects" and who would at the same time provide a general interpretation of the collections. It was hoped to secure for these positions men "equal, in general qualifications and experience, to mature instructors or to assistant professors in first-rank universities."

The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, while not discouraging the type of service contemplated for the specialists were of the opinion that "the processing and handling of material and making it available promptly are more important this year than the expansion of the scholarly services" and the new positions requested in the supplementary estimates were not allowed.

Through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Library was able, as has been noted, to secure the services of a small group of Fellows in Residence—five in all—to aid in the analysis of the collections in their fields, in the recommendations of books for purchase and in reference work. In addition, members of the Library staff were invited to assist in book selection as Associate Fellows without extra compensation.

Selection Procedures

When the Reference Department was established on July 1, 1940, the book-selecting function of the Library became one of its primary responsibilities. The first step taken in this direction was the preparation of a schedule of allotments, by subject fields, from the appropriation for the increase of the collections along the lines of the "flexible budget" recommended by the committee on acquisitions. Sums in varying amounts were set aside for the development of each class of material, the sum allotted being determined by consideration of known deficiencies in the collections, expected donations, exchanges and transfers, gift funds available for the purchase of materials, the extent of literary production in the field, the annual influx of copyright deposits and the relative importance of the subject according to the canons of selection.

Experience dictated certain minor changes in the schedule first adopted, but at the close of the fiscal year the appropriation had been allotted as follows:

Religion and philosophy-----	\$700.00
Genealogy-----	1,000.00
Continuations-----	51,185.72
History (other than American history)-----	4,100.00
United States general and local history-----	750.00
Economics and sociology-----	3,100.00
Hebraica-----	300.00
Hispanic languages and literatures-----	500.00
Indica-----	600.00
Political science and documents-----	4,950.00
Education-----	500.00
The Librarian's reserve fund-----	16,500.00
Music and the Archive of American Folk Song-----	6,500.00
Manuscripts-----	3,000.00
Maps-----	2,000.00
Fine arts-----	3,150.00
Languages and literatures (general)-----	3,375.00
Newspapers and periodicals-----	1,750.00
National defense (including science and technology)-----	3,600.00
Medicine and public health-----	300.00
Rare books-----	1,000.00
Miscellaneous groups of material-----	1,075.00
The Reference collections-----	3,500.00
Slavica-----	1,000.00
Orientalia (special non-recurring appropriation)-----	30,000.00
Extra copies of important current books-----	800.00
Bibliography-----	1,650.00
Agriculture-----	100.00
Expended prior to final approval of allotments-----	1,014.28
	148,000.00

Chiefs of Division, Consultants, Fellows, Associate Fellows and other members of the Library staff of established competence were designated to initiate or endorse recommendations in the various fields. In the course of the year several refugee scholars of international reputation were added to this group. First, rapid surveys of the collections were undertaken to discover conspicuous lacunae; when these had been completed and orders for purchase had been forwarded to the Division of Accessions, the recommending officers began a detailed analysis of the Library's holdings.

The results have been gratifying. *Desiderata* lists on such subjects as history, fine arts, Indic studies, Rumanian literature, German literature and Italian literature were mimeographed and distributed;

other lists are nearly completed. Dr. Powers, Fellow of the Library of Congress in Geology, compiled a catalog of basic books in his field and, as liaison officer, developed plans for cooperation with the library of the Geological Survey. Monsieur Alexis St. Léger Léger, Fellow of the Library of Congress in French Literature, is finishing a bibliographical study of French poetry. Dr. Heindel, Fellow of the Library of Congress in Modern European History, was able to supply many important gaps in our collections, with particular attention to the documentation of the present war. Through the efforts of Dr. Hutchinson, Fellow of the Library of Congress in Population, the collections in demography were placed on a much sounder basis and, with the cooperation of the directors of the Census Library Project and the Population Index, plans made for their continuing development.

Mr. Whitfield and Dr. Yakobson secured important additions to Slavica. Dr. Skard recommended numerous purchases of representative examples of Scandinavian literature. Dr. Baumgardt is finishing a study of the collections in philosophy and psychology. Dr. Orne, in addition to his services as Special Assistant to the Librarian on precautionary measures, continued his compilation of a bibliographical guide to Italian literature. The Associate Fellows were voracious in consuming a steady diet of catalogs of the antiquarian book trade and the announcements of publishers. Their unfailing diligence, enthusiasm and effectiveness are gratefully acknowledged. The idea of the addition of specialists to the scholarly services has been tested and proved valid.

Centralized authority for action on recommendations was lodged in the present Reference Librarian, who consults the Librarian and the Chief Assistant Librarian concerning purchases involving questions of Library policy or the expenditure of large sums of money. Monthly statements of the balances remaining in their allotments are sent to the recommending officers throughout the year. Recommendations for the purchase of material costing in excess of \$10.00 are supported by memoranda of justification. When a recommendation originates with someone not responsible for that subject field, it is referred to the appropriate officer.

Acquisition of Foreign Publications

According to the records of the Division of Accessions more than seventy thousand volumes and pamphlets were acquired by purchase. In view of the national emergency it was, naturally, necessary to

devote special attention to literature bearing upon the war. The department was fortunate in securing copies of current national bibliographies and the trade lists of European publishers. Until the beginning of the calendar year, however, the practice of other reference libraries was followed, foreign agents being instructed to store all purchases. It soon became apparent that, if we were to meet our obligations to Congress and officers of the government, the information necessary to their work must be obtained and made available. Instructions were accordingly issued to foreign agents to ship all material on hand and all future purchases by such routes as were open, risking the hazards of transportation by sea. Results have justified this action. Losses have been negligible and these were covered by insurance; more than one thousand parcels were received and about eight hundred European periodicals are being currently accessioned. The decision was further justified by the fact that the continental cache of at least one institution has been destroyed by bombs.

Miss José Meyer returned to this country in January. For nearly five years she had rendered devoted and important service to the Library as its representative in France and through her zealous efforts the collections had been greatly enriched. A few days before the German occupation of Paris she wrote:

As I am writing this, the French ministries have left Paris and some Embassy services have been moved to Bordeaux and Candé. There is a steady exodus of the remaining population. All roads leading out of Paris are blocked by traffic of every description. It has become impossible to enter a railroad station, let alone get on any train. Most shops have been boarded up and an uncanny silence has descended on an almost deserted city. The Germans are less than fifty miles from Paris. To the north and northeast countless fires from incendiary bombs are smoldering and one can hear the sound of cannon almost continually. There is nothing left now but to stick it out.

She did and in September was able to report:

In the light of recent developments, especially as regards the confiscation and destruction of printed matter by the Gestapo and the rather sinister activities of the Nazi Kulturdirektion in occupied countries, it does seem important that someone on the spot collect diligently and speedily as much of this material as can still be found. Then there is the matter of secret counter-propaganda and also certain types of German propaganda not likely to be distributed abroad by the Germans themselves. So far, I have collected as much as I could.

But conditions became increasingly unfavorable to the exercise of her duties, while difficulties connected with the delivery of mail and the shipment of parcels appeared almost insurmountable. With the

greatest reluctance she was impelled to abandon her work. Prior to her departure, however, and with characteristic diligence she effected arrangements for the transportation to the United States of several important groups of material, including a collection of political pamphlets issued during the nineteenth century from the private library of the Comte de Chambord and an important collection of propaganda literature from the library of Allesandro Bocconi, an Italian socialist leader, who sold it and fled from Paris just before the Germans took possession of the city. This type of material is becoming exceedingly scarce in Europe.

Miss Meyer has been appointed to a position in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

In the spring Dr. Victor Selden Clark, Consultant in Economics, made a trip to the Far East and India and, as an incident of his journey, secured for the Library more than one hundred publications in Kobe, Shanghai, Singapore, Colombo, and Bombay.

Dr. David Rubio, Curator of the Hispanic Collections was sent to Portugal and Spain. Arriving in Lisbon in February, he visited the Library's agent there and made arrangements for the purchase of certain classes of material; at the National Library he received assurances of the prompt shipment of all official publications and at the Instituto para Alta Cultura, perhaps the most important center of learning in Portugal, was informed that copies of all its publications would be sent to the Library of Congress. In Madrid Professor Antonio Tovar, head of the Prensa y Propaganda of the Ministerio de Gobernación, presented him with copies of documents published since 1939, the stock of which was almost exhausted. Subscriptions were placed with the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas for seventeen technical, scientific, bibliographical and literary reviews of high scholarship.

The department has given scrupulous attention to the development of a more active policy of soliciting gifts of books and other library materials. Elsewhere in this report is discussed the need for a Gift Officer, who will devote his attention principally to securing the donation of outstanding collections. In the meantime it is possible to announce an encouraging response to appeals for the gift of individual publications.

Within the limits of this report it is impractical to describe in minute detail all the materials added to the Library's collection during the year, but in the paragraphs which follow the condition of the present collections and an account of the more important acquisitions in each field are recorded.

Aeronautics

The Division of Aeronautics has, during the past year, given special attention to the subject of civilian defense against air attack; most of the literature in that field has been, or is in the process of being acquired.

During the early years of the division, the aeronautics collection was developed to a remarkable degree of completeness. There are still lacunae, but few of great importance.

Purchases are made from the Guggenheim Fund, originally \$51,000, of which \$6,325.76 is still available. Gifts to the division during the year have consisted mainly of current publications and gift subscriptions to periodicals. Constant watchfulness for notices of publications that may be obtained as gifts is an important part of the acquisitions program of the division. Many items, valuable as reference and as historical source material, are difficult to obtain if not acquired immediately upon publication. A great number of useful publications in this category were received from the editors of *American Aviation* throughout the year.

Periodicals and serial publications received included many of a semi-private nature, such as company house organs. The division acknowledges with gratitude gift subscriptions and back files of such publications; the efforts on the part of some publishers to complete our files are especially appreciated.

From Mr. Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, the Library received photostatic copies of eleven letters and telegrams from Octave Chanute, written at times when Mr. Chanute was away from home and therefore not included in the letter-books presented to the Library in 1932 by his daughters.

Documents

There has been a marked decrease in document acquisitions during the current year. The total number of items received was 47,571, which represents a decrease of more than one-third from the total of 72,357 for the previous year, when the receipts were only slightly lower than in the fiscal year 1939.

The documents acquired consisted of 18,608 volumes and 28,963 pamphlets. The important sources and their yields were:

International exchange and gifts from foreign governments, 17,783 volumes and pamphlets (21,417 last year).

Gifts from state governments, 14,831, excluding issues of periodicals, (32,460 last year, including issues of periodicals).

Received by virtue of law, 10,752 (almost precisely the same as last year). Gifts from local governments, 2,293 (5,083 last year).

Purchases represent a small portion of the receipts of the division and are accounted for by the Accessions Division.

Among the year's acquisitions, the official gazettes and other documents of exiled governments are of unusual interest. Poland was the first to be represented by an official gazette, which was launched in Paris on September 25, 1939 and contained the proclamations issued in Poland on September 17, 1939, transferring the seat of government to the territory of a friendly ally and the executive power to the Polish Ambassador in Rome. Other numbers show the Polish law compilation as first issued in France on October 31, 1939 and as last issued on April 30, 1940, as well as the final issue of the Polish official gazette in France, dated May 20, 1940. The first number of the Polish law gazette printed in London is dated January 21, 1941.

For Czechoslovakia the first number of the official gazette in exile is dated at Paris, January 1, 1940, and contains the agreement between the French government and the provisional Czechoslovak government concerning the establishment of the Czechoslovak Army in France. The origins of the Czechoslovak government in exile are recorded in the official paper for the Czechs and Slovaks abroad, first published in Paris on April 28, 1939, some weeks after the occupation of Czechoslovakia. The final issue of the official gazette to appear in France was that of May 29, 1940. The next issue was printed in London, December 4, 1940, the government having been recognized by the British Government on July 21, 1940 as functioning in England.

For Belgium the first issue of the official gazette of the government in exile in France is for May 18-30, 1940 and contains the cabinet decree announcing that the king, being under the power of the invader, was unable to reign. The first issue of the Belgian gazette in exile in England bears the date November 22, 1940.

For the Netherlands, the Dutch Guiana official gazette of May 17, 1940 contains a telegram of the previous day from the Dutch Minister of Colonies to the authorities at Paramaribo, announcing that the Netherlands Government was exercising from London full authority over the unoccupied parts of the kingdom. The first number of the Dutch official gazette to appear in London bears the date, May 24, 1940.

For Norway, the first issue of the law gazette was printed in England on August 15, 1940. This was a revision of the number issued in

Norway on May 9, 1940, which contained the orders issued in April, beginning with the invasion on April 9. Under date of August 30, 1940, the Norwegian Department of Foreign Affairs began publication in London of a weekly for Norwegians in England.

For the Free French forces under the leadership of General de Gaulle in London, the publication of an official journal began on January 20, 1941. French Equatorial Africa, organized on September 1, 1940 as Free French Africa by the representative of General de Gaulle, began issuing its official journal at Brazzaville on September 15, 1940.

The latest of the exiled gazettes received during the past year was that of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, dated February 15, 1941 and containing decrees issued by the Grand Ducal government in exile at Montreal, Canada.

Mr. G. D. H. Cole, chairman of the Social Reconstruction Survey, Nuffield College, Oxford, has rendered extraordinary assistance in collecting material concerning current problems arising out of the wartime economy, more particularly the brochure and leaflet literature, which is seldom recorded in bibliographies and lists.

Parliamentary proceedings and other documents of interest acquired during the year included a bound set of the debates of the Colombian National Congress from 1880 to 1939; the proceedings and documents of the Faroese Legislative Council, 1905-39, received through the assistance of the British Consulate at Thorshavn; the official reports of the debates of the Dail Eirean, of Eire, August 16-26, 1921 and February 28-June 8, 1922, from the Prime Minister's Department through the Irish Legation. Through the interest of the Honorable R. W. Close, Minister of the Union of South Africa, there was furnished by the Library of Parliament the minutes of the Union Senate, in Afrikaans, from 1910 to 1939. The extension of loan privileges by Canadian authorities enabled us to make photostat copies of the journals of the Yukon Council, 1921 to 1939. Other interesting acquisitions included forty-five volumes of the *Diario de los Debates* of the Cámara de Senadores and the Cámara de Diputados of Peru and *The "Times" Reports: Debates in the Manx Legislature* (Isle of Man), composed of volumes 7-8 and 10-12, for 1890-93 and 1894.

The visit of the Law Librarian to Havana to attend the first conference of the Inter-American Bar Association resulted in the acquisition of scarce materials of the Cuban Chamber of Deputies through the intervention of Lic. Emilio Menéndez, of the Audiencia of Havana.

Significant among the official gazettes acquired or microfilmed were those of Colombia, Manitoba, Nicaragua, Prince Edward Island, Turks and Caicos Islands, Dominica and Newfoundland. Among them, more specifically were, for Colombia, Departamento de Antioquia the *Registro Oficial* for 1877-82 and 1884, *Repertorio Oficial* for 1896-1905, 1907 and 1908 and *Gaceta Departamental* for 1910-14, 1921 and 1939; Departamento de Cauca, *Registro Oficial*, 1889-92, 1896-99, 1906-13 and 1918-39; Departamento de Cundinamarca, *Gaceta de Cundinamarca*, 1911-14, 1917-26 and 1939-40. The *Manitoba Gazette* for 1882-88, 1890, 1895 to 1903 came from the Provincial Library at Winnipeg. Nicaraguan gazettes received included the *Gaceta de Nicaragua*, issued under varying titles and covering numerous periods, one volume, that for November 12, 1851 to December 17, 1853, said to be the only copy existing in private hands in Nicaragua. The volumes acquired of 1858 and 1859 bear the autograph of Tomás Martínez, a president of Nicaragua. From the Legislative and Public Library, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, we acquired the *Royal Gazette of Prince Edward Island* for a number of years between 1881 and 1902. Microfilm reproductions were made of issues for numerous years of the official gazettes of Turks and Caicos Islands, Dominica, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Other interesting microfilm reproductions made during the year were the *Minutes of Evidence of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Bren Gun Contract* (Canada) and the hearings before James M. Landis in the Harry Bridges deportation case.

Noteworthy acquisitions of state legislative journals included the journals of the sixth session of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas, 1829; the Kentucky *Journal of the House of Representatives*, for the first session of the Fourth General Assembly, 1795; the Louisiana Senate journal, eighth legislature, second session (1828), tenth legislature, first session (1831) and third session (1832). A number of House and Senate legislative journals for Mississippi were acquired, among them being issues for 1820, 1839, 1844, 1848, 1856, 1859-63, 1865-66 and 1871. Early editions of Ohio journals were the journal of the Senate, first session (1803), journal of the House of Representatives, first session (1803) and second session (1803), volume 2. The journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia for 1804 was also acquired.

In addition to the formal printed record of the proceedings of international organizations, there exists a considerable body of memoranda, committee minutes, opinions, etc., issued for official use,

usually in mimeographed form. Attempt to complete some of this important auxiliary record is illustrated by the acquisition of mimeographed minutes of the Committee on Article 408 on the application of conventions of the International Labor Conferences.

For the International Studies Conference there exists likewise, in addition to the formal record, a considerable body of memoranda, mostly mimeographed, prepared by the secretariat, as well as by the various national groups. The secretariat was at the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation, in Paris. The memoranda were distributed to those in attendance at each conference, without thought of depositing a certain number of complete sets in national institutions having facilities for photostat and microfilm reproduction. For the 12th and final session at Bergen, Norway, August 26-29, 1939, on economic policies in relation to world peace, a complete set of the memoranda and other documents has at last become available through the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. At the same time the Institute was able to furnish a considerable number of the memoranda for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, and 11th sessions.

Bilateral executive agreements for the exchange of official publications were concluded with Honduras and Haiti through the Department of State. The agreement with Honduras was effected by exchange of notes signed December 2 and 12, 1940; that with Haiti was concluded on May 29-June 5, 1941. Similar bilateral agreements are now in force with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru. Negotiations looking to the conclusion of such agreements are in progress with certain other countries. The assistance of the Division of Research and Publications of the Department of State in this matter, as well as in other ways, has been most helpful and is gratefully acknowledged.

In furtherance of the United States program for cooperation with Latin America, the Superintendent of Documents was authorized by the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, (76th Congress, Public No. 812) "to deliver to the Librarian of Congress, from the sales stock in the Government Printing Office, two hundred and fifty sets of *The Writings of George Washington*, as published by the Bicentennial Commission, for distribution through international exchange, and for such other distribution for the use of foreign governments as may be deemed appropriate." Sets have already been distributed through the Department of State to institutions in Brazil, Haiti, Mexico and Paraguay. Distribution to other Latin American countries will follow during the coming year.

Fine Arts

During these years of warfare, European production of books and periodicals on the fine arts, which in normal times is of far more importance than that of the United States, has been seriously curtailed. Even the purchase of old books in European markets has declined to such an extent that it has been possible to secure less than four per cent of the items on lists of *desiderata* sent to dealers here and abroad. As a consequence, the annual increment of books and pamphlets from all sources, which in the preceding five years has never fallen below two thousand, numbers this year only 1,864 items, bringing to 78,184 the total of those in the fine arts classification.

But, if the year has been poorer than usual from the point of view of book accessions, it has been quite the opposite in regard to prints. In the course of the winter six meetings of the committee for the purchase of prints through the Pennell Fund were held in New York and one at the annual exhibition of the Print Club in Philadelphia. In addition, bids were executed at two auction sales in New York and three in Philadelphia. As a result, 454 prints were purchased, 338 representing 166 artists of the American school, including sixty-five prints by Joseph Pennell and eleven by Whistler, and sixty-six being by twenty-nine British artists, eleven by eight French artists and forty by fifteen artists of other nationalities. All these are prints made within the last hundred years; in addition, two prints by artists of earlier periods were purchased from the Hubbard endowment.

A very interesting gift came from Dr. Max Farrand. It consists of 231 etchings, drypoints and monotypes by Armand Coussens (1881-1935), together with eight books illustrated with etchings and drypoints and ten original sketches by this artist. Coussens was of the south of France, a painter and etcher in soft ground, often printing in color, whose taste and talent were devoted to depiction of the landscape of Provence and particularly of the life about him—peasants, gypsies and saltimbanques. The collection had been formed by Dr. Farrand over many years and was finally given to the Library to the end that what he had gathered with such pleasure might in turn give enjoyment to others.

Another gift of great significance which is to come to the Library is the personal set of his etchings made by John Taylor Arms for Mrs. Arms, with a proof struck from each plate as he completed it. Aside from the great value of this work of one of the foremost of American printmakers, a particular quality attaches to the gift by husband and wife of a collection so formed. It will take its place with similar gifts

from Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell and with the collection made by Donald Shaw McLaughlin for his wife, presented to the Library in her memory.

Another group of prints much more heterogeneous in nature, but containing a number of items of distinct interest, has come during the year from the estate of John Herbert Corning.

Aside from the collection of Coussens prints given by Dr. Farrand, the most notable group acquisitions were forty-seven prints by Joseph Pennell, purchased at the sale of the Ellis Ames Ballard collection in Philadelphia, and twenty-two by Anders Zorn, acquired at a sale of private collections in New York. The most valuable single item of the year was the etching entitled *The Dyer*, by Whistler (K219), purchased from a Philadelphia dealer.

Grateful acknowledgment is to be made again to the Society of American Bookplate Collectors and Designers for their annual gift through the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Carlyle Baer, consisting this year of fifteen books and periodicals.

The Historic American Buildings Survey, owing to the termination of relief funds, was obliged to suspend its national activities at the end of June 1941, though it will continue to operate in the State of New Jersey for another 12 months. In preparation for the resulting period of quiescence, the National Park Service made a special effort to collect all available material still in the care of the district officers of the Survey and, having reviewed it, turned it over to the Library for public use. As a result 4,176 sheets of measured drawings of 380 subjects, together with 7,974 photographic negatives of 2,149 subjects, were received during the year, an addition of 2,107 subjects represented by drawings or photographs or both. The present total of sheets in the Library is 23,845, besides 28,184 photographic negatives, recording in all 7,405 different subjects. To round out the period, the Survey has undertaken the publication of a new catalog, nearly double the size of that issued in 1938. This is due to appear before the end of 1941.

Books were purchased entirely from the allotment of appropriated funds, fine prints from the Hubbard and Pennell endowments.

As other activities permit, bibliographies are being collected and checked against present holdings and want lists compiled.

Hispanic Materials

The sources of acquisition at the disposal of the Hispanic Foundation during the past year were \$500 of appropriated funds and an

estimated \$4,500 from the Huntington Fund. A special effort was made to secure gifts from living authors in Hispanic countries. One thousand and thirty-five gift requests were sent out and 5,845 items received, accessioned, and acknowledged. To the several hundred contributors who so graciously responded to this appeal, the Library expresses its grateful acknowledgment.

An unusual opportunity to secure recent Spanish and Portuguese publications occurred during Dr. Rubio's visit to the Iberian peninsula from February to May 1941, as mentioned above.

The collection of Puerto Rican material, including pamphlets, books, periodicals and manuscripts bearing on the island's history up to 1898 which was sent to the Library as a prospective gift in 1939 by Miss Alice B. Gould, of Boston and Valladolid, Spain, was formally presented in May 1941. The collection was described in the Librarian's annual report of last year.

Among the more extensive gifts received were (1) From Samuel Putnam, of Philadelphia, 121 volumes and eighteen pamphlets of Brazilian literature and history; (2) from the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, ninety volumes and 101 pamphlets; (3) from Affonso d'Escragnolle Tauney, of São Paulo, Brazil, 271 volumes and 261 pamphlets of his own works and other publications on Brazilian history and literature; (4) from O Secretariado da Propaganda Nacional, Lisbon, Portugal, 264 volumes on Portuguese culture.

Indic Materials

Important acquisitions of Indic materials during the year included fifty-seven recordings of traditional and modern Indian and Burmese music for the Music Division. These are vocal and instrumental and are representative of musical types according to function—religious, stage, folk, etc. Promotion of their use and study is in progress.

Nearly five hundred manuscripts were acquired, among them a beautifully illustrated early eighteenth century manuscript of the Padumavatī and a complete manuscript of the Mahābhārata in Bengali script.

A complete set of the *Journal of Oriental Research*, rare in American libraries, was acquired by purchase.

Some four hundred publications were received by gift and exchange. Notable among these are various brochures and books published by the All Indian Congress Committee, including B. P. Sitaramayya's authorized history of the Indian National Congress; twenty texts of Jain literature; several important publications on Vedanta thought,

including R. Rolland's *Life of Ramakrishna* and *Life of Vivekananda*; The Cochin Sanskrit Series; the annual reports of the Archaeological Department of Cochin State for 1926-29 and 1933-37; the Buddhist Tripitaka translated into Bengali, presented by the Dharma-Vijaya Gana (society); a set of the *Annals of Oriental Research*; the Telugu Series of the University of Madras; and *The Monuments of Sāñchi*, by Sir John Marshall and Alfred Foucher.

Division of Manuscripts

The Division of Manuscripts is one of the most important repositories of the basic records of the history of the United States. As concerns other than official records, it is the most important repository of manuscripts of American history in the entire world. It is a tribute to the public spirit of Americans of all classes, creeds and conditions that, for the most part, this remarkable aggregation of collections has developed almost entirely by gift and deposit, rather than by purchase.

In the field of reproductions, supplementing its own collection of manuscript material and the records in The National Archives, the Library of Congress is stronger than any other institution. The large capital expenditure under Project A and the year-by-year acquisitions through the Wilbur Fund have brought to the Library a vast collection of copies of material relative to American history to be found in European archives. In the field of literature, additions to the deposit of rotograph and microfilm material continue to be made at a rapid rate. To this should soon be added the microfilm copies of material in Great Britain, historical and literary, now being accumulated through funds administered by the American Council of Learned Societies in its large-scale enterprise for the preservation of cultural material.

Though there was no distinctly colonial acquisition during the past year, students of colonial history will find in some of the larger collections of family papers mentioned below early correspondence and papers which in the aggregate are not inconsiderable. Material on the period of the Revolution may likewise be found. The J. L. M. Curry autograph collection, for example, contains a letter from Roger Williams to Richard Collicutt, dated 1637; the Thomas J. Clay collection of Clay family papers includes correspondence and papers of Colonel Thomas Hart, William Blount, Isaac Shelby, James Brown and two letters (photostats) from Daniel Boone. A large addition to the papers of Edward McPherson, of Adams County, Pennsylvania, not yet open to investigators, has brought a quantity of eighteenth century material. The William C. Rives collection,

deposited by Mrs. Phillip M. Rhinelander, embraces the papers of Dr. Thomas Walker, a noted land speculator, guardian of Thomas Jefferson, commissary-general of Virginia and member of several arbitration commissions during the latter half of the eighteenth century. Additional materials will soon be available, in microfilm reproductions being made by the kind permission of Mr. Preston Davie, of New York, from nearly eleven hundred pages of Preston family papers.

Miss Eleanor Bruno, of The American Autograph Shop, generously donated some transcripts made in 1846 of the letters and pay rolls of General Edward Hand, 1776-78, which apparently have not hitherto been available to historians. These relate chiefly to operations in western Pennsylvania, around Fort Pitt. Contemporary copies of thirty documents relating to disputes between Great Britain and Denmark over West Indian trade, 1776-80, were purchased. Military operations of the British in New York and New Jersey, the British evacuation of New York and the consequent trials and tribulations of the Loyalists of those regions during and after the Revolution are graphically illustrated in the correspondence (1777-1838) of one Andrew Bell, who served as secretary to Sir Henry Clinton. His sister, Cornelia Bell, was the wife of William Paterson. The Charles Carroll of Carrollton collection was enriched by the addition of thirty-two pieces relating chiefly to his plantation and to the Baltimore Iron Works. A small collection of Revolutionary miscellany was presented by Mr. Frederic H. Ridgway.

The William C. Rives collection mentioned above was found to contain an "autograph" group of the letters of the fathers of the republic, including some of Washington and Adams, and a considerable body of the correspondence of Jefferson and Madison, obviously collected from private sources by the late Senator Rives (supplementing the loan of papers from the Department of State) for his work on the correspondence, life and times of Madison. A few letters of Benjamin Franklin were purchased and some twenty-six letters of George Washington were copied. The papers of William Paterson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is a small group of ninety-five pieces, 1763-1810, mainly private, family correspondence but nonetheless interesting to the biographer and to the historian having a special interest in the Supreme Court.

Letters from Oliver Wolcott to members of his family during the War of 1812 and later—a bequest of the late George Gibbs, of New York—contain much material relating to public affairs. A group of over two hundred pieces of correspondence between John Teackle, Jr.,

of Maryland, and his children illustrate conditions and events of the same period.

Five letters received by Congressman John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, from his colleagues in Congress treat of such interesting subjects as the Yazoo land scandal, the impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase, of the Supreme Court, the activities of John Randolph of Roanoke, foreign affairs and Jefferson's gunboat policy.

A high light in material relating to the War of 1812 is a letter from Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney to Charles Howard, dated March 17, 1856, repeating in great detail the account which Francis Scott Key, his brother-in-law, had given to him of the writing of *The Star Spangled Banner* during the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British. This letter was purchased on the joint recommendation of the Music Division and the Manuscripts Division. Notwithstanding its composition so long after the event, the substantial correctness of the Chief Justice's account has been generally accepted.

The more important collections of the year fall mainly within the so-called middle period of American History, from the Peace of 1815 to the outbreak of the Civil War, and it may be said that they assist in large measure to establish a balance between material from Democrats and from Whigs. Hitherto the collection here has been heaviest on the Democratic side. The Thomas J. Clay collection of Clay family papers, obtained through the efforts of Mr. Vance, the Law Librarian, contains much of the correspondence of Henry Clay's immediate family, including no less than one hundred and fifty-four letters by Henry Clay and a quantity of the correspondence of his son, James B. Clay and the latter's wife, Susan M. Clay, from the Court at Lisbon (1849-51) and from their exile in Canada during the Civil War.

The William C. Rives collection, not yet fully available, promises to be the richest of all. A favorite of Jefferson and Madison, a friend of "Father" Thomas Ritchie, an admirer of Andrew Jackson and later a Whig, Rives in 1845, after leaving the Senate, began the writing of the life and times of James Madison, which was dramatically interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War and was never completed. The last volume, published in 1868, ends with the year 1797.

Biographers of presidents will welcome the acquisition of two account books—Martin Van Buren's account of his law practice, 1807-1813, and the account book of James K. Polk and Madison Caruthers, law partners, covering August 15, 1820 to January 24, 1823.

The papers of the late Senator James Fowler Simmons, of Rhode Island, will be of much aid for a rewriting of the history of the tariff legislation of 1842 and of the opening years of the Civil War. Simmons was a cotton manufacturer of no mean political ability; his collection, particularly his private correspondence, illuminates economic as well as political conditions in Rhode Island. It contains interesting, perhaps important, material relating to Thomas W. Dorr and the so-called Dorr Rebellion of the 'forties.

The materials on this period, particularly with reference to Whig politics, are further strengthened by the generous gift from Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge of the materials which the late Senator Beveridge had gathered for the writing of his life of Abraham Lincoln.

The Herndon-Weik Collection of Abraham Lincoln material, the purchase of which was being negotiated at the end of the fiscal year, contains precious association items, the largest known collection of papers incident to Lincoln's law practice and other business relationships before and after his emergence as a political figure, a large quantity of early memoirs and other reminiscent material, correspondence of Herndon and Weik with various public men who knew Lincoln and drafts of the writings of Herndon and Weik about Lincoln. Some of the material has, of course, been published, in some cases furtively. Acquisition by the Library of Congress therefore supplies to the public the background material and the later reminiscent material which will be needed in conjunction with the opening of the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of Abraham Lincoln's presidential papers upon the expiration in 1947 of the twenty-one-year limitation placed upon them in the deed of gift.

Late eighteenth century history of Ohio, especially of Marietta and the Western Reserve, may be studied in some papers of Samuel Holden Parsons, presented to the Library by Major Benjamin F. Wade and Colonel John P. Wade. The development of Ohio and Ohio politics at the turn of the century and for twenty-five years thereafter are reflected in sixteen diaries of Thomas Worthington, given by Mr. James T. Worthington. The operations of the firm of W. G. and G. W. Ewing in Indian trade and real estate in the Middle West, 1829-60, are suggested in a small collection of 275 pieces of the George Washington Ewing family. The affairs of the Creek Nation at Fort Gibson, 1843-45, are recorded in a small volume of accounts and letters kept by the late Pierce M. Butler, Indian Agent. This book is a gift from Mr. Pierce M. Butler, of Nashville, Tennessee. Similar materials may be found in the papers of the George J. Reed family and in the Thomas J. Clay Collection mentioned above.

Most of the accessions of material originating during the period of the Civil War are relatively unimportant as collections, though they add much to the mass of detail which historians and biographers will examine with interest and profit. There are many private letters, diaries and journals written by soldiers, low-ranking officers and members of their families. Outstanding examples are the letters of the George J. Reed family, of Indiana and Kentucky (Reed was a chaplain in the Union army), microfilmed by the kind permission of Mr. G. R. Shelton, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, and the diaries and letters of Rufus Mead, Jr., a sergeant from Connecticut, given by Mrs. Walter Mead, of Arlington, New Jersey. Sergeant Mead was with General Sherman on his march to the sea.

The Robert Garrett Collection of Garrett family papers, a very large and important collection which has hitherto been little used by historians because of lack of adequate arrangement and indexing (now supplied in large part, thanks to the Historical Records Survey of the District of Columbia and to a money gift by Messrs. Robert and John W. Garrett, of Baltimore), has been nearly completed by the addition of twenty-nine portfolios of correspondence during the 'forties and 'fifties. This collection constitutes an almost unbroken record of the contributions of the Garrett and other families of Baltimore and Maryland to the nation's history.

Fortunately, the Library has secured in some measure the Southern counterpart of the career of the Northern photographer Brady in a collection of the account books and papers of George S. Cook, a photographer of Charleston, South Carolina, one of the four known Southern photographers of Civil War days. At the instance of Walter Dinsmore and Company, of Philadelphia, Cook took a photograph of Major Robert Anderson at Fort Sumter, February 9, 1861, the negative of which, it is said, later produced for sale as many as a thousand prints a day. The collection is incomplete but is nonetheless interesting as a record of the early years of the new science of photography and of the stimulus which war-time brought to the trade.

The usefulness of the papers of Edward McPherson, who was Clerk of the House of Representatives almost continuously from 1859 to 1891, has been more than doubled by the recent addition of several thousand letters, two letter copy-books, account books, scrap-books of newspaper clippings, pamphlets and papers relating to the administration of various estates, including that of Thaddeus Stevens (seven portfolios). There are two letter books of Edward McPherson, covering the period 1878-80.

No outstanding additions to the papers of the period of Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur were received during the year, though negotiations which may have a successful issue have been in progress. The gift of more than seven hundred pieces to the Curry Papers by two nieces of the late Jabez L. M. Curry, Mrs. Oliver Posfay and Mrs. Thomas P. Cheeseborough, greatly increases its utility for the study of the cultural history of the South, particularly in connection with the participation in the administration of the Peabody Fund by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., William M. Evarts, Rutherford B. Hayes and Melville C. Fuller, also for the study of Curry's service as Minister to Spain during Cleveland's administration. A group of forty-five letters to Don M. Dickinson likewise contribute to our knowledge of the political history of the Cleveland administration. A volume of letters from Harry S. Elseffer, an engineer in the United States Navy, to members of his family, 1874-86, and some miscellany given by his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Gilpin, in addition to her previous gifts of Civil War material, record his experiences and observations at Annapolis and in the service.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has placed with the collection of her late husband's papers a diary which she kept in Paris, May 17-October 27, 1899.

Supplements to the Theodore Roosevelt Collection begin with family and political correspondence of 1878. The family letters were those from Theodore Roosevelt to his sister, the late Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, in which he gave comparatively unrestrained expression to opinions on social reform, the conduct of the war with Spain, presidential nominations and elections, the problems of his own administration and the World War, also interesting accounts of his hunting trip to Africa. The originals, through the good offices of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, New York, were microfilmed by the kind permission of Mr. Sheffield Cowles. At the suggestion of Mr. Hermann Hagedorn and through the co-operation of the Civil Service Commission, the Library secured microfilm copies of official correspondence while the youthful and exuberant Theodore Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner. Originals of his letters to the late Jacob Riis were generously given by Mr. Roger William Riis.

The Robert G. Ingersoll Collection has been enlarged by seven scrapbooks and forty-four portfolios of unmounted material (press clippings), 1896-1935, from the estate of Mrs. Sue M. Farrell.

Letters of Colonel William C. P. Breckinridge to his daughter, Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, of the University of Chicago, together with some earlier family correspondence and some newspaper mate-

rials, have been added to the Breckinridge Collection by Dr. Breckinridge.

The correspondence of Finley Peter Dunne, deposited by Mrs. Dunne at the suggestion of Professor Elmer Ellis, illuminates the relations of public men "from President to serjeant" with "Mr. Dooley."

The lack of naval material in the papers of Richmond P. Hobson, mentioned last year, has been remedied in part by the receipt of additional papers from Mrs. Hobson which cover particularly matters of naval construction, 1895-1903; they cover, also, Admiral Hobson's wide-ranging interest in applied education against the dangerous use of narcotics and alcohol, in social legislation, national defense, World War problems and politics, especially during the period of his service in Congress.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has made valuable additions to the papers of her late husband, President Wilson, and many friends have made contributions of Woodrow Wilson letters (originals or copies) from their files. For these acknowledgments are due to G. Valentine Boyer, Henry W. Bragdon, Mrs. Marshall Ludington Brown, Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., and Gordon McCormick (an addition to a former gift), Raymond B. Fosdick, Paul Fuller, Jr., Goodspeed's Book Shop, Miss Florence S. Hoyt, Stuart W. Jackson, Theodore Marburg, Vance G. McCormick, Henry Morgenthau, Louis Seibold, Mrs. Crawford H. Toy, Lawrence C. Woods, Jr., and Yale University, at the request of William Yale. In addition, photostats have been received from the Louis D. Brandeis Collection at the University of Louisville, through an arrangement with Mr. Bernard Flexner for an exchange between the Louis D. Brandeis and Woodrow Wilson Collections, and the Library has been permitted to make photostats of original papers owned by Larkin W. Glazebrook, Henry Morgenthau and Lawrence C. Woods, Jr.

The papers of the late Thomas Watt Gregory, Attorney General under Woodrow Wilson (thirty-two portfolios covering the period 1902-33), a collection of high importance, has with great appropriateness been given to the Library by Mr. Thomas Watt Gregory, Jr., of Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson has added to her late husband's papers two portfolios of selected letters from eminent men and copies and lists of his own letters and papers relating to important cases and questions in international relations.

The work of women in American history may be studied in four groups of papers acquired during this year. They are a small but

1898
Cablegram to
Secretary Navy Washington.

Please give me entire
charge of wreck. I have
the matter well in hand.
Watson orders work stopped
on Colon. It is wrong to give
the ship up. We will save
her in spite of all if you will
let us go ahead. Hobson

Admiral Hobson's cablegram to the Secretary of the Navy, August 31, 1898, regarding the raising of the "Colon." This was later successfully performed.

[From the Richmond Pearson Hobson Collection]

important addition to the papers of Susan B. Anthony, presented by Miss Lucy E. Anthony; a large part of the correspondence, diaries and papers of Clara Barton, given by Miss Rena D. Hubbell and Mrs. Lena Hubbell Chamberlin, and a large collection of the correspondence, papers and records of the National Woman's Party, 1913-20, which record the activities of that organization prior to the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution; also some papers given by Mrs. Mary Hallock Greenewalt, relating to her work in the co-ordination of light and rhythmic sound.

Students of American historiography will be delighted with twenty letters from Francis Parkman to John Gilmary Shea, 1856-68, in which Parkman discloses frankly the forces which operated on him in connection with his work on the history of the French in America.

North American or Yankee contacts with natives and European settlers in the Southern continent between 1838 and 1860 are described in two diaries or journals, one by the Reverend Jared Leigh Elliott, a chaplain who accompanied Commodore Charles Wilkes on his exploring expedition of 1838-42, and another by Charles T. Fahs, a surgeon on the U. S. S. *Water Witch*, when that vessel was sent with others by President Buchanan on a diplomatic mission to Paraguay in 1858.

Professor M. A. Vaccariello, of Williams College, has generously given the Library of Congress a copy of his translation of Giovanni Battista Segni's *Trattato sopra la Carestia e Fame*, edition of 1602, a treatise which gives, among other things, recipes for prolonging the food supply and warding off want and hunger. It is in the form of a joint discourse conducted by the Prince, the Counsellor, the Philosopher and the Theologian.

Besides the additions to existing collections mentioned above, the Library has received the following:

From Mrs. E. Randolph Cocke, additional correspondence of Thomas Ritchie, 1837-53 (one small portfolio); from the estate of R. R. Bowker, thirty-two pieces of R. R. Bowker material; from Mrs. J. Weber Linn, six manuscripts and some newspaper clippings for the Jane Addams Collection; from Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, six pieces of printed material for the Simon Newcomb Collection, and from Dr. Charles Moore, late Acting Chief of the Manuscripts Division, two letters of Philippe Bunau-Varilla.

Textual reproductions of manuscript material have been received by the Library of Congress for more than one hundred years, the first large body of such material being the Force Transcripts, included in the purchase of the Peter Force Library in 1867. The Transcripts,

which stamped themselves deeply in the minds of historians of the last generation, were acquired chiefly from Stevens and Brown, booksellers of London, under the direction of Professor Charles M. Andrews, who in 1905, together with Miss Frances G. Davenport, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, began a survey of material on American history in the archives and libraries of Great Britain.

Photographic reproductions began, in the Library of Congress about 1910, with the use of the photostat, though a photographic camera, privately operated by the late L. C. Handy, had long been employed—in fact, since Brady's day—in making occasional reproductions of material for use outside the Library. In spite of prejudice against the opportunity offered by the photostat for securing copies of manuscripts, the originals of which could not be acquired, such copies were secured in increasing numbers. They accumulated, along with the steady trickle of handwritten "transcripts" from Stevens and Brown. Beginning in 1913, there were occasional freshets of typewritten copies from Waldo G. Leland and Abel Doysié in Paris and William E. Dunn and Charles H. Cunningham in Simancas and Madrid.

By 1925 the accumulation of reproductions was such as to attract attention to the desirability of rounding it out, where practicable, to a state of general utility by the filling of lacunae and the copying of entire series, instead of selections. To this end the late James B. Wilbur made grants of money, primarily for use in Great Britain, and eventually established the Wilbur Fund, the income from which could be used without this geographical limitation. In 1927 the Rockefeller Associates made a grant of \$450,000, to be expended on this work within five years. Both photostat and micro-film methods were employed and the result came surprisingly near reaching the goal. Since 1932 two supplementary grants by the Rockefeller Associates and the income from the Wilbur Fund have been used, chiefly in Great Britain, in continuance of the work until shortly after the end of this fiscal year, when the drafting of our British photographer into military service caused a temporary suspension.

The reproduction program now in course is the same as that announced last year, namely, the copying of legal material and particularly records of the admiralty courts in England. There have reached the Division of Manuscripts one thousand eight hundred negative photostats, representing 2,111 pages of manuscripts from the series High Court of Admiralty, volumes 7 to 13, containing indictments, 1619-96. The following have been photographed and stored at the Public Record Office until a suitable time for their shipment to the Library of Congress: High Court of Admiralty 1, vols. 14-27, con-

tinuing the series from 1696 to 1797; High Court of Admiralty 32, (prize papers), volumes 1-6. These two represent something over ten thousand negative photostats.

Through co-operation with the Illinois Historical Survey in its effort to secure from M. Doysié reproductions of materials in France, the Library of Congress was able to make negative photostats of items which had been omitted years ago in the copying of Archive Nationale, Paris. Colonies B/36-41 inclusive, and 42bis, C11A/26, C13A/5, C13C/4 and F3/24, a total of 277 sheets, representing as many pages of manuscript.

From Archivo General de Indias, Seville, was secured a microfilm reproduction of *Patronato* 12, "Pleitos de Colon," 1512-35, amounting to 1,992 negatives, and from Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, photoprints of Bartolomé de las Casas' *Sumario del Primer Viaje a America*, an abstract of Columbus's journal of his first voyage (151 enlargement prints).

Acquisitions in the Modern Language Association series continued the sharp increase which began in 1937, when reproduction by the microfilm method was introduced. More than a hundred items were added, constituting the largest increase recorded during any single year except 1939. However, the number of manuscript and book pages copied—forming microfilm frames and, in a few cases, roto-graph sheets—was considerably less than last year's total because the works selected for reproduction were relatively shorter.

In previous years the association has looked to European libraries as the chief source of its acquisitions. The war has either terminated or seriously curtailed contact with this source. Only from Great Britain and Spain was it found possible to secure reproductions in any appreciable quantity and, in the case of the latter country, it was necessary to supply a Madrid photographer with film so that he could liquidate a long-standing order. To offset the loss of most of the European libraries as immediate sources of material, the Modern Language Association has called for the reproduction of an increasing number of rare items located in this country. For example, a project now nearing completion involves the filming of some seventy important seventeenth century Spanish novels and plays in the library of the Hispanic Society of America. Requests addressed to librarians throughout the United States have met with a most generous response; through their cooperation, films have been secured of a number of rare books of interest to students of English, French and Spanish literature. These reproductions may be sent out on inter-library loan or duplicated for anyone interested in obtaining copies.

In this way valuable works otherwise limited in their usefulness are made generally available to scholars throughout the country.

As the Modern Language Association series grows in size, the use of the collection through interlibrary loans likewise increases. Comparatively few students visit the Library of Congress to consult the rotographs and microfilms; there is little need to do so when they can arrange to have material sent to their home libraries. In last year's annual report (p. 112-113) it was mentioned that arrangements had been made to have second copies of films prepared and sent out when requests for loans are received. This scheme has now been extended to provide for the making of positives of all newly acquired films as soon as they have been received and recorded, so that future loan requests may be attended to without loss of time. The negatives are not sent out on loan but are stored permanently in the Manuscripts Division, where they are protected from damage or deterioration.

During the past year a substantial start was made on a new project which the association has devised in the expectation of giving to its reproductions still wider circulation among scholarly institutions. Libraries which annually contribute to the association's Reproduction Fund are now entitled to receive, as a gratuity, two thousand frames of positive film, copied according to their own choice from any unrestricted items in the collection. These have been prepared by arrangement with the Photoduplication Service. At the Modern Language Association's request, files were sent to ten libraries in return for their annual subscriptions to the Reproduction Fund. The material thus distributed consisted of 118 separate items (134 film rolls), comprising 16,756 frames.

Altogether 107 new reproductions were acquired. Four were placed in the so-called "Additional" series, the material of which, as explained in last year's annual report (p. 112), is paid for by the constituent organizations of the American Council of Learned Societies. The 104 microfilms totaled 24,275 frames, while the three rotographs that were added consist of fifty-seven sheets. This material was obtained from fourteen archives in this country and abroad, of which two were in Great Britain (Cambridge University library and the British Museum), two in Spain (the Biblioteca Nacional and the Real Academia de la Lengua, Madrid), one in Germany (the Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin), one in Italy (Reale Accademia delle Scienze, Turin) and eight in the United States, as follows: American Antiquarian Society, Boston Public Library, Cleveland Public Library, Columbia University Libraries, Harvard

College Library, the Hispanic Society of America, the Newberry Library and the New York Public Library.

A majority of the reproductions acquired during the year were of Spanish novels and plays of the classic period, the *Siglo de Oro*. In addition, a film was secured for the Additional series of the incunabulum, Alfonso Fernandes de Palencia, *Universal Vocabulario en Latin y en Romance* (Sevilla, 1490).

Copies were made of three manuscripts of Traino Boccalini's seventeenth century satire against the Spanish monarchy, *Pietra del Paragone Politico*. These were obtained from the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.

Other acquisitions in the Modern Language Association collection illustrate the varied fields of study included in that organization's activities. From Madrid was secured a film of a late thirteenth century musical manuscript containing motets and Latin part-songs of an earlier period. A Cambridge University manuscript was copied which contains Wilham de Wadinton's *Le Manuel des Pechiez*, an Anglo-Norman didactic poem which mirrors the manners and customs of thirteenth century England. The Lyon edition of Claude de Pontoux's *Oeuvres*, 1519, was obtained on film from the British Museum. Reproductions were made of three imprints, those of 1784, 1805 and 1850, of *The Life and Unparalleled Voyages and Adventures of Ambrose Gwinett*, an anonymous tract sometimes ascribed to the eighteenth century dramatist, Isaac Bickerstaffe. The filming of the British Museum's file of *The London Evening Post* for the years 1727-38 brings to the Modern Language Association series material of considerable interest for the study of England during the period of Walpole. Another periodical copied during the year was *Le Globe: Journal Philosophique et Littéraire*, from 1824 to 1830, which throws light on the early Romantic period in French letters.¹

Reproductions of manuscripts in Mexican and Spanish archives relating mainly to the region of Yucatan in the sixteenth century were received from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Division of Historical Research, through the good offices of Professor France Scholes. The acquisitions received during this year amounted to 13,027 prints, 22,779 photofilms and 267 pages of transcripts (type-written and handwritten).

The North Carolina Historical Records Survey donated a collection of translations of manuscripts in Spanish archives, made from repro-

¹ For detailed lists of all the MLA acquisitions mentioned above, see supplements to *Publications of the Modern Language Association*.

ductions in the possession of the North Carolina Historical Commission. They consist of selected documents from various archives, the selection having been made from the point of view of their contribution to the history of the North Carolina region mainly during the late eighteenth century. The collection received during the year comprises 921 typewritten pages.

For books a want list represents titles known to the Library but not found among its holdings. In regard to original manuscripts, the case is different. We know, for example, that the Adams papers are under a family trust in the care of the Massachusetts Historical Society and those of Charles Sumner are in the Harvard College Library. It is the business of the Division of Manuscripts to acquire as much information as possible as to the location of private papers. If collections are already in the custody of another repository, the Library naturally rests content but, as regards collections remaining in the hands of individuals, subject to the possibility of loss and destruction, the division hopes that the papers may reach a proper depository for their preservation. There is a large and long-standing file in the correspondence of the division which lists many such collections of papers known to exist in private hands and not infrequently such a collection is acquired by the division, as happened recently in the case of the papers of William M. Evarts.

By this time the locations of the collections of men of first rank in the United States are fairly well known, though surprises are not uncommon. But in the case of individuals of lesser fame, whose papers may nevertheless be highly important, it is necessary to do the best that can be done with the means at hand. Not only are the historical journals scanned, but newspapers often afford clues to the existence of manuscripts previously unknown. A word of high appreciation is due the Historical Records Survey for its work in the field of manuscript collections. The division undertakes to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Historical Records Survey and the American Historical Association in accumulating annually reports of acquisitions of manuscripts all over the country.

Opportunities for the purchase of manuscript collections come through the catalogs of dealers, the visits of those who deal commercially in manuscripts and the letters and visits of private persons. Because original manuscripts are unique, the prices asked by dealers fluctuate. The price is what can be secured, with due respect to the laws of competition. It is a long-standing practice of the Manuscripts Division not to buy individual pieces, and funds available do not permit extensive purchases of collections.

But the camera has made possible another means for the development of the collections. Given the knowledge of the existence of a body of manuscripts, the Library may desire to secure a photo-copy. The importance of this to investigators is manifest in that, first, the number of agencies where materials may be found is increased; secondly, the existence of copies is a guaranty against the total loss of the contents of a collection if the originals should be destroyed; thirdly, the division may reproduce microfilm or photostat in order to complete its own holdings by substituting copies where it does not possess originals. The division has many such projects in mind besides those furthered through the income from the Wilbur Fund. It is interested in the plan for microfilming abroad sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, as well as in the expenditure of the additional funds for microfilming placed at the disposal of the Library by the 1942 appropriation act. The prestige of the Library of Congress is sufficient to insure a considerable inflow of manuscripts by gift, and the resources for purchase are sufficient to buy a few collections.

Maps

The collection of the Division of Maps already contains a representative portion of the maps and atlases necessary to the work of Congress and the officers of the government. Of the maps showing the United States with its constituent divisions, the collection probably exceeds that of any other American library.

The American Antiquarian Society, through Dr. Clarence S. Brigham, its director, presented to the Library of Congress 201 of its duplicate maps. The request that we pass on to some other library any maps duplicating those in the Library of Congress was a remarkable feature of the transaction and one which it is hoped other libraries may see fit to emulate. Among the items retained for the Library's collection was a large-scale manuscript map in five sheets with place-names in French. It covers much of the territory from the Connecticut River to Lake Superior and appears to be a tracing of an earlier map. Part of it, at least, was "fait a Quebec le 28 decembre 1752." The whole map was not made in 1752, however, since it shows south of Fort Duquesne the "Champ De Bataille ou le General Bradock a été Désfait," an event which took place in 1755. Moreover, the map has the name "Toronto" for the city on Lake Ontario whose name was not changed from York to Toronto until 1834. A long note in French specifies the colors used for the territories claimed by the French and the English, as well as the symbols

for forts, houses, roads, streams, and valleys. The author is referred to by the name "franquet." Other representative maps in the same gift were plans of the city of Boston in 1722, 1834, 1835, 1872, 1873, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1883 and 1892.

Senator George W. Norris generously donated thirty-two maps dated 1899, showing various features of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal.

Mr. Richard Edes Harrison of Time, Inc. presented the manuscripts of seven maps published in *Fortune* for September 1940. They are on unusual and ingenious projections, with the top in the direction in which the map-reader is supposed to be looking, rather than with north at the top. Each map illustrates some phase of United States relationship to the present war.

The Associated Press donated the manuscripts of maps of England and Sweden showing fortified zones and allied features in the theaters of war. Another gift was the manuscript logbook of the schooner *Oberon*, Daniel Melvin, master. It describes a voyage between August 27, 1838 and July 15, 1839 from Waldoboro, Maine, to New Orleans and the West Indies and back to New York, Nova Scotia and Boston. Still another gift was an exceedingly early map showing the international date line. It was published in the Canadian edition of Vennor's *Weather Almanac*, 1883, and is remarkable because the date line swings westward more than 70° in order to include the Philippine Islands in the area with the Americas.

Edward Eberstadt & Sons, of New York City, presented a photostat copy of a newly acquired example of John Filson's map of Kentucky in 1784. Upon examination it turned out to be an edition which no other library or collection appears to possess. The presence of the watermark with the words "Work & Be Rich" shows this map to be an original from the Philadelphia plate and not one of the numerous facsimiles. The addition of two houses at Clarksville and three houses at Louisville demonstrates that the map was published after the one in the Library of Congress, while a number of features indicate that it was published before the one in the British Museum. These features include the presence, near the bottom, of the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ in the phrase "in $36^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ N. Lat.", as well as the absence of headwater extensions on Banklick Creek, on the unnamed stream southeast of it and on Boon's Creek, Hickman's Creek and Town Fork. Accordingly, this copy of Filson's map is the third of ten different identified editions.

At present seventeen examples of one edition or another of Filson's map, from the Philadelphia plate engraved by Henry D. Purcell, have been studied carefully. One is in Spain, two are in England and

the rest are in the United States. We have heard of several more but have not been able to examine them and ascertain the editions they represent. It is believed that at least twenty-four copies are extant.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Robert J. Usher, librarian of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, New Orleans, seven maps showing New Orleans and other portions of Louisiana were received as gifts. The Dartmouth College Library, through Mr. Nathaniel L. Goodrich, its librarian, presented a map of Greenwood County, Kansas, in 1877. The John Carter Brown Library presented a photostat of a map entitled "Kaart over Disko-Fjorden af H. Rink 1849 . . . Trykt ved Godthaab 1859." As a Greenland imprint, it is unusually interesting. Mr. G. R. F. Prowse, of Winnipeg, donated a scholarly geographical publication of his own, entitled *John Cabot's Bacalhaos*. From the Hall of Records at Annapolis, Maryland, we acquired a photostat of a manuscript map in the Christopher Gist papers, showing land grants in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

In addition to these representative items, many other maps, atlases and geographical publications were presented to the Library last year by generous donors. The Library received by gift 734 printed maps, manuscript maps, views and atlases, as compared with 530 the previous year.

This year's exchanges, thirteen in number, were sent to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Institute of Geographical Exploration, at Harvard, and the libraries of the University of Michigan and Yale University. The Division of Maps received on exchange three historical county atlases from the New York State College of Agriculture library, to which it had previously sent a number of early county maps. Six photostats of rare original maps in the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Michigan, were received as exchanges during the year. Other items were received from the American Geographical Society, the libraries of American, Duke, Harvard, Wesleyan and Yale universities, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Denver Public Library and the Public Archives of Canada.

One of the maps received from the Clements Library was a photostat of a rare map of Connecticut by Moses Park. It was published on November 24, 1766 and the dedication reads as follows: "To the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburn His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department This Plan &c Is Humbly Dedicated by his Lordship's Most obedient Humble Serv^t Moses Park." The Clements Library map is an earlier edition than the one in the Library of Congress, differing from it in ten distinguish-

able respects. These include the omission of the final letter *e* in the name of the Earl of Shelburne and the absence of the name of the Connecticut River from the face of the map (see Edmund Thompson, *Maps of Connecticut before the Year 1800*, Windham, 1940, p. 34-35). The only other identified copies of Park's map are in the private collections of Mr. Horace Brown, Springfield, Vermont, and Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Massachusetts. Each is a second edition.

By exchange we also acquired from the Clements Library a photostat copy of a manuscript map entitled "A Plan of the Survey made by & under the direction of Augustus Porter upon the Connecticut-Reserve for the Connecticut Land Company in the Year 1796." It shows "The Town & City of Cleavland" and may be the first map showing Cleveland, Ohio, unless the first edition of the Doolittle Firelands map was also published in 1796.

The number of maps received by international exchange and the number of countries from which exchange maps were received again showed the effect of the world conflict. Whereas in some years we have received several thousand maps on international exchange, with forty or fifty countries cooperating, during the past year only about seven hundred maps were received, of which half were supplied by Canada. Great Britain sent us 125 maps, New Zealand fifty-nine and Eire forty-nine. Twelve Latin-American countries sent maps on exchange, the number received from each varying from one to thirty-six.

Transfers of current publications from the various map-issuing offices of the United States Government included 619 charts and 123 airway maps from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 339 maps from the Army Engineers, 329 from the Geological Survey, 281 from the Tennessee Valley Authority, 176 charts from the Hydrographic Office, 100 from the Lake Survey, 141 maps from the Post Office Department, 56 from the Bureau of Public Roads and 55 from the Forest Service. The Weather Bureau supplied us with daily weather maps and also transferred 549 old maps and one atlas from its collection.

Similarly we received 464 old maps and forty-three atlases from the Coast and Geodetic Survey's collection and 2,865 old maps from the U. S. Corps of Engineers collection. The Government Printing Office sent 705 duplicate maps and charts for safe-keeping. From map-issuing offices of various states and cities we received 1,244 maps and eight atlases, mostly pertaining to highways.

Photo copies of three maps of the older portion of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and of the adjacent village of Bethania were secured through the courtesy of the National Park Service. The original

manuscript maps, made in 1759, 1765 and 1805, are preserved in the archives of the Moravian Church at Winston-Salem, where the National Park Service photographed them, lending us the negatives. We are indebted to Miss Adelaide L. Fries, the church archivist, for explanatory notes concerning these three maps.

By transfer from the Smithsonian Deposit, the Division of Maps acquired a "Map of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Surveyed by Confederate States Engineer Corps," scale 1:80,000. It was engraved at Philadelphia by S. B. Linton and published at Boydton, Virginia, by George B. Fitch in 1870. This map of a county on the Roanoke River immediately adjacent to the North Carolina line is based directly upon the manuscript map made in September 1864 by Lieutenant H. M. Graves under the direction of Major Albert H. Campbell, of the Topographical Department of the Confederate army engineers. The Library of Congress previously had photostats of the original manuscripts of this map at the libraries of the Virginia Historical Society and the United States Military Academy, the latter map having been approved December 6, 1864, by Major Campbell.

The National Archives supplied a photostat of the manuscript despatch from Edmund Everett, American Minister at London, to Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, dated March 31, 1843. It describes the red lines on the copy of Dr. John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America" known as "the King George map" and having to do with the northeastern boundary of the United States.

James Wilson, of Vermont, was the first American globe-maker. The Library of Congress was so fortunate as to acquire by purchase this year the terrestrial globe and the celestial globe by Wilson, which have been on deposit for purposes of exhibition during the last two years (see *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1939, p. 166-167).

Among other noteworthy accessions was a collection of 211 bird's-eye views of American cities by Mr. A. Ruger. It is the author's own set. His work was hitherto represented in the Library of Congress by four of the views. Only eight of them appear to have been copyrighted. No library or historical society in America appears to have more than three or four of these Ruger views. They are important for the study of local history, since they show the streets and the topography of more than two hundred American cities and villages in the area between New Hampshire and Kansas. The dates range from about 1837 to 1882. The bird's-eye views show such features as streets (with their names), hotels, houses, mills and factories, courthouses, schools and colleges, railways, depots, round-houses, fair grounds, cemeteries,

canals, bridges, gas works, ferries, race courses, prominent buildings, ship yards, lumber yards, hospitals, banks and churches, with their denominations indicated. There are no other maps of many of these cities and villages at the dates represented. The collection also includes views of the Civil War camp near Winchester, Virginia, and Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio.

Photostat copies of two maps by Abraham Lincoln came into our hands this year. They were made in 1834 and 1836, when he was twenty-five to twenty-seven years of age and living at New Salem, Illinois. The tracts mapped are respectively east of Petersburg and about half way from that place to Springfield. Each map shows one section of land—Section 16 in T. 17 N., R. 6 W., and Section 16 in T. 18 N., R. 6 W. Each is a map of lands set aside for school use and hence it is natural that the originals were preserved in the archives of the county superintendent of schools at Springfield. They were found by the county archives workers of the Historical Records Survey and were listed in the *Inventory of the County Archives of Illinois*, No. 83, Sangamon County. A comparison of a modern large-scale map with the one of these maps which shows the Sangamon River proves that Lincoln was a very competent surveyor.

Through the courtesy of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation we received a photostat of a manuscript map of part of Monticello, drawn by Jefferson at an unrecorded date. It shows certain of his lands north, west and south of the mansion house, including the Lewis tract of 149 acres, a portion of the Rivanna River at the north end of the map and several of the roads on the estate.

An important purchase was an atlas by Mercator, published at Amsterdam in 1628 or 1629 and bearing the title, "Atlas Minor Gerardi Mercatoris à I. Hondio plurimis aeneis Tabulis auctus et illustratus: denuo reignit, additisque novis delineationibus emendatus." The Library of Congress now has thirty-nine editions of the atlases by this famous Dutch cartographer.

Another purchase, supplementing an earlier edition already in our collection, was "An accurate Map of the British Colonies in North America bordering on the River Ohio," scale 1 inch to about 80 miles, published by H. Overton at the White-Horse without Newgate, in London. The one recently acquired differs from the first edition in at least nine respects.

Neither edition of the map is dated. Both bear the following statement, lettered near the lower Monongahela River on the site of George Washington's Fort Necessity at Great Meadows, Pennsylvania: "Here G. Washington engag'd y^e French 1754." A French edition of

the map, intermediate in characteristics between the first and second English editions, was printed at Paris in 1756 under the title, "Carte des Colonies Anglaises dans l'Amerique Septentrionale terminée par la R^e Ohio." Hence the first English edition was printed between 1754 and 1756. The second edition was published before the date, still un-established, when Overton brought out "A New and Correct Map of the Trading Part of the West-Indies and North-America," which is advertised on the border of the second edition of the Overton map of the British Colonies. The first edition was evidently compiled and probably published in 1754, since a small-scale reproduction of it appeared in the *Universal Magazine*, vol. 15, 1754, facing page 241; in 1765 it was reprinted at London as the frontispiece of Robert Rogers' *A Concise Account of North America*. A photostat of the edition of this map reproduced by Rogers, in this case without the reference to Washington at Great Meadows, was supplied by the William L. Clements Library.

Another important acquisition was a new edition of the famous Lewis Evans map. Its title is "A New and General Map of the Middle Dominions Belonging to the United States of America, viz. Virginia, Maryland, the Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, New Jersey &c. with the Addition of New York, & of the Greatest Part of New England &c. as also of the Bordering Parts of the British Possessions in Canada. London: Published by Laurie & Whittle, N^o 53, Fleet Street. as the Act directs, 12th May, 1794." The map is printed on paper watermarked with the words "J Whatman," the date 1808 and the numeral 9, so it could not have been printed in 1794. On the back is printed or stamped the numeral 72 as the plate number in an atlas. Such watermarks and plate designations are the bases of the well established conclusion that a substantial number of unrevised editions of the 1794 map were printed after that year. The map newly acquired, however, is a revised edition. This is shown by (a) the deletion of the place-name "Q. Ann" near Chesapeake Bay, (b) the deletion of the place-name "Georgetown" near the Potomac River and (c) the introduction of the place-name "Washington." This is not one of the subsequent editions which have the words "Upper Canada" in place of the words "Province of Quebec" and which have had added the cities of Burlington, Vergennes, Addison, Middlebury and Kingsbury, Vermont. The date of our new edition of the Lewis Evans map is 1810, since it was taken from the ninth edition of *A New Universal Atlas*, published at London in that year by Thomas Kitchin.

Yale University Library and the New York Public Library supplied photostats of "A New and Correct Map of Connecticut one of the

United States of North America From Actual Survey Humbly Dedicated by Permission to his Excellency Samuel Huntington Esquire Governor and Commander in Chief of said State By his most Humble Servant William Blodget." The map was drafted and engraved by Joel Allan. It was printed at Middletown in March 1792.

The Public Archives of Canada allowed us to copy the map entitled "A Plan of the Attack of Fort Sulivan, the Key of Charlestown, in South Carolina, on the 28th of June 1776. By His Majesty's Squadron, Commanded by Sir Peter Parker. By an Officer on the Spot." The map was printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, Map, Chart, and Printsellers, at No. 53, Fleet-Street, London, and was sold for one shilling. A description of the attack on Fort Sullivan, in a letter from Sir Peter Parker to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated July 9, 1776, is printed below the map in four columns.

From Princeton University Library we acquired photostat copies of 108 manuscript maps, made during Rochambeau's march from Newport, Rhode Island, to Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781 and from Williamsburg, Virginia, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1782. They come from the Berthier manuscripts.

The Rochambeau maps at Princeton constitute one of four groups of maps made by the French engineers in 1781 and 1782. The others are respectively in the possession of the Rochambeau family at Tours, France, in the Library of Congress and in the library of the Hydrographic Service, the Ministry of Colonies and the War Office of France. Our maps were acquired in 1882-83. Photographs of the copies still at Tours were purchased in France in 1938. The set at Princeton includes a number of Rochambeau maps of which no copies were previously known in America (see *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, vol. 1, 1909, item 1335, p. 734-736; *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1937, p. 120; *ibid.*, 1938, p. 139-140). There may be still other sets of the maps made by the French engineers in 1781-82. In most cases the maps at Princeton which duplicate those at the Library of Congress contain a few more houses, stream arrows, etc., but in at least one case the Library of Congress map is the more complete. At present there seems to be no way of telling which set of maps was copied first from the field originals.

A study of all maps by French engineers who were in America during the American Revolution reveals twenty-seven which were signed by their makers. Eight are signed by Desandrouans, five by de la Combe, three by du Bourg, three by Chantavoine, two by Berthier and one each by Frignet, Pechon, Rochefontaine, Reynault, Mullon and Capitaine. None of the maps acquired this year from

Princeton, none of the originals at Tours and none of the originals in the Library of Congress which show camps between Virginia and New England are signed. The two maps signed by Berthier bear no resemblance in style of lettering to these two sets of originals or to the original maps among the Berthier manuscripts at Princeton.

Through the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Baltimore we acquired a photostat of a manuscript map of Fort Greenville, in Ohio. The original belongs to Miss Artz of Hagerstown, Maryland, and was made in 1793 or 1794. Captain Dudley W. Knox, of the Office of Naval Records and Library in the Navy Department, helped us to acquire photostats of seventy-five manuscript maps of ancient fortifications in Newfoundland. Some of the originals are in the British Public Record Office; others are in the archives of the War Office. They were unearthed by the industry of Dr. Stanley T. Brooks, of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh. Another important purchase was a printed copy of the rare map of Illinois which was published by John Melish in 1819. The British Museum permitted us to acquire a copy of the third edition of Abraham Bradley's "Map of the United States . . .", published September 26, 1796. Yale University Library sent us a photostat of a manuscript map of New Haven made in 1806 by Henry Strong. From the Hayes Memorial Library at Fremont, Ohio, we secured a photostat of a manuscript map of the battle of Opequon, annotated by President Hayes. Photostats of different editions of Philip Lea's "New Map of New England. New York. New Jersey. Pensilvania. Maryland. and Virginia", published about 1700, from the Boston Public Library, the New York Public Library and the John Carter Brown Library, came into our possession through the assistance of Mr. Harrall Ayres, of Sparta, New Jersey. The Mount Vernon Ladies Association permitted us to make photostats of the eighteen pages of the manuscript notes of George Washington's survey in 1788 along the roads from Mount Vernon to Cameron, Virginia. The same association permitted us to copy an annotated map of lands near Flat Run and Mount Poney, Virginia, which Washington drew upon the cover of the survey notebook entitled "A Book of Surveys Began July 22^d 1749."

A photostat copy of William Blodget's "Topographical Map of the State of Vermont" was obtained from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Music

The Music Division has been rapidly developing one of the largest collections of music in the world; the policy of selecting the items to

be acquired likewise makes it possible to claim a similar supremacy in the quality of its holdings. In medieval and Renaissance manuscripts and incunabula, the strong points of the great European collections, the Library of Congress is relatively weak and probably will remain so. The basic manuscripts have belonged to European collections for centuries and any aggressive policy of building up our holdings along these lines would be disproportionately expensive. The development of the microfilm and other methods of photographic reproduction, however, may soon make this weakness immaterial. The Music Division is cooperating in the project mentioned above, to microfilm rare materials in England, by preparing extensive lists of musical manuscripts in various English libraries.

As regards the original manuscripts of composers within the last three centuries, the Library of Congress has by far the most extensive collection in the United States. In fact, its holdings of certain composers' holographs compare favorably with large manuscript collections anywhere. Among these should be mentioned, Brahms, Liszt and Delibes. Furthermore, practically every "master" composer is represented by at least one manuscript and in some cases by several. Important items of Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann, Bach, Haydn and others are among our outstanding possessions.

The Library has what is doubtless the most extensive collection of original manuscripts of living composers (acquired largely through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and the activities of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation) and by far the most complete collection of the holographs of American composers.

The collections of the Music Division are especially strong in early and late American imprints, early books on music, European music printed before 1800, opera scores (orchestral and vocal) and librettos; in musical publications of the last fifty years from countries having copyright relations with the United States, they are supreme.

The collection is weak in mid-nineteenth century music of certain types, publications from countries not having copyright relations with the United States and not recorded in easily accessible trade journals, and foreign musical publications of the past five years which have not been deposited for copyright.

Considered from every aspect, the Music Division, in spite of these weaknesses, is probably the largest and the best developed music library in existence.

Plans for the continuing growth and development of the collections in the Music Division are well organized and are being successfully

executed within the limits of available staff and funds. Want lists of *desiderata* are frequently prepared in special fields through the cooperation of scholars carrying on research in the division.

One of the most important acquisitions of the past year is an item of extreme rarity and of great personal interest to every American—the first published version of *The Star Spangled Banner*. It is in the form of a small broadside, or handbill, 8 x 6½ inches, and gives the full text of the song, preceded by a short account of how it came to be written.

For years it had been supposed that the copy of this broadside which is in the possession of the Walters Art Gallery, in Baltimore, was the only one in existence. Last summer, however, Mr. Jesse L. Cassard, of that city, discovered a copy in an old scrapbook in his attic and sold it to the Library of Congress.

The exact circumstances under which this broadside came to be printed and distributed may never be known, but the general sequence of events surrounding the genesis and first publication of our national anthem has been put together by various writers.

During the War of 1812, after the battle of Bladensburg and the sacking and burning of Washington, a certain Dr. Beanes, of Marlboro—a small town east of Washington—was arrested by the British and held prisoner on one of their ships in Chesapeake Bay. Urged on by other interested citizens, Francis Scott Key, a friend of Dr. Beanes, arranged with the federal authorities to be sent out to the British fleet on a cartel ship, variously identified as the *Minden* or simply as one of Ferguson's Norfolk packets. John S. Skinner, agent for the United States Government in matters connected with flags of truce and exchange of prisoners, accompanied him.

The two emissaries persuaded Admiral Cochrane to release Dr. Beanes but were themselves temporarily detained because the British were planning an immediate attack on Baltimore and Fort McHenry and did not wish this news to be carried to the defenders. Thus, throughout the battle which ensued, Key was on the cartel ship under a British guard.

During the first day of the attack, September 13, 1814, the Americans could see their flag flying from the ramparts of the fort. In the first half of the night "the rocket's red glare" assured them that the Stars and Stripes had not been hauled down. Shortly after midnight the attack suddenly stopped, but it was not possible to tell whether the fort had fallen or the British had abandoned the undertaking. Key paced the deck all night with mixed emotions of anxiety and of hope. The exaltation which he felt when "the dawn's early light" disclosed

his country's flag still proudly waving furnished the inspiration for his poem.

A preliminary sketch of the song, with some of the lines left blank, was jotted on the back of an old envelope during the day of September 14, as Key waited on the cartel ship for the guards to be removed so that the vessel could return to Baltimore. In a tavern that evening Key completed the stanzas and wrote out the first full draft.

The next morning Key took his poem to Judge Nicholson, of Baltimore, whose wife was Mrs. Key's sister; the Judge was very pleased with it and, according to some accounts, took it at once to the office of the *Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* for publication. Other accounts suggest that a few days intervened. In any case, the poem was issued as a broadside shortly after the battle. Since every able-bodied man in Baltimore was carrying a gun or otherwise helping in the defense of the city, all the local newspapers suspended publication from the 10th to the 20th of September. Samuel Sands, a fourteen-year-old apprentice, was the only employee left in the shop of the *American*. Years later, when he was editor and publisher of the *American Farmer*, he told the story of how he set type for the first printing of our national anthem.

The acquisition of the present broadside brings the Library of Congress collection of early editions of *The Star Spangled Banner* almost to completion. Most of the previous gaps were filled in 1934 by the purchase of the Joseph Muller collection of pre-Civil War editions, including the first printing with music, engraved by Thomas Carr, of Baltimore. The only two important early forms of the national anthem not in the national library are the first full manuscript draft, which is in the Walters Art Gallery, and a later issue of the present broadside, differing chiefly in the addition of an ornamental border.

One of the most important events in the Music Division during the past year—or years, for that matter—was the establishment of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation Collection of Musical Autographs. It was made possible by the characteristic generosity of Mrs. Whittall, who presented to the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation a sum of money for the purchase of a remarkable collection of original manuscripts formerly in the possession of the late Dr. Jerome Stonborough of Vienna. The composers represented in this collection are Beethoven, Brahms, Michael Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Clara Schumann, Wagner and Weber. Many of the manuscripts are typical of their composers' most important work.

DEFENCE OF FORT M'HENRY.

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances.— A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet, a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough.—He went as far as the mouth of the Patowmack, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the Bay to the mouth of the Patapsco, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the Fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the Bomb Shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

Tune—ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

O ! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the Rockets' red glare, the Bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our Flag was still there;

O ! say does that star-spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the Land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected new shines in the stream,
Tis the star spangled banner, O ! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country, shall leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

O ! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd home, and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry, and peace, may the Heav'n rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—“ In God is our Trust ;”
And the star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

First appearance in print of “The Star Spangled Banner.”

[Baltimore, between September 15-19, 1814]

The manuscripts of Beethoven, for instance, include the entire Scherzo of the B flat major quartet, Opus 130, the song *Lied aus der Ferne*, two valuable sets of sketches and nineteen holograph letters. Among the Brahms items there are twenty-seven songs (including *Dein blaues Auge* and *Wie bist du, meine Königin*), the *Variations on a Theme by Händel*, the two versions of the waltzes, two versions of the piano concerto in D minor and a little known version of the *Deutsches Requiem*. The Mozart manuscripts include his Serenade in B flat major (K. V. 361), the famous string quintet in C major (K. V. 515) and a letter to his sister. Among the Schubert autographs are no less than seven songs and the unfinished Sonata (*Phantasie*) in C minor for piano, four hands. One of the songs is *Die Forelle!* There are two sketches by Wagner, one showing the genesis of the "Ride of the Valkyries" in *Die Walkure*, the other the beginning of the "Transformation Scene" in *Parsifal*. Weber is represented by his well-known *Grand Duo Concertant* for piano and clarinet.

The full extent of this group of manuscripts can be realized only when a catalog, already projected, is available in print.

But the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation Collection is not limited to the Stonborough items. Mrs. Whittall has already added to it another Mozart autograph which is a choice acquisition, the *In te spero, O sposo* (K. V. 440), an aria written for his bride in 1783, and an interesting autograph of Meyerbeer.

The acquisition and organization of this collection immeasurably strengthens the manuscript holdings of the division.

Dr. Dayton C. Miller (1866-1941), late professor in the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, was known far and wide as the foremost authority on, and collector of, flutes. The regrettable news of his death in February came as a distinct shock, for he had long been one of the Music Division's stanchest friends. Shortly thereafter it was learned that his entire flute collection of approximately 1500 instruments, his unexcelled library of flute music and his great collection of literature on the flute had been bequeathed to the Library of Congress. His holdings were largely described in Dr. Miller's *Catalogue of Books and Literary Material Relating to the Flute and Other Musical Instruments, with annotations* (Cleveland, Ohio, privately printed, 1935), which became a standard reference work as soon as it appeared. As a whole, the Miller collection is remarkably complete from every aspect and constitutes a musicological unit covering all phases of the flute, its development and its music.

The collection includes every type of flute, obtained in many countries and ranging from prehistoric pipes to the latest models.

It also includes every size, from the smallest and highest to a huge bass, and every design, from regular stock models to structures built according to Dr. Miller's own specifications. Among the most notable items are a flute made of gold, a flute formerly owned and used by Frederick the Great and a number of rare flutes made of glass. The collection of books is equally comprehensive and includes several incunabula. Besides the collection itself, Dr. Miller's will provides liberally for financial assistance in maintenance and increase, so that it should always be as remarkable and comprehensive as it is now.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, with her accustomed generosity, continued to add to the collections of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. Our holdings of the autographs of contemporary composers were increased by three notable scores, namely, the original manuscripts of a string quartet by Arthur Bliss, the second string quartet of Eugene Goossens and the tenth string quartet of Darius Milhaud. The last two compositions were performed in the Library of Congress at the Founder's Day Concert on October 30, 1940. Besides these valuable manuscripts, Mrs. Coolidge also presented to the Library important publications, correspondence, programs and miscellaneous documents.

As in years past, the Friends of Music made funds available for the purchase of rare books and manuscripts.

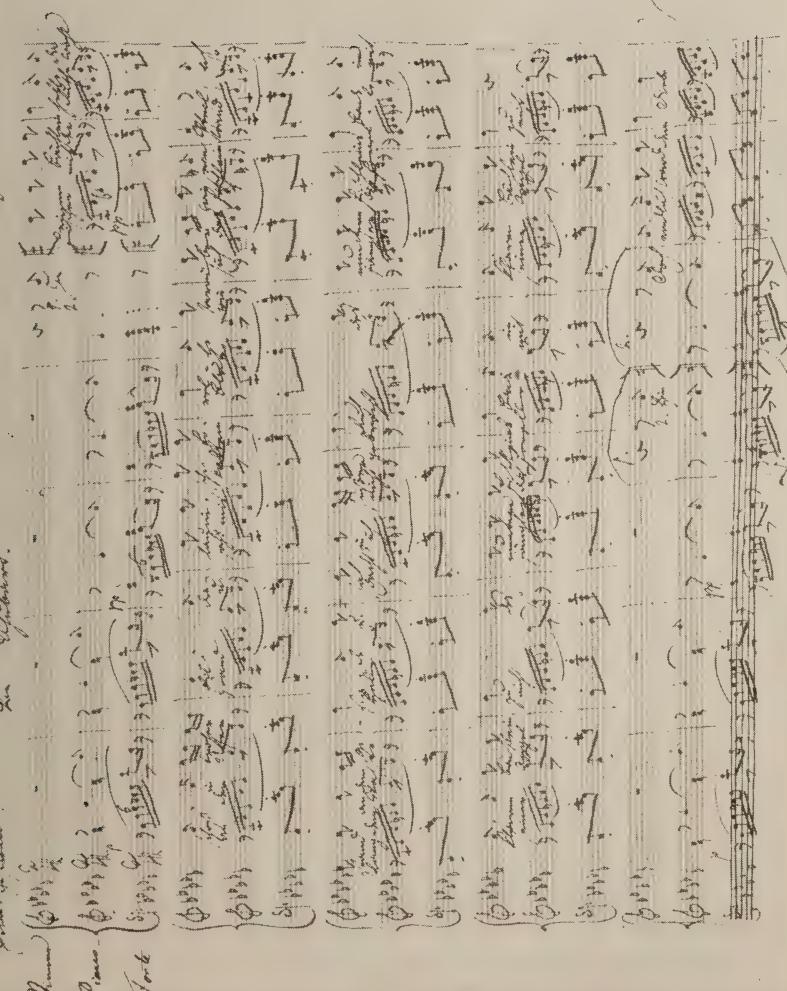
Another outstanding acquisition was a collection of nineteen important autographs of Frederick Shepherd Converse (1871-1940). Presented to the Library of Congress by the composer's widow, Mrs. Emma Tudor Converse, they are valuable and appreciated additions to our holdings of American manuscripts. Mr. Converse was one of the most eminent of modern American composers and his work looms large in the field of our creative art.

Occasionally the Music Division has the opportunity of acquiring what is known as a "family collection," that is, a collection of musical compositions assembled and used by a family over the course of a number of years. Such acquisitions are always of special interest, for they afford a splendid cross-section of the music in current use at a given period and shed light on the music making of an intimate group. The Genêt Collection is of this nature, but it also has historic and intrinsic values that are extraordinary. Edmond Charles Genêt (1763-1834), known to history as "Citizen Genêt," came to the United States as the first minister from the French Republic in 1793. His diplomatic career in this country was turbulent, yet he eventually settled in America and became a naturalized citizen.

W. (Op. 129) Ad. 1821

Die Forelle

Die Forelle



[From the collection of musical autographs presented to the Library of Congress by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation.]

Original manuscript of Schubert's "Die Forelle" [The Trout], 1821.

There are sixteen bound volumes of music in the Genêt Collection, with a wealth of early Americana and an interesting lot of foreign imprints and manuscript copies. There is a grand total of 324 individual items dating from *ca.* 1792 to not later than 1835; among these are 291 American music publications printed before 1820 and seventy-eight before 1801. Only eighty-seven items already in the Music Division appear in the collection. Particularly gratifying is the presence of the complete vocal section of the fourth volume of Carr's *Musical Journal*, a most important addition which is exceedingly rare.

The Archive of the National Federation of Music Clubs continues to grow. The federation presented to the Library for its archive the autograph manuscript of John Knowles Paine's *Symphony*, Opus 23 (1875). Dr. Paine was the first full-fledged professor of music in an American university; his long years of inspiring teaching at Harvard and his many excellent compositions were of fundamental importance in stimulating the recent development of serious music in the United States. The manuscript was a gift from Mrs. Paine to Dr. Edgar Stillman Kelley, who in turn presented it to the federation in March 1940. In a little ceremony during a chamber music concert in Pasadena, June 22, 1941, as part of the Twenty-second Biennial Convention and Music Festival, Mrs. Vincent Hilles Ober presented the manuscript to the representative of the Music Division, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

Through various avenues additional prize-winning manuscripts by Albert Henry Lang (Class II, 1911), Carl Venth (Class I, 1923), Louis Victor Saar (Class IV, 1925), Arthur Farwell (Class IV, 1939) and Mrs. Genevieve Davisson Fritter (Class I, 1939) have come in to increase the large group deposited last year. Likewise included in this list are pamphlets, programs and magazines, documenting the history and activities of the organization and its various subsidiaries, which have been turned over to the Library for the archive by Mrs. F. W. Gregor, President of the Indiana Federation of Music Clubs, Mrs. F. P. Whitmore, President of the Illinois Federation, Miss Louise Yazbeck, Mrs. Eleanor Everest Freer and Miss Ethelfred Inman.

The Music Educators National Conference has decided to present to the Library of Congress a large amount of material (books, documents, etc.) which will be incorporated into a permanent archive of extraordinary value to the student and historian of music education in America. During the past year a generous collection of educational literature came to the Music Division and the development

of the archive is already well under way. There were 109 titles in the lot, the earliest dating back to 1836. Of special interest were two publications by Lowell Mason, the first entitled *Manual of the Boston Academy of Music for Instruction in the Elements of Vocal Music on the System of Pestalozzi*, 1836, the second a large chart called *Mammoth Musical Exercises*, 1857. The former is rare; the latter is quite possibly unique. Much of the success in establishing this archive is due to the fine cooperation of Mrs. Frances Elliott Clark, chairman of the Archives Committee of the Music Educators National Conference.

Two years ago the Music Teachers National Association also established an archive in the Music Division and at once transferred certain of its publications and documents to the Library. The most significant addition to this archive during the past year was a copy of the program of the association's national convention of 1880. This program, probably the earliest extant and quite likely unique, was presented to the association by Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Adams at the 1940 convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

Numerous other gifts received during the year are worthy of mention.

From Mr. Richard A. S. Arnell—a copy of his Sonata for violin and piano (reproduction of the composer's autograph).

From Mrs. F. W. Gregor—a number of publications, among them the extremely rare programs of the 1893 National Convention of Women's Amateur Musical Clubs. (For the Archive of the National Federation of Music Clubs.)

From Eric DeLamarter—orchestral scores of his third Symphony and the concert suite from *The Black Orchid*.

From Dr. Alfred Einstein—a copy of an unpublished arrangement by Wagner of Rossini's *Die Seemänner* (a duet for tenor and bass, with orchestra accompaniment). The manuscript is in Dr. Einstein's own hand.

From Arthur Farwell—the autograph of his *Symbolistic Study No. 6*. (For the Archives of the National Federation of Music Clubs).

From Mrs. Genevieve Davisson Fritter—the autograph of her *Monotone Solo* for mezzo soprano and piano. (For the Archive of the National Federation of Music Clubs.)

From Harvard Film Service, of Harvard University—a collection of poetry records which include readings of their own work, by a number of contemporary poets, as well as readings of the poems of authors of the past.

From Miss Rosalie Housman—twenty-four autograph letters of Arthur William Foote.

From Mrs. Mary Howe, eminent American composer—fifteen of her original manuscripts (fourteen songs and one instrumental piece)

From Charles Lagourgue, composer—six original manuscripts (songs from his Opus 73).

From Mrs. Henry Albert Lang and her daughter, Mrs. William M. Dobson—four original manuscripts of the well-known composer, Henry Albert Lang (1854–1930). These were Symphony No. 4 in C minor, Trio No. 2 in E major (piano, violin, 'cello), String quartet No. 2 and Quintet No. 1 (piano and strings). (For the Archive of the National Federation of Music Clubs.)

From Mrs. Leonora McKim—several hundred compositions for violin and piano and a number of works for organ. Many of these were autographed by the composer.

From Mrs. Louis Victor Saar—the autograph of her late husband's *Introduction, Theme and Variations* for violoncello and piano, Opus 108. (For the Archive of the National Federation of Music Clubs.)

From Dr. Domingo Santa Cruz—a collection of music by Latin American composers not hitherto in our collection.

From G. Schirmer, Inc.—nine original manuscripts of Ernest Schelling (songs and piano pieces).

From Mrs. Carl Venth—the incomplete autograph of her late husband's *Pan in America*. (For the Archive of the National Federation of Music Clubs.)

From Leo Weiner, eminent Hungarian composer—the original manuscript of his third string quartet.

From Mrs. F. P. Whitmore—two copies of *Memoir of Rose Fay Thomas* (Mrs. Theodore Thomas), by Charles Norman Fay. (For the Archive of the National Federation of Music Clubs.)

From Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie—two valuable autograph letters of great composers, one written by Beethoven, the other by Chopin.

Other gifts too numerous to mention were also received. For them we are deeply grateful. Especially gratifying was the response to our appeal to various symphony orchestras throughout the country for past and future programs. From many orchestras we obtained material to fill gaps in our holdings and received assurance that the Library of Congress would henceforth regularly receive the desired programs.

For the Archive of American Folk Song numerous recordings were received during the year. These acquisitions are described elsewhere in this report.

Orientalia

The appropriation act for 1941 included a sum of \$30,000 for the increase of the collections of Orientalia. This has made possible the acquisition of important materials, some of which are described in detail in the paragraphs which follow. Our agent in China has been diligent and alert. The Division of Orientalia has supplied him with want lists, as well as descriptions of our present holdings. As a result, he has been able to call our attention to many items which might otherwise have escaped notice. Despite the great handicap of deferred payment, the price competition with Oriental buyers and other libraries, and rising prices, we have been helped by the dollar exchange, which during the year was 16 to 1 in our favor but now is only 10 to 1.

Perhaps a tenth of our Chinese accessions were purchased from Japanese firms in Tokyo and Kyoto which deal in Chinese books. Some exceedingly rare Chinese items have thus come to us from Japan. Modern Chinese books have been purchased in Shanghai. We have been unable to purchase anything in Free China because of the lack of transport and our inability to secure an agent who would be willing to finance our delayed payments. Individuals, such as Dr. Joseph K. Rock, and a few missionaries have sold or presented to us a few items. From Mr. Quentin Roosevelt we obtained about one thousand pictographic Nashi manuscripts which he had acquired in the course of an expedition to Southwest China.

Japanese books have been ordered on the basis of lists submitted by dealers in Tokyo and Kyoto. When we have learned of the availability of outstanding collections we have ordered them by cable.

Chinese language materials received during the year numbered 3,563 items in 27,732 volumes, bringing to 227,042 the total number of volumes in the Chinese collection. Additions to collective works, or *ts'ung-shu*, were seventy-two; in this field holdings now number 817 works.

Accessions in the Japanese language numbered 1,035 items in 1,343 volumes. In this collection the volumes have increased to a total of 34,696.

Works printed in the Sung period (907-1280 A. D.) rank as the incunabula of China. This Library has in years past obtained a few such items but, owing to their comparative cost, has limited itself primarily to those which exhibit stages in the history of printing. Five works, all excellent examples of the printer's art, were secured this year and are described herewith:

(1) *Wei-shu* (Official History of the Wei Dynasty, 386–556 A. D.), comprising 114 *chüan*, compiled by Wei Shou in the first half of the sixth century. The edition was printed in 1144 A. D. in Szechwan Province on the basis of one prepared in Hangchow about two generations earlier, and is the oldest and most dependable text of the *Wei-shu* now known. For that reason it was reproduced photographically in 1930 for the so-called “Pe Na Edition” of *The Twenty-four Dynastic Histories*. Not all of the 114 *chüan*, bound in sixty-four large volumes, were printed in the Sung period; nine volumes were copied by hand and some printed pages of the Yüan and early Ming periods were added. The copied volumes are nevertheless at least three centuries old, since they, as well as the printed volumes, bear the seal of the celebrated bibliophile, Chi *Chén-i*, who was born in 1630.

(2) *Hou Han-shu pu-chih* (Supplement to the Special Treatises of the Later Han History), thirty *chüan*, compiled by Liu Chao in the first half of the sixth century A. D. This Sung edition, complete in nine large volumes, was printed in Hangchow, presumably in the Shao-hsing period, that is to say, during the years 1131–62 A. D. The number of the characters on each folded leaf and the name of the block-carver are recorded at the bottom of each page. These nine volumes constitute a perfect example of the so-called *hu-tieh chuang*, or “butterfly format,” in which the folded edges are attached to the back or spine of the book, instead of coming to the fore-edge, as in Chinese books of later times. This arrangement permitted the loose ends of each sheet to spread out unfolded, as in any western book.

(3) *Tung-p'o chi-nien lu* (Chronological Biography of Su Tung-p'o, 1036–1101), one *chüan*, compiled by Fu Tsao in the Sung period. This volume was once a part of an annotated collected edition of the works of Su Tung-p'o, brought together by a Sung scholar, Wang Shih-p'êng (1112–71), but, being independent of the main work in subject matter, it forms a volume complete in itself. This fine example of Sung printing was preserved in the Palace Chao Jên Tien in the eighteenth century and bears the seals of the collection deposited there, namely, T'ien Lü Lin Lang. It is listed in the supplementary catalog of that name.

(4) *Fên-mên chi-chu Tu Kung-pu Shih* (The Poetry of Tu Fu, classified and annotated), three volumes comprising *chüan* 14, 15 and 16 of a work no longer complete. These annotations to the verse of the famous T'ang poet, Tu Fu (712–70), were printed in Fukien Province during the Southern Sung period (1127–79). The volumes bear the seals, among others, of Chao Tsung-chien, a collector of Ch'ang-shu, Kiangsu.

(5) *Miao-fa Lien-hua Ching* (The Lotus of the Wonderful Law), a Chinese translation of the *Saddharma Pundarīka Sūtra*, completed by Kumarajiva and others in 406 A. D. This work, in seven *chüan*, is in the form of a scroll, sixty-eight feet long and six and one-half inches wide. It was printed by a certain Ting Chung, of Hangchow, about the middle of the eleventh century or almost certainly before 1089 A. D. After the year 1064 the collation of the dynastic histories and the printing of Buddhist *sūtras* received a great impetus in Hangchow; block-carvers of that place attained a skill in printing which is attested by a number of fine examples that have come down to our time, including the *Lotus Sūtra* now acquired by this Library. The characters of the latter, carved with extraordinary precision in thin, unshaded lines, were apparently made in imitation of the calligraphy of Su Tung-p'o (1036-1101). There is a print of the same *sūtra*, executed in Hangchow in 1116 in similar style, in the Yasuda Bunko, Tokyo.

The importance of the great agricultural work, *Nung-shu*, compiled by Wang Chēn about the year 1300, has frequently been stressed by Dr. Walter T. Swingle in earlier issues of the Librarian's *Annual Report*. It is now possible to announce that we have secured an edition hitherto unobtainable, namely the print of 1530, the earliest now known. Shortly before 1300 Wang Chēn made preparations to print the work. In a long and celebrated passage, of unusual historical importance because of its bearing on the history of printing, he states that, during his term as magistrate of Ching-tē, Anhui (beginning in 1295), he had some 60,000 movable type made with which to print the *Nung-shu*.² He first tested these type by printing—probably about the year 1298—the history of Ching-tē, the district of which he was magistrate. But it seems that, owing to his transfer to a post in Kiangsi, he had to print the *Nung-shu* from blocks, in or about the year 1300, and store his movable type for future use. His preface to extant editions is dated 1313, but no printed copy older than 1530 is recorded in existing catalogs.

The edition of 1530, which the Library of Congress has now acquired, comprises ten volumes, with several hundred illustrations showing the processes and implements used in agriculture. It has a preface by Yen Hung (*chin-shih* of 1517) and at the end an official statement by Ku Ying-hsiang (1483-1565) concerning the printing

² An English translation of this passage appears in Thomas Carter's *The Invention of Printing in China and its Spread Westward*, p. 160-166. Carter also reproduced an illustration—taken from a 1774-80 edition of the *Nung-shu* in the Library of Congress—of the revolving table which Wang Chēn used to facilitate selection of his type.

and distribution of the work in Shantung Province. It is worth noting that this Ku Ying-hsiang was one of the Chinese officials who received the Portuguese in Canton in 1517 and who assisted the famous philosopher, Wang Shou-jen (Wang Yang-ming, 1472-1529), in putting down a rebellion. It may be added that he was the author of certain works on mathematics. In his official statement Ku Ying-hsiang points out that for a long time there had been no printing of the *Nung-shu* and that before 1530 the only copies seen were in manuscript. The 1530 edition is in thirty-six chapters—the chapters being, oddly enough, called *chi*, or "collections," rather than *chüan*, a term which in ancient times meant a long scroll that could be rolled up. The term *chi* is the one used by Wang Chén in the original Yüan edition, as the following notation by him at the head of the table of contents shows. The notation is cited here because it illustrates, as do many other passages in the *Nung-shu*, his feeling for exact terminology, his historical perspective and his independence of mind.

The literature of antiquity was all inscribed on slips of bamboo or on bolts of silk. In the Later Han Period, when paper first came into use [105 A. D.] as a medium of communication, books took the form of scrolls (*chüan*) wrapped on [wooden] axles which could be rolled up and unrolled. In the second year of the reign of Emperor Ming-tsung of the Five Dynasties [931 A. D.] a decree went out that the *Nine Classics* should be printed from wood blocks and distributed throughout the land. Thereafter all books took the form of collections (*chi*) of volumes and it is now fitting to use the term *chi* in place of *chüan*.

Other important additions to the collections in Chinese include one thousand pictographic manuscripts of the Nashi people in Southwest China; 253 Chinese local histories, or gazetteers, many of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; several hundred genealogical records (*Chia-p'u*) of Chinese families, which yield significant biographical and ethnological information; two hundred and fifty-odd works on Chinese law, printed after the sixteenth century; several hundred Chinese works representing the collected writings of individual authors, many of these of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the *Shih-lu*, or official Court Records, of China in the past three centuries, in 1,220 volumes; works on Chinese archaeology and modern works on Chinese politics, economics and social history.

Presentations to the Chinese collection—from friends in both China and the West—have been acknowledged separately but, being very numerous, cannot all be listed here. Mr. Joseph W. Ballantine, of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, presented a gazetteer of Kwangtung province—an edition of 1862 which this

Library did not previously have. Commander I. V. Gillis, of Peking, gave a complete printed *Index to the Catalog of the Gest Oriental Library* at Princeton University, which he recently prepared. Dr. T. A. Devan and his two brothers made a gift of some thirteen Chinese works assembled by their grandfather, Dr. Thomas T. Devan, who went to China as a medical missionary in 1844 and who three years later published in Hong Kong *The Beginner's First Book in the Chinese Language* (Canton vernacular). One of the items is a copy of this book; another is a letter written by the well-known missionary, Karl F. A. Gützlaff (1803-51).

The food habits of a nation are of major importance in ethnic studies but, in the case of Japan, the subject has been almost entirely neglected. In view of this serious omission, the Japanese Section of the Division made a special effort during the past year to secure old source materials on Japanese cooking. Through the assistance of Professor Shigeru Yokoyama, of Keiō University, the Library acquired a comprehensive collection of cook books, printed in Japan in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Roughly speaking, the collection falls into three major groups. The first and largest consists of cook books written primarily for home use and dealing with standard recipes and menus. The second group deals largely with agricultural economy and therefore has more social significance. It includes some of the early famine herbals and treatises on reserve grains and substitute foodstuffs used in times when the staple rice crop failed. Finally, there is a large group of manuscripts and printed works compiled by the masters of cooking schools. These "schools" appeared first among the Court circles of Kyoto and were later patronized by the military rulers of Kamakura and Edo. Each group had secret methods of preparing and serving food and treated the subject with ritual solemnity. The works written by tea masters belong to this group.

Other important accessions include eighty-five anthologies of Japanese verse called Haiku, printed between 1700 and 1850, and one hundred works on Japanese flower arrangement, printed between 1620 and 1900.

Mrs. Charles Burnett presented twenty-eight reference works used by her husband, the late Brigadier General Burnett, and also some thirty poem-cards, with manuscript verses by members of the Imperial Poetry Bureau and others. Additional gifts by Mrs. Burnett include four fans autographed by celebrated poets and four sets of festival dolls (three of them in miniature) which are useful for the study of old costumes used at court and on ceremonial occasions.

Periodicals and Newspapers

During the year 142 additional subscriptions to periodicals were placed, thirty were canceled and thirty-five periodicals which had been coming by subscription ceased publication. There were thirty-six new subscriptions to newspapers, two were canceled and two newspapers ceased publication.

The accession of older publications included 440 volumes and 1,708 single issues of periodicals, five volumes and 238 single issues of eighteenth century American newspapers and 130 volumes and 405 single issues of later papers.

To the division's collections of current material were added 196,764 copies of periodicals and an estimated 320,000 copies of newspapers. The current periodicals received form 11,726 files (last year 10,424) of 8,311 different titles; the current newspapers, 998 files, and the bound newspaper collection now numbers 104,214 volumes (last year 101,340).

Current material comes largely by gift and copyright deposit. The receipts through copyright this year include 643 periodical files and fifty-eight daily newspapers.

In response to letters sent to publishers this year, and also as a result of previous correspondence, 1,312 bound volumes were received by gift. This brings to 11,217 volumes the total of these bound gifts since the beginning of the plan in 1927.

Among other accessions of older material the following items deserve special mention:

The Day Book. Chicago. November 1, 1911-July 6, 1917. 111 loose leaf binders and 1 vol. 8vo.

An adless newspaper, published daily except Sunday. Established in October 1911, it continued publication through July 6, 1917. This file was received from Mrs. Marie Cochran Hartough, of Toledo, Ohio, who was persuaded to make the gift by an eminent friend of the Library, Carl Sandburg. It consists chiefly of the regular edition or the last edition, some binders containing both the noon edition and the last edition and, in some months, the moving picture edition. It covers the entire life of the paper except October 1911, July 1915, January 1916 and parts of May, June and July 1917.

In a farewell editorial in his "good night edition," July 6, 1917, the late N. D. Cochran, the publisher, explains his attempt "to turn crusader and branch out into adless journalism. There was nothing wrong with the idea. It was thoroughly practical then. It was possible to publish an adless daily newspaper that was under no obligation to advertisers and free to publish the truth. I was in no hurry. I took it easy. But finally got *The Day Book* to a point where it was not losing over \$500 a month. With 30,000 circulation it could have been made self-sustaining. At one time *Day Book* circulation reached 25,000 daily. In August

1916 came a boost in the price of white paper. Later I tried to meet that by increasing the retail price to 2 cents. Not enough people wanted a free press 2 cents worth. . . . So I'm through. I'm going to Washington. I've enlisted for the war, and from now on will serve where it seems to me I can render the most service. . . . And . . . some younger and abler man will yet make the adless idea successful in Chicago."

Forward. New York and Chicago. 221 vols., including duplicates. fol. New York edition: an incomplete file for the period, July 1901–June 1927. Chicago edition: January–June 1919, January–September 1924, 1925–26.

This extensive file of the early years of this important Jewish paper was received by gift from the *Jewish Daily Forward*, of New York. It supplements the later years of the file already on our shelves.

Kennedy's Sunbury and Northumberland Gazette. Northumberland, Pennsylvania. 196 issues between October 9, 1793 and December 24, 1805. fol.

This weekly paper was established in June 1792 by Andrew Kennedy. It began as *The Sunbury and Northumberland Gazette* but added the publisher's name to the title in 1801 and kept that form until after the period represented in this file. Although incomplete, this is much the best file on record. In addition to local news and advertisements, the *Gazette* has accounts of Napoleon's campaigns and of the naval engagements of the time, including the movements of the American squadron sent against the Barbary pirates.

That Same Old Coon. Dayton, Ohio. Published by R. N. and W. F. Comly. Nos. 1–25, April 12–November 16, 1844, 1 vol. fol.

This Whig Party campaign weekly in its first issues supported the candidacy of Henry Clay for President and John Davis for Vice-President. When the party convention nominated Theodore Freylinghuysen for Vice-President, instead of Davis, it promptly substituted his name in the banner at the top of its pages. Mordecai Bartley was supported for governor of Ohio.

The contents include laudatory articles on the candidates, largely reprinted from other newspapers, critical articles on their opponents, political poems, campaign songs with musical scores and predictions of the outcome of the campaign. The outer and lower margins of each page are decorated with scroll designs enclosing alert raccoons and dying cockerels—the latter emblem being used to characterize the opposition.

Bound in the same volume is the—

Coon Dissector. Dayton, Ohio. Published by A. H. Munn. John Anderson, editor. Vol. 1, Nos. 1–24, May 7–November 22, 1844.

This Democratic Party organ at first supported Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President but promptly changed to James K. Polk and George M. Dallas when the convention chose them. It supported

Davis Tod for governor of Ohio. Anderson and Munn in their "Proposals" announced as its object "to be at all times ready in the Surgical department for *That Same Old Coon* and place it piecemeal upon the tables of . . . subscribers, that they may readily digest the varment." As might be expected, the articles, poems, predictions and cartoons have exactly the opposite viewpoint from those in the preceding paper. The design along the margins of the pages pictures a triumphant cockerel, with the raccoons dead, fleeing or hung by the neck. Yet these opposing campaign papers are so alike in size and style as to raise the suspicion that they may have been printed on the same press.

The work of microfilming the *Washington Evening Star* for the period 1853 to 1918 was begun during the year. The period 1853 to 1907 has been covered, resulting in 150 rolls of film. Thanks to the willingness of the publishers to have their file copy cut up into single sheets, it was possible to follow in this case the ideal technique for microfilming bound newspapers. The entire back of the binding was sheared off under a power cutter and the pages photographed individually. This procedure makes it possible to avoid the distortion of text and the uneven lighting which are inevitable when bound volumes are photographed; it permits critical focusing of the lens, the maintenance of an unvarying focal plane and uniform lighting. The result is that, with careful operation of the camera and closely supervised processing, the microfilm images are uniformly as perfect as the equipment can produce.

The Library's share of the film cost of this work was provided by Congress through an appropriation of \$1,000 for experimentation in the field of newspaper preservation. The film will constitute a significant addition to the collections of the Library, providing permanently against the effects of disintegrating woodpulp.

Poetry and Drama

It is with a sense of profound sorrow that we record the last gifts from Albert Bender, of San Francisco, whose death in the spring of 1941 removed a wise and noble patron of the American artist and poet.

Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, of Washington, continued to evidence her interest in the Poetry Collections by the gift of three unique Shelley items. The first is a manuscript notebook kept jointly by Mary and Percy Bysshe Shelley. Therein are contained verses and pen-and-ink sketches by the poet, two unpublished essays, one on the game-laws of England and the other stating his basic beliefs concerning religion and social justice, two unpublished manuscripts by Mary Shelley and the original manuscript of Shelley's famous

review of his wife's novel, *Frankenstein*. In addition to this notebook, which after the death of the poet Mrs. Shelley kept in a casket with his heart and locks of hair of their two dead children, Mrs. Whittall presented to the Library the uncut, unstitched and unopened sheets of *Laon and Cythna*, a great prize in the field of Shelleyana, since no other copy of any of his works is known to exist in this state, and a first edition of *Rosalind and Helen*, uncut and in a magnificent Rivièvre binding, with the original wrappers preserved.

Our Whitman Collection was augmented from several sources. The James Vila Blake Association of Los Angeles presented three plaster bas-reliefs by Sidney Morse, signed by the sculptor, one of which is the famous head of Whitman. The late J. William Lloyd, of Roscoe, California, bequeathed all his Whitman material, including many unique photographs of Whitman and his friends and a page of manuscript in the poet's autograph. Mr. Charles Nathan Elliot, of Seattle, presented to the collection a large group of letters written by Whitman's friends and champions, Richard Maurice Bucke and W. D. O'Connor, as well as the galley proofs of *Whitman*, by John Burroughs, corrected in the author's own hand.

Contemporary American poets have been particularly generous to the Library this year; grateful acknowledgement is made of the first draft of *Cawdor*, from the hand of Robinson Jeffers, as well as manuscripts and inscribed volumes from Stephen Vincent Benét, Maxwell Anderson (through the courtesy of his brother, Kenneth Anderson), Robert Frost, Langston Hughes, Seumas MacManus, Shaemas O'Sheel, Carl Sandburg, William Rose Benét, Leonora Speyer and Ella Young, and the entire literary remains of Judge John Jerome Rooney (through the courtesy of Mrs. Rooney).

Mrs. Ernest Hamilton, of New York, added to her previous gifts of Edwin Markham material—among which is proudly recalled the first rough draft of *The Man with the Hoe*—two manuscript notebooks, containing both published and unpublished poems. These notebooks are of particular interest because in almost every case the poet not only has signed and dated the poems but has written a marginal annotation, telling under what circumstances they were written. Mr. A. B. Martin, of San Francisco, made further important additions of a similar nature to our Markham Collection.

The nucleus of a Rossetti Collection, begun by Mrs. Whittall and continued by Mr. Joseph P. Grace, of New York, has been augmented by two fine association copies, inscribed by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, of *The Early Italian Poets*, from the private library of Mr. George Matthew Adams, of New York. Our collection of the Australian

poets continues to grow, aided by the good offices of the publishing house of Angus and Robertson, in Sydney.

At Christmastime, Mr. Frank J. Hogan, of Washington, presented to the Library, appropriately enough, the holograph manuscript of Eugene Field's *Jest 'fore Christmas*. The two opening lines of this famous poem are familiar to almost everyone:

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will,
Mother calls me Willie, but the fellers call
me Bill!

The manuscript covers three leaves and is written in Field's fine handwriting and signed by him. According to Field's note at the end of the poem, it was composed in New Orleans at the residence of James S. Richardson in 1894.

Mr. Donald Parson, of Pinehurst, North Carolina, jointly with the Consultant in Poetry and Mrs. Auslander, made available an autograph manuscript of Tennyson's lyric, *Tears, Idle Tears*. A small but choice group of first editions of books by Arthur Davison Ficke, presented by Mr. John Melville, of New York, is worthy of note. The most important acquisition from England was the generous gift of Logan Pearsall Smith, of London, comprising, as it does, a large group of his own manuscripts, as well as a fine collection of autograph letters from Henry James and George Santayana and much related material.

Another fine manuscript now in the Library, though not in the Poetry Collection, was acquired through the efforts of the Poetry Consultant. It is the gift of Mr. Barnet J. Beyer, of New York, the manuscript of Giuseppe Mazzini's famous essay, *La Concordia*. The Librarian, in his press release concerning this manuscript, described the gift as "an eloquent memorial to the cause of liberty."

A unique and comprehensive collection of ancient Hawaiian poetry, in recordings made by the last of the native chanters, was given to the Library by Mr. Charles W. Kenn, of Honolulu. These authentic *meles* of a vanishing people comprise early hunting and whaling songs, battle chants, a number of the first missionary hymns, a *Song of Creation* and groups of songs dedicated by the court poets to various members of Hawaiian royalty, all accompanied by written stories and translations—literal, figurative, and traditional—in the hand of the donor.

The plans for the year ahead are many and varied. Unflagging emphasis has been laid upon the acquisition of rare material. The collections have been built up entirely by gifts and their enrichment

continues to rely upon private generosity. It is the purpose to secure manuscripts and fine editions illustrating the course of English poetry from the earliest time and to parallel this collection with one of American poetry from its beginning. It is gratifying to be able to say that the foundations which have been laid are sound.

It is believed that a real place exists in our archives for "shooting-scripts" and "stills" of motion pictures written by the poets or derived from their works, an excellent example of which is the gift from RKO of the "shooting-scripts" and selected "stills" of Stephen Vincent Benét's *The Devil and Daniel Webster*. In this category may well be included radio scripts by contemporary American poets. In the development of this idea, in connection with which the cooperative attitude of the moving picture and broadcasting companies must be gratefully acknowledged, important documentary material has already been received.

Rare Books

The total of volumes contained in the Rare Book Collection is 130,989, an increase over the previous year of 2,067 volumes. These were acquired through transfer, purchase and gift.

Of the few purchases made this year two titles are especially noteworthy. The first is a rare edition of Mason Locke Weems' *The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington*, printed at Frederick-Town by M. Bartgis in 1801. Only two other copies of this edition are known and one is imperfect.

The second important item purchased is an edition in two volumes of John Hawkesworth's *A New Voyage round the World in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770 and 1771 . . . performed by Captain James Cook*, with imprint, New York: Printed [by James Rivington] for William Aikman, Bookseller and Stationer, at Annapolis, 1774. Many copies of this book are known which carry Rivington's name in the imprint, but only one other copy—and that of volume 2 only—of this variant issue containing Aikman's name has been located. In addition to illustrating an interesting phase in book-publishing in colonial America, the volumes are further distinguished by two copper-plate frontispieces engraved by Paul Revere.

A complete copy of the second American edition of John Taylor's *Verbum Sempiternum*, printed at Boston by N. Procter in 1765, was also purchased during the year. At one time the copy in the New York Public Library was believed to be unique, but six copies, of which three are known to be imperfect, are now recorded.

81/8

Jest 'fore Christmas.

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will,

Mother calls me Willie, but the fellers call me Bill!

Mighty glad I ain't a girl - rather be a boy,

Without them rashes, rurls an' things that's worn by Pauntilly!

Low to chawink green apples an' go ammomin' in the lake -

Heads to take the carter ice they give for belly-ache!

Most all the time the whole year round there ain't no flies on me,

But just 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

For a yellor dog named Sport, aik him on the cat,

First thing she knows she does a'nt know where she is at!

For a clipper sled, an' when us kids goes out to slide,

'Long comes the grocery cart, an' we all hink a ride!

But sometimes when the grocery man is mounted an' cross,

He reaches at me with his whip an' larrups up his horse,

An' then I laff an' holler "Oh, ye never teched me!"

But just 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

First leaf of the manuscript of Eugene Field's "Jest 'fore Christmas."

[Gift of Mr. Frank J. Hogan]

Other purchases for the year include eight early American imprints, five broadsides and 225 American almanacs; of the almanacs, fifty-three are eighteenth century publications. This brings to 1,512 the total of eighteenth century American almanacs in the Rare Book Collection.

On January sixth of this year Mr. Frank J. Hogan's generous gift to the Library of eighty-six early American children's books was announced by the Librarian. Mr. Hogan has been a kind friend of the Library for many years and it is a very pleasant duty to record this instance of his continuing interest in its growth.

Included among the eighty-six juveniles are ten editions of the *New England Primer*, six of them printed prior to 1800, namely, Providence: John Waterman, 1775; Boston: J. White and C. Cambridge, 1790 (believed to be unique); Boston: J. White and C. Cambridge [1790-91]; New London: Thomas Green, 1794; Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1797; Philadelphia: William Young, 1799.

Of the other early American juveniles in the gift the most interesting are the unique copy of a Boston edition of *Cock Robin's Death and Funeral*, which was probably printed about 1780, and a copy in its original binding of *The Tales of Peter Parley about America*, by Samuel G. Goodrich, published at Boston in 1827, one of three known copies. These two titles selected for specific mention are indicative of the high quality and distinction of Mr. Hogan's gift.

A most notable event of the past year was the acquisition of the Rudyard Kipling Collection formed by the late William M. Carpenter, of Evanston, Illinois, and presented by Mrs. Carpenter. Mrs. Carpenter decided that the Library of Congress was the logical institution to receive and maintain the gift as an enduring memorial to her husband. Considered one of the most outstanding Kipling collections, it contains rich material of a varied character. There are autograph manuscripts of thirteen of Kipling's stories and poems, more than sixty original letters and sketches, corrected galley proofs of twenty-eight of Kipling's works, also photographs, cartoons, some fifty-odd magazine articles and an unusually complete collection of a hundred and twenty first and later editions of books written by Kipling.

Most interesting of the autograph manuscripts is the earliest draft of "Mowgli's Brothers," the first of the famous *Jungle Stories*. Covering twelve folio pages, it is inscribed: "Susan Bishop from Rudyard Kipling, Feb. 1893." Miss Bishop was a girlhood friend of Mrs. Kipling and attended her at the birth of her daughter, Josephine, in Brattleboro, Vermont, during the winter of 1892. Other manuscripts

include "The Elephant and the Lark's Nest," "William the Conqueror," "A Celebrity at Home" (unpublished), "The Song of the Women," "The Night of Power," "L'Envoi" and "To These People."

Among the galley proofs with Kipling's corrections assembled by Mr. Carpenter are "The Ship That Found Herself," "A Tour of Inspection," "From Sea to Sea," "Mrs. Bathurst," "The Day's Work," "The Child of Calamity," "Among the Railway Folk," "The Elephant's Child", "The Beginning of the Armadillos" and "The Sing-Song of Old Man Kangaroo." Of these last three, which form part of the *Just So Stories*, the collection contains also the rare first issues, prepared in a limited edition of only twenty-five copies each for copyright purposes.

An unusual item of great association interest is the copy of Euclid's *Elements* which Kipling used as a pupil at the United Services College at Westward Ho! Throughout the book there are many of Kipling's manuscript markings and grotesque sketches, illustrating his early bent for the bizarre.

Among the Kiplingiana are the six Kipling dessert plates, each of which contains an original verse about a fruit painted by Kipling himself. The daughter of Dr. Taylor, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, with whom Kipling was staying in the summer of 1889, persuaded him to make them.

A presentation copy of *The Light that Failed*, the first English editions of *The Jungle Books*, the first issue of the first edition of *From Sea to Sea*, containing insertions of material omitted as originally written, and a complete file of *The Friend*, a newspaper published at Bloemfontein at the time it was occupied by the British during the Boer War and for which Kipling wrote several contributions, are other outstanding items of the collection.

Of the well known Kipling books, the collection contains the first editions of *Kim*, *Captains Courageous*, *Wee Willie Winkie*, *Soldiers Three*, *From Sea to Sea*, *Just So Stories* and many others, not to mention Kipling's magazine contributions.

This collection and the Rear Admiral Lloyd H. Chandler Kipling Collection presented to the Library a few years ago, form jointly one of the greatest collections of source material for any student of Kipling's life and works.

Dr. A. W. Bitting, who last year presented to the Library the distinguished collection of books on gastronomy assembled by his wife, Katherine G. Bitting, and himself, has added to it an Italian manuscript of the greatest importance. Acquired by Dr. Bitting from the

Susan Bishop from
Mowgli's Brothers Rudyard Kipling

Feb: 1893

It was about Seven o'clock of a very warm evening among the Aravalli hills when the Father wolf woke up from his deep sleep. Scratched himself, yawned and spread out his paws one after the other to get rid of the sleepiness in their tips. The Mother wolf lay with her big grey nose across the four trembling squeaking little cubs, and the moon was just beginning to shine into the mouth of the cave where the family kept house.

"Augh!" said the Father wolf "it is time to eat again. Mother canst thou not go with me tonight to scare the black buck down wind. I am tired of hunting alone."

"They are so little - so very little" said the Mother wolf without raising her head. "Even when I run to the stream for a drink of water they cry; and, remember, every one does not love our children."

The wolves were talking in their own language but the way in which cubs also talk is very much the same as the way in which the men would learn talk. So these wolves spoke not like the Mowgli herdsman whose goats they stole.

"Well. There I must hunt alone once more" The Father wolf picked himself up limb by limb to leave the cave when a little grey shadow with a bushy tail stopped in the moonlight and said whisperingly - "Good luck go with you. O chief of the nobles and good luck and strong white teeth go with the noble children. That they may never forget the hungry in the world."

It was the jackal - Tabagui the dish - breaker - and the wolves of India looked down upon the jackal because he has no more caste than a barber or a musician and runs about telling tales and eating rags and pieces of old hide.

"Sal-aam" said the father wolf stiffly "There is nothing here to eat Tabagui."

"For a wolf - no but for a man a person as myself a dry bone is a good feast who are we, the Golden-Log (the jackal folk) but we should ^{to} pick and choose."

"Enter then, and look" said the Father wolf and Tabagui crawled into the cave and scuttled away to the pile of dried bones at the back where he found the leg bone of a buck with some meat on it. Much as the wolves hate the jackal they are afraid of him because he more than any one else in the forest is liable to go mad and then he forgets that he ever was afraid and sweeps through the wood in a mad snapping and biting everything in his way. Even the tiger runs and hides when little Tabagui goes mad for madness is the most disgraceful thing that can happen to any wild beast he call it hydrophobia but they call it devaru - the maddest, and run.

Tabagui cracked away at the ends of the bone and Father wolf sat still. He knew that Tabagui would have some meat but still he knew that Tabagui would have some meat.

"All thanks for this meat" said Tabagui licking his lips. "By ^{the} gods in India I never saw such beautiful young hunters Born since last moon we - they? wallah. I should have said that they had seen three moons at least but the children of Kings are always born from the beginning."

"Mowgli's Brothers," by Rudyard Kipling. First leaf of the original manuscript
[February 1893].

[Gift of Mrs. William M. Carpenter]

library of Mr. Joseph D. Vehling, of Chicago, it is described in the *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*. The manuscript is entitled *Libro de arte coquinaria composto per lo egregio maestro Martino coquo olim del Reverendiss Monsignor Camoriengo et Patriarcha de Aquileia*. It was probably written about 1450. It is interesting to note that the entire text, translated verbatim, appears as part of Platina's *De Honesta Voluptate*, published in 1474 and considered the first book on gastronomy. The relationship of the Martino manuscript to the first printed cook book seems, indeed, a close one. The addition of such a significant document to the Bitting Collection serves further to accent its distinction.

Other gifts include three interesting copies of *Tobacco Road*, presented by the author, Erskine Caldwell. One copy is the first illustrated edition of the novel; the other two, one of which is type-written, are annotated copies of Jack Kirkland's adaptation of the novel for the stage. These are significant contemporary pieces of Americana.

Space does not allow listing individually the names of all those generous persons who presented books to the Rare Book Collection during the year, but this opportunity is taken to express grateful acknowledgment of the real interest they have shown in the growth of the collections of the Library.

Semitica

An attempt is being made to complete the collection of Hebrew books printed in the United States.

During the past fiscal year about nine hundred volumes were added to the Hebrew and Yiddish collection, acquired through purchase, copyright and gift. A few hundred were Hebraica pertaining to Rabbinic law, transferred from the Law Library to the Semitic Division. While funds available for purchase were chiefly used to acquire more recent publications in a variety of subjects, political, economic, historical, as well as belles-lettres, the Rabbinic material consisted for the most part of items from old presses in many European and eastern lands.

The most noteworthy among the Rabbinic acquisitions is the fifteenth century edition of *Mishnah Torah*, or *Yad ha-Hazakah*, a code of Jewish law and ritual by Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides), first printed by Gershon ben Moses Soncino at Soncino, 1490. This copy is described by the foremost bibliographers as "editio rara." Maimo-

nides, renowned sage of the twelfth century, wrote in Arabic and Hebrew and was famed as Talmudist, philosopher, astronomer and physician; he was also justly hailed among Jews as the master codifier of all time. His mastery of Halakha and his genius as a legalist are demonstrated in his great code, *Mishnah Torah*, the first complete and authoritative compendium of Mosaic and Rabbinic law, recording the final decisions from which every regulation and custom of religious law should be deduced. It covers the entire field of Hebrew jurisprudence, even containing Mosaic laws no longer applicable to a Jewish life divorced both from its land and from its Temple. The entire body of what is called Oral Law, scattered and complex as it is, appears in a clear, orderly and logically coherent system.

This first edition of Maimonides' code is a valuable addition to the collection of Hebrew incunabula already in the possession of the Library; moreover, it adds lustre to the Maimonideana of the Hebrew collection, which include the subsequent editions of the code published in Constantinople in 1509 and in Venice in 1550.

As noted above under periodical and newspaper acquisitions, the *Jewish Daily Forward*, of New York, presented the Library with 221 bound volumes to complete the files of this newspaper. Established in 1897 as an organ of the Socialist party and still in progress under the editorship of A. Cahan, noted publicist and novelist, the *Jewish Daily Forward* has become in terms of circulation the largest Yiddish newspaper in the United States.

The Yiddish newspaper has been very frequently the only source of information and guidance for the foreign-born masses whose mother-tongue is Yiddish. To them it has been not only a conveyor of news, keeping them in touch with Jewish life and current events, but also a means of literary and scientific education, dealing as it does with a wide range of subjects and supplying a large amount of miscellaneous reading matter. The *Forward* has contributed greatly to the Americanization of the immigrant and its columns have aided in the discovery and development of many literary talents. The historian of Jewish immigration and the Yiddish press and literature in the United States will find in its columns an invaluable mine of material.

Slavica

The collections of the Slavic Division were increased by the addition of 1,134 volumes, 2,143 issues of periodicals and 874 pamphlets, or 4,151 pieces in all, covering every class of literature related to Slavic life and culture.

Materials for the Blind

The usual yearly deposit of textbooks in braille from the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky, amounted to 301 volumes. The books were provided from the annual appropriation of \$125,000 made by Congress to the Printing House and included juvenile literature and instruction books for elementary grades and high school use. From the appropriation for books for the adult blind, 779 volumes of braille, eighty-five volumes of moon type and 801 containers of talking books were added to the Library's own circulating collection. Gift books received numbered 528 volumes.

Recommendations for the purchase of needed items from recent price lists of books embossed by the National Institute for the Blind in London have been placed with the Books for the Adult Blind division. The embossing of books seems not to have been greatly affected by war conditions in London and the hazards of shipping have only slightly interrupted the safe receipt of books ordered during the year.

With this year's accessions, the collection now contains 44,509 volumes, segregated according to types as follows: braille grade 1½, 21,116 volumes; braille grade 2, 13,564 volumes; moon type 3,391 volumes; talking books, 2,820 volumes. Miscellaneous and obsolete types account for 3,618 additional volumes.

International Exchange

The accessions to the Smithsonian Deposit are made by the Smithsonian Library, which obtains them chiefly in exchange for the publications of the Institution and its branches. During the last fiscal year these additions were far fewer than usual—even somewhat fewer than the year before, owing to world conditions. They numbered 1,350 volumes (of which 534 were complete volumes), 6,347 parts of volumes, 741 pamphlets and seventeen charts—a total of 8,455, as compared with 14,488 in 1939 and 15,780 in 1938. Among the accessions to the Deposit for 1941 there were only 261 dissertations, nearly one-half of which came from two universities in the United States—Johns Hopkins and Pennsylvania—and the rest from Basel and Zürich, Switzerland, while in 1938 there were 2,265 dissertations from thirty-two institutions, all but two of which were foreign, and in 1939, 2,389 from thirty-seven institutions, of which only three were American. Other European and Asiatic publications embodying the fruits of research likewise showed a marked decrease from the number customarily received. This was true both of the standard scientific and

technical journals and of the reports, proceedings and transactions of learned institutions and societies.

But despite its failure to procure, through no fault of its own, many of the usual publications from abroad, the Smithsonian Institution Library deserves much credit for its effort, exerted in cooperation with the Smithsonian, Periodicals and Accessions Divisions of the Library of Congress, to obtain by correspondence and otherwise other publications needed by the Deposit. In this effort its success was noteworthy; in response to 357 want cards, the Library secured 3,847 volumes and parts (688 more than in the previous year), some of these items being found in the recently organized and listed surplus collection at the Smithsonian Institution. About five hundred foreign documents, too, which came to light in course of searching this material, were sent to the Division of Documents, together with several thousand similar publications received at the Smithsonian Library by mail and by the International Exchange Service during the year. The Library also made 106 new exchange arrangements on behalf of the Deposit, a number of which were for publications issued in Central and South America.

The picture is not as black as it might appear, since many of the items which we are entitled to receive are being stored in various countries for later shipment to us.

CHAPTER IV**PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION
ACTIVITIES**

THE theory of the functional organization of the Library of Congress is that the preparation of material for the shelves and the maintenance of the catalogs are tasks which should be grouped into a department separate from the divisions which service the collections and render reference and bibliographical aid in connection with them. As appears in the paragraphs which follow, the transfer of functions to the Processing Department has not yet proceeded as far as the theory and the merits of the situation would seem to require. Adjustments of the sort involved in such a transfer of functions require careful planning and a considerable period for their completion.

A difficulty of considerable importance is presented by the fact that it is not possible to make a perfect division of functions between the Processing Department and the Reference Department in relation to the preparation of material for use and the maintenance of the tools of accessibility to that material. The preparation of a dictionary catalog to the principal collections, a task clearly in the jurisdiction of the Processing Department, has many companion undertakings in the special catalogs maintained to provide increased accessibility to certain types of material and in temporary records which furnish provisional means of access to materials that have not reached the stage of representation in the dictionary catalog. Many of these undertakings are not appropriate to the regular functions of the Processing Department. Many can proceed only in the closest contact with day-to-day reference demands. Moreover, there is a very thin line separating the maintenance of files of certain kinds of catalog entries and the preparation of bibliographies in sheet form.

Despite the difficulties implicit in the situation, it is expected that considerable progress will be made during the current year in perfecting the application of the theory of functional organization.

Mention has been made elsewhere of the problem of accessioning materials at a central point and maintaining a single record to cover all accessions. The present practice of permitting material to pour into the Library through several channels, with the resultant imper-

fect and unreliable records of what the Library has received, is universally condemned. The only problem is to devise means of centralized recording, a problem now well on the way to solution.

Manuscripts

Processing and related activities conducted by the Division of Manuscripts during the year included all those technical procedures which have been developed for the handling of archival and manuscript collections. (See, for example, Müller, Feith and Fruin, *Manual for the Arrangement and Description of Archives*, Leavitt translation, 1940.) That is, each collection is examined, described and listed under the direction of the Chief or Assistant Chief and then turned over to the accessioner and the professional cataloger, who make the proper reports and entries, after which pieces requiring physical treatment are sent to the repair shop. Final arrangements, to the smallest detail of card indexing, mounting and binding are performed as rapidly as time and facilities permit.

The quantitative aspects of the work for the year are suggested by the following: The one professional cataloger prepared over 5,600 cards; the repair shop processed nearly 58,000 pieces and prepared 284 volumes of manuscripts for the Bindery, and the card indexers, including those supplied by the Historical Records Survey, made some 75,000 entries.

Members of the regular staff of the Division indexed or listed anew the papers of:

George Frederick Holmes.

James P. Nicholson.

Continental Congress: Board of War (in part), oaths of allegiance and miscellany.

Public Record Office: (photostats) FO 5/10; CO 5/714, 716-722, 724-727, 749, 759, 761, 834, 838, 228, 229, 561, 571, 1233 and 1234; CO 28/50-61 and 65.

British Museum Catalogue of Additions, 1911-15, beginning with "M".

British Museum Catalogue of Additions, 1916-20.

National Library of Scotland . . . Catalogue of MSS. acquired subsequent to those recorded in the 1925 volume.

Institute of Historical Research Bulletin . . . London.

All migration items in vols. 5-16.

All items in vol. 17 through No. 52 of vol. 18, the last number available here.

Latin-American collections.

Pacific Island collections.

The nine members of the staff of the Historical Records Survey of the District of Columbia indexed 347 portfolios and volumes of papers, as follows:

- James K. Polk, second series, 52 vols. (1828-49)
- Benjamin Harrison, vols. 1-91 (1758-1889)
- Andrew Jackson Donelson, 6 vols. (1813-34)
- James A. and Richard H. Bayard, 7 vols. (1791-1855)
- Benjamin R. Curtis, 3 vols. (1831-79)
- Chester A. Arthur, 2 portfolios (1878-84)
- James H. Hammond, 33 vols. (1823-64)
- John Bell, 1 portfolio (1849-61)
- Andrew Carnegie, 204 portfolios (1834-1920)

In addition, one member of this staff who possessed unusual linguistic ability translated and calendared nearly four hundred pages of material from the Preussisches Staatsarchiv (Marburg) and the Preussen Kriegsministerium Heeresarchiv.

Music

Although the Descriptive Cataloging Division has assumed responsibility for cataloging a considerable portion of the volumes related to musical instruction and study, in addition to continuing the cataloging of the literature of music, the Division of Music still carries a heavy burden of processing music materials. The staff cataloged 4,180 pieces, including 2,791 recent imprints, 450 magazine articles and 266 early European imprints.

Eight hundred items were classified by the division during the year, copy furnished for printed cards receiving the approval of the Processing Department. The revision and expansion of catalog subject headings for music was begun in cooperation with the Subject Cataloging Division.

Cards for the Music Division catalog, hitherto typed with carbon copies, have been mimeographed satisfactorily with respect to neatness and clarity and have effected a great saving of the time of the catalogers. Cards filed numbered 32,428, including 4,025 cards filed in the Union Catalog of Music.

Workers from the Library of Congress Project of the Work Projects Administration prepared a shelflist, title file and geographical file of the recordings in English in the Archive of American Folk Song. Other workers from the Work Projects Administration arranged 173,020 pieces of copyright music and prepared 10,100 cards of title entries before 1860.

Fine Arts

In the Fine Arts Division organization of the many prospectuses, leaflets, brochures and catalogs of minor exhibitions held by public and commercial galleries throughout the country has been undertaken. The plan is to arrange this heterogeneous material in two series of loose-leaf binders, one series to contain in chronological order the output of public galleries, arranged by galleries, to each of which a call number will be assigned to permit inclusion in the general card index of the division. In order to make this series as complete as possible, letters were sent to ninety-three museums and galleries, requesting lists of their publications; sixty-two definite answers were received and orders were placed for purchase of all old material not already in the Library. It was requested that the Library be put permanently on mailing lists for all such publications.

The other series, for commercial galleries, will be arranged under the name of the artist whose work is shown, with cross references when an exhibition comprises the work of more than one artist. The volumes in this series will not be classified but will themselves serve as an index to exhibitions of the work of individual artists. This index, though not complete, will be a very useful reference tool.

Workers from the Project for the Study of Wartime Communications made a careful inventory of the war posters in the division.

Of 951 newly acquired fine prints, 306 were cataloged and filed, together with index cards. The same treatment was given to nineteen prints acquired in former years. During the year the Historic American Buildings Survey sent to the Library 4,176 sheets of measured drawings with accompanying paper negatives, 7,974 photographic negatives with accompanying prints and 1,456 data sheets. There are no figures for the number of this year's increment and the receipts of former years which were completed, cataloged, indexed and filed but nearly as many were processed as came in during the year; meanwhile all the material is available for use. Enlargements from gift negatives numbering 5,908 were mounted and filed in the albums of the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture. An estimated forty thousand photographs and portraits were labeled and some six thousand book covers received, culled, reduced and put in storage.

Periodicals

The Periodicals Division continued work on the checklist of newspapers. A large accumulation of accessions was recorded for the

Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress, 1801 to date and the year's additions to our collections of eighteenth century American papers, as well as foreign papers, were entered in official supplements and in annotated copies of special lists.

The card checklist of current periodical receipts in the Periodicals Reading Room, the periodicals catalog in the division office and the card checklist of newspapers added to the permanent newspaper collection in the Newspaper Reference Room were kept up-to-date. To the subject catalog in the Periodicals Reading Room were added the year's printed Library of Congress cards for periodicals.

Rare Books

In the Rare Book Collection the assembling of the Library's early English books printed before 1641, described in the Annual Report of 1940, was completed. Insofar as it was possible, all books in this class were placed together as a unit in a chronological arrangement. Two card catalogs of this collection were prepared, arranged respectively by author and by date. Cards for titles within this category located in other divisions of the Library were inserted in these catalogs to provide a more complete record of the Library's holdings. A comparison of these records with the *Short Title Catalogue of English Books, 1475-1640* reveals that, of the 26,143 titles there listed, 2,444 are in the Library. Moreover, the Library has fifty titles not recorded in the *Short Title Catalogue*; twenty-three of these, not having been located elsewhere, are probably unique.

American publications printed before 1801 housed in the Rare Book Room have, with certain important exceptions, been assembled as a unit; they number about five thousand separate items. The exceptions, such as proceedings of the national and state legislatures, eulogies of Washington, Fourth of July orations and collected pamphlets, are, however, treated as a part of the unit in the various indexes of the collection.

Maps

The Division of Maps is now launched on its project of cataloging all its maps. By virtue of the creation of the new position of map cataloger, the division is able to amplify the Library's existing classification scheme for maps and the rules for cataloging them. It is beginning with early maps of the United States. In connection with the work of making an inventory of rare and valuable materials, the division has compiled a service catalog of all its manuscript maps.

Thus 688 manuscript maps not previously described are now represented by temporary card entries.

Two additions to the bibliographical apparatus of the Map Division were a set of about two thousand five hundred cards constituting a partial bibliography of cartography made by Dr. Rudolfo R. Schuller prior to 1915 and a set of about three thousand three hundred catalog cards for maps in the William L. Clements Library copied by the New Jersey Historical Records Survey staff in Newark last year. This latter group of cards forms the nucleus of the division's projected union catalog of maps.

During the last fiscal year more than 454 entries were added to the Bibliography of Cartography; also, ninety-two atlases were cataloged, sixty-five atlas cards were sent for printing and 109 atlas cards were printed.

Two new 128-drawer steel map-cases were installed in the division early in the summer of 1940. In order to make room for them, six 52-drawer wooden map-cases were removed to the cellar, where they house several infrequently used collections. In an effort to relieve the congestion in the files as much as possible, about one-quarter of the general collection was shifted.

Documents

In the Division of Documents further work in arranging the original printed documents of the first fourteen Congresses, 1789-1817, continued with the assistance of two workers from the Historical Records Survey in the District of Columbia, until the Survey project was closed shortly after the end of the fiscal year. The bound Congressional series of Senate documents and reports and House documents and reports begins with the Fifteenth Congress. The separate documents of the first fourteen Congresses are of fundamental importance to the study of American history and American institutions. They were never systematically assembled and bound by Congress and were only partially reprinted in the folio series of the *American State Papers*. The Library of Congress has more of the separate prints than any other institution in the United States. Arrangement of these has been completed in the order of the Greely checklist. Representation for the Fourteenth Congress seems substantially complete. A mimeographed checklist covering the documents, reports, bills, etc. of this Congress will be ready for distribution during the winter. Through the cooperation of the librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, the division has, with the assistance of Work Projects Ad-

ministration workers, been able to check all the society's copies with those in the Library of Congress and secure photostat copies of a number of documents which we do not possess, amounting to a total of approximately two thousand six hundred exposures.

Hispanic Materials

The Hispanic Foundation has accepted as a fundamental objective the organization of a Hispanic Catalog which will provide bibliographical control of all material in the Library of Congress represented by printed cards related in any way to Hispanic countries and peoples, their history and culture. This catalog will include entries not only for the material housed in the Foundation itself but also the material administered by other divisions of the Library and by other libraries of the District of Columbia for which the Library of Congress has produced printed cards. It will be indispensable to the effective performance of the reference and research functions of the Foundation.

The first task was to select and assemble the cards by checking a complete series of galley proofs of Library of Congress printed cards and forwarding the serial numbers to the Card Division, which cooperated by withdrawing the cards from stock. This operation indicates that the catalog will contain approximately 572,000 entries. The next step was to arrange these cards in dictionary form, *i. e.* by authors, titles, added entries and subjects in one alphabet.

For these operations a staff of two typist preparators and one filer was appointed and placed under the supervision of the project's director, Mr. C. K. Jones. Production began about December 15, 1940, although some 19,500 cards had previously been typed. These have been revised and arranged and an additional 96,000 cards have since been typed and revised. The total number of cards fully arranged is 31,500. Cards revised and sorted to the first letter represent an additional 84,000. It is estimated that the total number of cards awaiting attention is 456,000.

To assist in the cataloging of arrears of Hispanic materials, the services of two members of the Foundation staff were made available to the Descriptive Cataloging Division for part of the year, with funds from the grant by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Among the reports prepared by members of the Hispanic Foundation staff was a study of the possibility of engaging in an extensive analysis of Hispanic periodicals. A sample listing of 160 titles was made with the aid of specialists in various fields of Hispanic culture. Subsequently a checklist of Library of Congress holdings of the

periodicals selected for analysis and an accompanying want list to aid in the acquisition of missing numbers were made.

Orientalia

Mr. Chu Shih-chia, cataloger in the Division of Orientalia and specialist in the field of Chinese local histories (gazetteers), is preparing an annotated catalog of the three thousand three hundred gazetteers in the Library of Congress. This catalog, when completed and separately published, will satisfy a long-felt need of both American and East Asiatic readers who have wanted to know which gazetteers, especially those that are rare, have in the past thirty years been added to the collections of the Library.

These books, compiled as they are in the localities which they treat—from literary and epigraphical remains and from records in public and private archives—often yield information available in no other form. The compilers were usually groups of retired scholars appointed by the local magistrate or the gentry of the place. In some instances the work was initiated and brought to completion by a scholar on his own account. Since these works were usually revised each generation, they present a picture of the political, social and economic changes in a given place over a considerable period of time. They contain maps showing the topography and points of military and historical significance; descriptions of scenic places, temples, monuments, public buildings and archaeological remains; lists of officials and those who obtained preferment and degrees; biographical sketches of eminent men and women; bibliographies of works written in the locality, and treatises on various subjects such as the customs, the industries and the humanitarian enterprises of the place.

Since some of the gazetteers in the Library of Congress bear the seal impressions of former owners, it is possible in these instances to trace their provenience. Though up to this time Mr. Chu has been able to study only about half of our holdings in this field, he has found that the following collectors, among others, once owned these books: Li Wén-tsao (1730–78), an ardent bibliophile of I-tu, Shantung; Lu Chi (eighteenth century), owner of the celebrated library, Pao Ching Lou, at Ningpo; Ch'êng Chan (1753–1817),³ a collector of rare Sung and Yüan items; Hsü Hung-p'an (*chin-shih* of 1881),⁴ a writer of geographical works; Chang T'ing-chi (1768–1848), a collector of inscriptions on metal and stone; Ch'êng K'uei (1780–1825), whose

³ His seal has on it the motto, "Let those who come after me reflect that it was only with much effort that obtained this book."

⁴ His seal reads, "He who collects books at high prices will not become poor."

library, Chi Jui Lou, was especially rich in gazetteers; Ma Kuo-han (1794-1857) owner of the collection, Yü Han Shan Fang, and compiler of a collectanea bearing that name; Tung Hsün (1807-92), who was China's representative in the negotiation of several treaties with Western powers and compiled a gazetteer of his own district; Ting Ping (1832-99), bibliophile, publisher and philanthropist of Hang-chow; Ch'u Yung (licentiate of 1838), owner of the celebrated library, T'ieh Ch'in T'ung Chien Lou, of Ch'ang-shu, Kiangsu; Yüan Fang-ying, a native of Hsiang-t'an, Hunan, and a *chin-shih* of 1845; Chao Wei-hsi (Hanlin of 1890), a native of Nan-feng, Kiangsi; Kao Hung-ts'ai (1852-1918), from whom the Library of Congress secured in 1933 as many as 118 gazetteers of his native province, Shantung. From the collection of Li Wén-tsao, Mr. Chu has already identified seven items; from that of Tung Hsün, twelve, and from that of Chao Wei-hsi, at least eight items dealing with Shensi province, where Chao served as Commissioner for Judicial Affairs.

Slavica

Processing operations accomplished by the Slavic Division included 1,500 titles classified, 2,300 titles book-plated, labeled and marked with book numbers, 2,700 entries added to the catalog of temporary entries for non-periodical and non-serial publications, as well as many new entries to the catalog of temporary entries for periodicals and serials, which contained at the end of the year about 3,000 entries, representing about 46,000 issues. For the union catalog of *Slavica* in certain American libraries, the division received and filed 5,244 cards.

Semitica

The Division of Semitic Literature has heretofore prepared for its catalog descriptive cards for each work entering its collection. Cards of the Union Catalog with Hebrew and Yiddish titles have been transferred to the division and filed in a separate catalog.

In order to make uncataloged material in the Semitic Division available for use, *Hebraica* has been arranged on the shelves by subjects. So long as cataloging cannot be undertaken by the Processing Department, there appears no alternative to the inadequate methods now employed. During the year special attention was given to cabalistic works, which have been brought together and shelved in juxtaposition to works in philosophy and ethics.

Aeronautics

The general catalog of the Division of Aeronautics includes cards for aeronautic books, whether they are kept in the division or elsewhere in the Library. It also contains entries for books which have not yet been formally cataloged, those on order and those in process of formal cataloging. Furthermore, entries for many books not in the Library of Congress are filed, with a note of their location in other libraries. This catalog has long been established, maintenance is therefore a matter of routine; it is, however, subject to constant improvement. This year cards were added for the pamphlet collection, a collection of reprints, separates and other minor publications. Guide cards have been provided for the convenience of users.

Work on the Aeronautics Dictionary Catalog is progressing slowly, other tasks having had to take precedence. This catalog will be selective; with a few exceptions, it will be limited to books necessary to a working collection which may be kept in service regardless of emergency conditions.

Reading Rooms

The Reading Rooms division has continued to assume responsibility for the development of the Annex catalog. Two attendants assigned to this duty have been diverted at times to other tasks incident to the demand for substitutes in the service units. In consequence, work on the catalog is in arrears.

The reference collection in the Social Sciences Reference Room was developed from the collections in the political and social sciences which were shelved in the alcoves of the Main Reading Room. Greatly augmented by the selection of material from these classes in the bookstacks and by the purchase of basic works of which copies already in the Library were not available for assignment to the Social Sciences Reference Room, the collection now numbers approximately five thousand volumes. It includes, further, four hundred and twenty files of current periodicals in the English language, eighty in foreign languages and a selection of United States Government serials. A card shelflist of the reference collection is nearing completion.

More than sixteen thousand cards have been added to the catalogs in the Local History and Genealogical Reference Section of the Reading Rooms. Of these, fifteen thousand have been filed in the Biographical Index, which now includes references to individuals and families in Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Caro-

lina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Two thousand cards have been added to the American Genealogical Foundation Index.

Miscellaneous

Work is in progress on a card index of manuscript materials in the Poetry Archives. About half have been indexed and notations have been made for cross-reference cards.

Of the Tibetan Collection in the custody of the Project for the Development of Indic Studies, fifty-two volumes of the Kanjur in the Co-ni edition have been cataloged. This completes the sections Mdo (Sūtra) in thirty-two volumes, Dul-ba (Vinoya) in thirteen volumes and Ohal-chen (Avatamsaka) in six volumes; and work has been begun on the section Dkonbrtsogs (Ratnakūta).

During the year approximately six hundred thousand volumes were shifted in the bookstacks under the control of the Reading Rooms. The collections in philosophy and Religion (class B) were moved from the south stack (decks 10 and 11) of the main building to deck 10 in the Annex. In the main building the collections in finance (HG) and political science (JA-JX) and in the Annex those in agriculture (S) and technology (T) were either shifted or expanded to provide more satisfactory shelving arrangements.

Binding

The funds available for printing and binding were larger by \$100,000 this year than in any previous year. This and other factors contributed to the preparation for, and return from, the bindery of the greatest number of books bound and repaired in any single year of the Library's history. The number prepared for binding exceeded the previous maximum by more than twenty thousand items, and the number actually bound by more than 15,000. Last year the total number of pieces bound was 49,865, while this year the number was 66,769. A total of 77,921 pieces was sent to the bindery this year.

In addition to this substantial production, materials from non-book collections were mounted, preserved and restored by appropriate methods. These results were made possible by the whole-hearted cooperation of the personnel of the branch bindery of the Government Printing Office and were due in part to the improved organization of administrative control of the collections.

Included in these binding statistics are figures for the general collections administered by the Reading Rooms division. The number

of books prepared for binding, rebinding and quarter-binding was 37,494 and the number returned from the bindery during the year was 27,769. Specifications were drawn up for rebinding more than 20,000 volumes and by June 30th, 12,071 had been completed. Of the 12,408 items sent for repairs or for insertion in Gaylord covers, the bindery completed more than 12,000. The Reading Rooms Division submitted a total of 49,901 pieces to the bindery and 40,135 items were returned.

An increase in the binding of periodical and newspaper volumes reported last year was continued during the year just closed. A total of 6,148 volumes was prepared for binding, of which 5,311 called for full binding. The number of volumes of newspapers prepared was 2,902. The division's binding preparations thus totalled 9,072 items, of which the bindery returned more than 9,000 volumes.

The present rate of binding periodical and newspaper collections, if maintained, would reduce arrearages to the vanishing point within another year or two. In view of the fact, however, that the Library's printing and binding appropriation has been reduced for the current year, arrearages will not be liquidated as rapidly as expected.

Specialists from the branch bindery repaired 57,574 manuscripts during the year. Valuable papers which could be assembled with sufficient completeness to justify binding were made into thirty-six volumes. Manuscripts arranged in folders were placed in fifteen hundred cardboard containers.

The Chief and Assistant Chief of the Manuscripts Division and other officers of the department have given careful attention to the laminating process for preserving documents. This alternative to the not entirely satisfactory methods now used consists of the application of acetate foil to both sides of a sheet of paper under heat and pressure, so that the acetate permeates the paper and protects it (and any writing upon it) from contact with air, moisture, bacteria, etc. It is believed that further study will make it possible in the near future to reach a decision on the adoption of the new process for the treatment of valuable manuscripts in our collections.

Documents prepared for binding amounted to 14,361 volumes and pamphlets. Of these, 11,033 required either full binding or quarter-binding. The bindery completed work on more than fifteen thousand documents, including some materials submitted during the previous fiscal year.

Engravings, prints, posters, photographs, etc. in the custody of the Division of Fine Arts require specialists to mount, mat and repair them; the year's accomplishments of the two assistants from the

branch bindery assigned to this work may be summarized as follows: 1,477 engravings, prints, posters, photographs, etc. were matted; 4,290 were mounted on boards and 3,329 on muslin, including 289 for the Documents Division; 4,347 were trimmed, 3,006 were removed from old mounts, 635 were covered with cellophane, sixty-two were repaired, fifty-nine were cleaned and 1,453 captions were trimmed and mounted. In addition, 1,900 plates were mounted in books and 4,942 on guards; 117 books were repaired. For exhibitions held in the Library 618 items were matted. Boxes and portfolios made during the year numbered seventeen and 177, respectively.

In addition to the above, the Division of Fine Arts prepared 814 books for binding, rebinding and quarter-binding for its book collections. More than one thousand items, including some prepared during the previous year, were completed. Thirty loose-leaf binders were made for the drawings of the Historic American Buildings Survey, 150 A-size cases for the fine prints collection were rebuilt, fifty new B-size cases were made and 130 covers for the trays in which C-size prints are filed.

The binding and mounting activities of the Division of Maps resulted in preparing 206 atlases for binding and about the same number for lettering or repair. About half of them have been completed by the bindery. Altogether 3,504 maps were mounted in 5,873 sections and 29,300 maps were repaired, trimmed, reconditioned or placed in manila folders. About two hundred sixteenth and seventeenth century atlases in original bindings were placed in specially made slip covers and boxes.

In the Division of Music 1,358 volumes were prepared for full binding, 1,111 for quarter-binding; 475 pamphlets were placed in Gaylord binders and 212 volumes were sent for rebinding. The branch bindery completed the quarter-binding, the stitching of the Gaylord binders and bound or rebound more than eleven hundred volumes. Special containers were made for certain types of materials. Increased appropriations permitted the purchase of forty-five hundred filing boxes to contain copyright deposits of music, which were sorted by Work Projects Administration workers. Unfortunately, the work ceased in February after only 2,834 of these specially made boxes had been used; the remainder will be used for replacements on the shelves of the Division of Music.

The Slavic Division received from the bindery more than twelve hundred completely bound volumes during the year. The Smithsonian Division prepared 2,369 items for full binding or quarter-binding; and 1,676 of them were actually bound. Three hundred

and twenty-five volumes were bound for the collections of the Division of Semitic Literature.

The collections in the Rare Book Room demand special physical consideration and are not part of any general binding or rebinding program. The assistant from the bindery assigned to the Rare Book Collection has been able to apply leather dressing to several thousand books during the course of the year.

Precautionary Measures

In December of 1940 the first of a series of conferences was held to consider what steps should be taken to protect the Library's collections in the event of an emergency. Such an emergency was remote, but the fate of great libraries abroad, several of which have been completely and others partially destroyed in air raids, emphasized the importance of careful planning to meet any contingency which might arise.

From these conferences it was determined that preparations should take three forms: (1) irreplaceable materials of all sorts—manuscripts, music, prints, maps and books—should be registered for possible evacuation; (2) in addition to irreplaceables, a nuclear collection of all the sources of the American record should also be organized for removal and storage, and (3) a selection should be made of the materials necessary to the conduct of government business in wartime, which would not be moved from the premises but transferred to those parts of the buildings where the greatest degree of protection could be given.

The problem was one of discrimination, choice and method. From an encyclopedic collection covering every phase of human expression selections must be made.

In the case of the first group the matter was relatively simple, since the material was essentially self-selective. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Articles of Confederation, the Papers of the Continental Congress, the public and private correspondence of Presidents of the United States, the Gettysburg Address, the Magna Carta, the Gutenberg Bible, the Stradivari instruments—these and other items beyond value, of course, required the first attention and the greatest protection. But the second group included many items either unique or replaceable only at considerable expenditure of time and money. From the third group it was decided to eliminate all materials of only a retrospective importance but to include in it all bibliothecal materials

which on the basis of experience and precedent would be necessary for the use of a nation in time of war. These decisions involved the critical examination of all the collections and their division on the basis of judgment-values into the varying categories.

By the middle of March forms of record had been prepared and procedures established, but it was obvious that so gigantic an undertaking would require the services of a large staff. No funds were available for this purpose, however, nor would the pressure of government business permit the detail of a sufficient number of employees from their regular positions. Consequently it was decided to invite the staff to volunteer for overtime duty in order to accomplish the task. More than seven hundred responded, and for four weeks contributed more than ten thousand hours of service. At the end of that period a small group from the regular staff, supplemented by assistants from the Work Projects Administration, carried the work to its conclusion. As an example of what was thus accomplished, it may be mentioned that more than one hundred and twenty thousand titles were registered in the general collections alone. Dr. Jerrold Orne, Fellow of the Library of Congress, was designated Special Assistant to the Librarian, to coordinate the precautionary activities of the various divisions. In his *Report on the Precautionary Measures Regarding Its Collections Adopted by the Library of Congress*, issued in mimeographed form in June 1941, Dr. Orne describes in detail the objectives established and the technical procedures followed in listing the collections. Copies of this report have been sent to interested libraries.

CHAPTER V**SPECIAL ACTIVITIES***Concerts*

PARTICULARLY significant among the special activities of the Library were the concerts presented through the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. These, as in other years, were distinguished for their quality and excellence.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation offered sixty-six concerts of chamber music, which were presented in various parts of the country. Outstanding among them were the Brahms and Beethoven series. The program of the Brahms series, first played by the Pro Arte Quartet and assisting artists in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress, comprised all the chamber music of Johannes Brahms. A similar series was presented at the University of Southern California by the Coolidge Quartet and assisting artists. The Beethoven series consisted of the composer's piano sonatas and duo sonatas. These works were performed at Stanford University, Palo Alto, at the University of California at Berkeley and later at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

This was the most active year in the history of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The new arrangement with the Budapest String Quartet described in the annual report for 1940 proved most successful. Never before were the Stradivari instruments heard to better advantage than in the twenty-four concerts presented by this outstanding ensemble. Seventeen of the concerts were broadcast over coast-to-coast networks in what were possibly the first full-hour network presentations of chamber music. In addition to these concerts, all of which were held in the Coolidge Auditorium, the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation conducted a festival in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment, described in more detail below. Finally, special attention must be called at this point to the formation of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation Collection of Musical Autographs described in detail on pp. 120-121.

Poetry Readings

A series of poetry readings, held in the Coolidge Auditorium and made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, of Washington, was inaugurated in February. The general title of the series was *The Poet in a Democracy*. Four distinguished American poets took part: Robinson Jeffers in February, Robert Frost in March, Carl Sandburg in April and Stephen Vincent Benét in May. Each poet was introduced by the Librarian of Congress. Subsequently, Carl Sandburg and Marianne Lorraine, the distinguished French disease and singer, added a program based largely on Mr. Sandburg's work. Recordings were made of the entire series. The popularity of the programs surpassed the most sanguine expectations of all concerned. Public interest, while gratifying in the extreme, at the same time created a serious problem because of the limited seating capacity of the Auditorium. The Library is happy to announce that, because of this overwhelming popular endorsement, the sponsors have decided to continue the series during the 1941-42 season.

Thirteenth Amendment Commemorative Activities

The Library's contribution to the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment deserves special notice. Not only did the occasion afford an opportunity to exhibit unusual material in the Library's collection (as well as material generously lent by other institutions and individuals) appropriate to the subject, but in addition a Festival of Music was held December 18-21, 1940, at which performances were given by Dorothy Maynor, the brilliant Negro soprano, and Roland Hayes, the great Negro tenor. Two other programs were also presented, one a concert by the Budapest String Quartet and Gustavus Langenus, clarinetist, the other a rendering of folk music by the Golden Gate Quartet.

The program of the Budapest String Quartet included the American Quartet of Dvořák, generally considered to be based on Negro themes, and works by Le Chevalier de St. George, French Negro composer of the eighteenth century, and Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, English Negro composer. The program of folk music presented by the Golden Gate Quartet was divided into three sections with remarks by three eminent commentators. Dr. Alain Locke, Negro critic and writer, acted as commentator for the selection of spirituals, Dr. Sterling Brown, Negro poet, acted as commentator for the selection of "blues" and ballads,

and the Library's assistant in charge of the Archive of American Folk Song, Mr. Alan Lomax, commented on the reels and work songs.

The series of exhibitions displayed books, manuscripts, music, paintings and other works of art. The greater part of the main exhibit hall on the second floor, the large ground-floor gallery and display cases in the Division of Music, all located in the main building, were devoted to the purpose.

The Art Exhibit opened on December 18, and commanded wide attention. It was selected by Mr. Holger Cahill, National Director of the Work Projects Administration Art Program, and Dr. Alain Locke. In it were represented the works of contemporary Negro painters from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Jacksonville, Florida and elsewhere. A number of paintings were lent for the purpose by the Harmon Foundation of New York; several came from private collections. Cards prepared by the Work Projects Administration Art Program identified the artists and gave a brief account of their work.

The exhibit of books and manuscripts included a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation in the handwriting of the sculptress, Vinnie Ream, and bearing the signatures of President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward; a series of Andrew Jackson's papers for the period July to September, 1814, including his proclamation "To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana;" the manuscript of the Articles of Association, October 20, 1774, in which the members of the Continental Congress agreed that "We will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next", and Paul Revere's well known engraving of "The Bloody Massacre" at Boston on March 5, 1770, showing Crispus Attucks, a Negro, said to have been the first man killed by the fire of the British soldiers.

Included also were a great many other items of interest dealing with the long struggle of the Negro race for freedom. Among these was a copy of Pennington's *The Fugitive Blacksmith*. Pennington (1809-70) was a runaway slave, active in the abolitionist movement and reputedly the first Negro to receive the degree of Doctor of Divinity from a European university (Heidelberg). Another item was a copy of Sarah Bradford's *Scenes from the Life of Harriet Tubman*. Harriet Tubman escaped from servitude in the cotton fields and thereafter acted as an agent of the "underground railroad." She was instrumental in leading more than three hundred slaves, including her own parents, from the South to freedom. During the Civil War she served as a spy and guide for the Union Army and later established a home for aged Negroes and Negro children.

Other representative items were Nell's *The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution*, a copy of the first edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (together with a copy of *The Life of Josiah Henson*, reputedly the prototype of Uncle Tom); an elegiac poem on the death of George Whitefield, written by Phillis Wheatley in 1770, and an autograph letter from George Washington addressed to Phillis Wheatley, acknowledging her poem *His Excellency, George Washington*.

The members of advisory committees were: on the Music Festival, Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, Miss Lula B. Childers, Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett and Mr. W. Grant Still; on the exhibit of books and manuscripts, Dr. Sterling Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Mr. Henry P. Sloughter, Dr. L. R. Reddick, Dr. John P. Davis and Dr. Carter G. Woodson; on the exhibit of paintings, Mr. Holger Cahill, National Director of the Work Projects Administration Art Program, and Dr. Alain Locke.

The Library gratefully acknowledges its obligation to Dr. John P. Davis, Dr. Alain Locke and Dr. Sterling Brown for their work in planning the program, to the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation for having borne the entire expense of the concerts, to the New York Public Library for the loan of manuscripts, books and prints of great rarity from the Schomburg Collection and to the various artists and others who generously lent their paintings and other illustrative material.

Exhibitions

Despite the fact that the Library has not been able to establish an administrative unit which should organize exhibitions, over twenty-five major exhibitions were installed during the year. The success with which the Library has been able to display its collections has been due in large measure to the cooperation of the staff in undertaking the work of preparation as an "extra-curricular" activity.

Among the exhibitions installed during the year were three in the Rare Book Room. One honored the memory of the late A. Edward Newton, book collector and author of stimulating works on bibliophilic. Another exhibition contained a selection of the early juvenile books presented to the Library by Mr. Frank J. Hogan, whose gifts to the Library are described elsewhere in this report. The third was arranged in connection with the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, held in April 1941; it featured Greek and Latin manuscripts and printed books dating from 700 to 1500 A. D.

Other exhibitions installed in the various galleries of the Library were one in commemoration of National Pharmacy Week, which illustrated the history of pharmacy and the origins of the United States Pharmacopoeia; an exhibition of fineprints from the library's collections, in honor of the opening of the new National Gallery of Art; drawings by Charles Dana Gibson and Reginald Birch from the Library's Cabinet of American Illustration; an exhibit of the official gazettes of exiled governments from the collections of the Division of Documents.

Also installed were an exhibition of books, illustrations and printers' ornaments commemorating the five hundredth anniversary of the invention of printing; an exhibit of selected source material collected by Stanley Kimmel for his book, *The Mad Booths of Maryland*; an exhibit of Eugene Field's original manuscript, *Jest 'fore Christmas*, presented to the nation by Frank J. Hogan; "A History of American Bookselling," an exhibition of book trade periodicals, catalogs, gifts to the Library from American bookmen and copyright deposit copies of interesting books, displayed on the occasion of the convention of the American Booksellers Association, Washington, May 4-7, 1941; "The Work of Pynson Printers," an exhibition of contemporary typographical craftsmanship, prepared by the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

The Music Division installed several exhibits of unusual interest. Especially noteworthy was a permanent display of the *Star Spangled Banner*. Placed in the main exhibit hall, where it flanks the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, it includes the first printing of the text of our national anthem (a broadside), the first edition of the text with music and a portrait of Francis Scott Key. Recently one of Key's autographs of the poem and additional documents have increased this exhibit.

The Hispanic Foundation has continued its practice of arranging special exhibitions in the entrance vestibule of the Hispanic Room. This year there were four. The first, which was in commemoration of the eight hundredth anniversary of Portuguese independence, remained on view from July 1 to October 30, 1940 and contained books and periodicals relating to the role of the Portuguese academies, photographic reproductions of masterpieces of Portuguese art and books of travel in that country. The second exhibition consisted of facsimiles of illustrated Mexican Indian codices. The third was made up of selections from recent publications on the fine arts of Latin America. The fourth was mounted in honor of the official visit of Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the

Library of Congress on May 17; it comprised a selection from the writings of that eminent jurist, diplomat and historian, together with books by North Americans on the life, history and literature of Argentina.

In connection with the series of poetry readings, already mentioned, extensive exhibits were prepared for display during the month in which each poet appeared. Original manuscripts, first editions, pictures and memorabilia were displayed. In gathering and preparing the material for these exhibitions, the Consultant in Poetry received the cordial cooperation of the poets themselves, their families and friends, private collectors and bookdealers.

Through the Commission of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the New York World's Fair, the United States Government received, for permanent display in the Library of Congress the heraldic exhibit which had been prepared for and mounted in the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair during 1939 and 1940. It includes one hundred and twenty-eight colored shields, each suspended from a plate recording the name and dates of the armiger. These bearings represent outstanding men and women in British and American history from the twelfth to the twentieth centuries.

The gift also contains a George Washington pedigree panel, which has been hung on the west wall of the Local History and Genealogy Reference Section. The panel, slightly more than ten feet in length and seven feet high, records in gold and white lettering on a field of dark green the lineage of George Washington, not only from King John of England (1199-1216), who granted Magna Carta to his barons, but also from nine of the twenty-five barons of Runnymede who became sureties for its execution. On the panel are ninety-two individual coats-of-arms, in colors, representing different allied families during the six centuries from King John to George Washington.

An interesting exhibit of manuscripts from the collection presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. W. A. Julian, of Cincinnati, was composed of autographs of prominent historical and literary figures of Europe and America. Among British notables were the Duke of Marlborough, George III, Shelley, Scott, Dickens and Browning. France was represented by Marie Antoinette, Louis XVI, Napoleon and Lafayette; Spain, by Ferdinand V, King of Aragon, and Isabella, Queen of Castile, and the United States by Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The birthday of Clara Barton (born December 25, 1821) was commemorated in an exhibit of interesting documents from the Clara Barton papers recently presented to the Library by Miss Rena D.

Hubbell and Mrs. Lena Hubbell Chamberlin, of Glen Echo, Maryland.

At the suggestion of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, an exhibit was prepared to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi River by Hernando de Soto. Manuscripts, books and maps relating to the expedition were assembled from the various divisions of the Library and the exhibit was installed under the direction of Miss Stella R. Clemence, of the Manuscripts Division.

May 31, 1941 marked the second anniversary of the exhibition of Walt Whitman material lent to the Library by Mrs. Frank Julian Sprague, of New York. This fact is a source of very real satisfaction to us, as it is proof not only of the vitality of the poet, but of the sustained interest of the public as well.

The Division of Maps exhibited a large number of maps illustrative of the campaigns of the belligerent nations in the present war and the activities of the United States in preparation for defense. Thus were displayed general and large-scale regional maps of Germany, France, Italy, Poland, England, Albania, Hungary, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Crete, Egypt, Libya, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Dakar, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Turkey, the Dodecanese, Cyprus, Russia, Iceland, Greenland, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, India, China, and Japan.

Archive of American Folk Song

The most notable single event recorded by the Archive of American Folk Song was a lecture in the Whittall Pavilion on *Music in Iroquois Religion and Society*, delivered by Dr. William N. Fenton, anthropologist from the Smithsonian Institution. It was based on a field trip which Dr. Fenton made to Canada and Western New York, in which he had the use of a Library of Congress recording machine. The lecture was both informal and illuminating and was the first public event to be held under the auspices of the Archive.

Eight hundred and forty-three folk song records of various sorts were acquired in the course of the year. The Archive prepared for publication its first album of pressed records, contributed plans and script for the second time to the American School of the Air of the Columbia Broadcasting System, cooperated with the Radio Research Project and, in addition, performed its regular reference work and planned various recording projects now in progress.

The means by which some of the important acquisitions of records were made during the year may be summarized as follows:

The loan of a machine to Professor Juan B. Rael, of the University of Southern California, brought to the Library thirty-six records of ancient Mexican songs from rural Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lomax, on a journey that took them through Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia, obtained about a hundred discs of Mexican, Negro, and Anglo-American songs from the South.

Charles Todd and Robert Sonkin, of the College of the City of New York, took one of the Archive's recording machines to the Farm Security Administration migratory labor camps in Southern California and there documented the music of the "Okies" in a rich context of native "folk-say."

Dr. Leland Coon, of the Music Department of the University of Wisconsin, sponsored a recording trip through Wisconsin, on which an Archive recording machine was used. Thirty-four records of songs in a number of languages were made.

One hundred and thirty records came into the folk-song collection from the recording work which Mrs. Sidney Robertson did for the Archive and the Work Projects Administration in California. These records contain an unusually valuable cross-section of California folk song in several languages.

Among the proud possessions of the Archive are eighty-five 12-inch acetate copies of the cylinders in the Percy Aldridge Grainger Collection of early English folk songs and sea chanties, Danish folk songs, Maori and Polynesian music. This collection was made many years ago by one of the most enthusiastic and discriminating students in the field. Mr. Grainger personally supervised the transcription of the records in the Recording Laboratory.

Señor Domingo Santa Cruz, of the University of Chile, added to the collection forty-two discs reproducing various types of Chilean music. Dr. Ivan Walton, of the University of Michigan, in company with Charles Moore, of the Radio Department of that university, made another field trip to the Irish colony of Beaver Island, Michigan, and there made fifteen 16-inch acetate records of lake sailor ballads and lore as sung by Johnny Green and the other singers of the island.

Dr. William Fenton, of the Smithsonian Institution, travelled in midwinter to the Iroquois reservations in Western New York and Ontario and there made seventy-one very fine records of ceremonial songs, in which he has a particular interest. The Music Division plans to release these Iroquoian songs in a small album of pressings.

As a result of extensive correspondence, the Library persuaded Mrs. Carrie Grover, of Gorham, Maine, to journey to Washington to record some of her collection of ballads from Maine and Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Grover sat before the microphone and recorded twenty-six discs. Some of her ballads date back a hundred years or more.

Mr. Joseph Liss, of the Radio Research Project, and Mr. Jerome Wiesner, of the Recording Laboratory, visited Delaware on a short trip in company with Dr. Glenn Gildersleeve, director of music education for the State of Delaware. The three-day trip resulted in twenty-two 12-inch acetate discs of Delaware speech and song.

The Recording Laboratory of the Library of Congress contributed to the Archive thirty-six 16-inch acetate transcriptions of the Columbia School of the Air programs for 1939-40 and 1940-41. Use of the facilities of the Recording Laboratory also made possible the acquisition of forty cylinders of Indian music recorded by Mr. Walter McClintock in Montana and nineteen cylinders of Florida folk music recorded by Dr. Alton Morris.

Thirty-six miscellaneous records of various types were made under the direction of the Assistant in Charge both in the recording studios and in the country around Washington.

The first pressed releases of Archive folk song records have been made this year through the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. This organization chose four recordings: *Pretty Polly*, played and sung by Pete Steele, of Hamilton, Ohio; *The Lady of Carlisle*, played and sung by Basil May, of Salyersville, Kentucky; *Mule-driving Holler*, sung by Willie Williams, of Richmond, Virginia, and *It Makes a Long-time Man Feel Bad*, sung by Negro convicts in Arkansas. These have been pressed and released in album form to members of the Friends of Music. They will inaugurate a series of releases of folk songs for distribution in Latin American countries and for other non-commercial purposes.

For the second year, Mr. Alan Lomax, Assistant in Charge of the Archive, planned, wrote and assisted in the production of the music program of the American School of the Air, which was this year presented under the joint sponsorship of the Library of Congress and the Columbia Broadcasting System. This activity, as in the previous year, extended our contacts in this field and aroused interest in the use of folk songs in the public schools.

Books for the Adult Blind

In 1931 the Project, Books for the Adult Blind, was established by virtue of an Act of Congress under the supervision of the Librarian of Congress, who was charged with the selection, purchase and distribution of embossed books, under an annual appropriation of \$100,000.

This sum has been increased during the past ten years to the present amount of \$325,000 for the fiscal year 1941, to provide talking books as well as books in raised type.

From the 1941 appropriation of \$100,000 for embossed books, 215 braille titles and 13 moon titles were ordered. Most of those embossed in braille were new books, including approximately forty-five of "best-seller" status. Since sighted readers display an eager interest in current books, both fiction and non-fiction, dealing with the world situation and with its outstanding figures, it was considered desirable to supply the same type of literature to the blind. Thus, within several months of publication, braille readers were supplied this year with such books as *The Tragedy of France*, by André Maurois, *Why Europe Fights*, by Walter Millis, *The Wounded Don't Cry*, by Quentin Reynolds, *American White Paper*, by Alsop and Kintner, and *They Wanted War*, by Otto D. Tolischus.

Probably less than one-tenth of the 13,558 readers of embossed books read moon type. Although the principle of moon type is actually older than braille and was once in wide use, it has now been largely discarded except by finger-readers unable to master the more intricate braille. Moon may be described as a system of raised characters similar though not identical to the alphabet, whereas braille is made up of raised dots or points, permitting abbreviations and contractions such as are found in shorthand. Moon type is, therefore, easier to learn, but mastery of braille is more rewarding in that a much greater speed may be attained by a competent reader. Braille, moreover, may be written with the aid of a braille pocket slate.

The thirteen titles ordered in moon during the year were purchased from the two presses which publish books in that type, the Braille Institute of America, at Los Angeles, and the Moon Society, of London, England. In spite of every hazard, the Moon Society was prompt in production and delivery of the titles ordered.

While braille circulation has not decreased since the introduction of the talking book, it has already been exceeded by the latter in terms of circulation. Apparently, then, an entirely new public of blind readers, those unable to read embossed books, has been reached by the talking book and, in addition, finger-readers, without necessarily abandoning braille, have had the advantage of an additional means of access to literature.

The large talking book audience must still be contented with a comparatively meager library of 540 titles, as compared to nearly three thousand titles available in embossed books. The increase of

the appropriation for talking books from \$225,000 to \$250,000 for the current fiscal year will assist in bridging the gap.

One hundred and thirteen titles were recorded in the fiscal year 1941 in the studios of the American Foundation for the Blind, in New York, and the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky. These represent a considerable outlay, not only of money, but of time and talent, both artistic and technical. Improvements and innovations continue to be made, so that the talking book record itself may be as nearly perfect as possible in its physical specifications, as well as in its esthetic appeal.

Mention has been made in previous reports of talking book productions of plays with casts including prominent actors and actresses. In addition, it has been found that dramatic interest may often be heightened in reading prose or poetry by the use of sound effects. Several books, ordered late in the previous year but distributed in 1941, illustrate the point. "General William Booth Enters into Heaven," from *The Selected Poems of Vachel Lindsay*, was enlivened by a most effective contribution by the Salvation Army Band, which served as a musical background to the chanted poem; Eric Blom's *Mozart* was recorded with piano illustrations by Hans Neumann interpolated in the text; *Listeners' Music*, by Leland Hall, also contained musical notations played on the piano by the reader, Leland Brock; *Advancing America*, by Merrill Denison, which tells the story of the growth of transportation and communication in the United States, was recorded with sound effects and partly with cast.

In a number of instances the American Foundation for the Blind has been most fortunate in obtaining the services of the authors of new books, who have come to the studio to read all or a part of their books into the record. This, of course, adds immeasurably in interest and value, a fact which has been recognized in the establishment in the Library of Congress of an archival collection of one copy of each of these talking books. Writers who have recently lent their voices to this purpose include the following:

Edna Ferber, who read the first page of her autobiography, *A Peculiar Treasure*.
Oliver La Farge, who introduced his novel, *Laughing Boy*, and also assisted the staff reader in the pronunciation of Indian words.

Thomas Mann, who read a special introduction to the talking book edition of *Buddenbrooks*.

Jan Struther, who read the entire text of her best selling novel, *Mrs. Miniver*.
Harry Emerson Fosdick, who read the first chapter of *Twelve Tests of Character*.
Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who read parts of his father's *Letters to His Children*.

In order that a uniformly high quality in talking book records may be maintained, specifications have been established to which all bidders must conform. These specifications, compiled with the aid and advice of engineers and printers from all the publishing houses for the blind, as well as the United States Bureau of Standards, are in continuous process of revision. Bidders are required to submit sample copies of every title ordered for inspection and test before authorization for delivery to the distributing libraries is granted by the Library of Congress.

During the sixth year of the Emergency Relief Project, in New York, for the manufacture of talking book machines, an average of one hundred persons was given employment, twenty of them blind and six physically handicapped in other ways. One thousand machines were constructed, twenty million reproducer-needles purchased, packaged and distributed to the libraries and twenty thousand talking book record containers provided. For the first time last year a large number of these containers was set aside for use in shipping newly completed talking books to the distributing libraries and it is expected now that both the American Foundation for the Blind and the American Printing House will be furnished by the Work Projects Administration with enough containers to meet every need. This will permit the purchase of a larger number of talking books than would otherwise be possible.

In addition to the actual construction of machines and accessories, the project in New York continued and expanded its repair services. Since the cost of shipping a defective machine to New York and back to the borrower, at the special rate "for purpose of repair" of one cent per pound, is less than a dollar, many individual borrowers and certain lending agencies have found that returning a machine to New York is less expensive than having it repaired locally, with the added advantage that every machine returned to the factory is thoroughly examined and expertly repaired, which includes the replacement of worn-out parts.

Of the 22,855 machines now available for loan to the adult blind, 19,855 are electric and 3,000 are spring-driven. A number of electric models, designated respectively as U. S. 10, 11, 11A, 12, 18, 18B and 19, have been manufactured. As a result of experience in the use of these machines, it has been decided that three features of the U. S. 11 machine should be repeated in the new machines to be constructed during 1941-42—equipment with three speeds (enabling the borrower to play commercial records, as well as American and English talking books), operation on AC current only and a carbon brush

motor. The new machine will, however, in the interest of prolonging record wear, have a lighter-weight pickup-arm than the original U. S. 11 machine.

Of the electric models mentioned, the U. S. 19 is distinguished from the others by being a cabinet, rather than a portable, model. Designed for group use in schools and classes for the blind, it is capable of greater amplification than the portable machine. There are now 520 of these models, out of a total of 755, assigned to schools and classes for the blind, the remainder having been released for loan in other types of institutions such as homes, asylums and hospitals. Should the need for additional machines for school use become manifest, it may be necessary to request the lending agencies to make these "institution machines" available for the educational purposes for which they were originally intended. In planning the distribution of the school machines, the Library was assisted by the Carnegie-endowed Talking Book Education Project at the American Foundation for the Blind, of which Dr. Berthold Lowenfeld is in charge.

Braille Transcribing

Statistically, the activities of the Braille Transcribing Section, a cooperative project having headquarters in the Service for the Blind and functioning under the auspices of the Library of Congress and the American Red Cross, have shown a decline in some respects, but an expansion in others.

There has been a decline in the enrollment of students of braille transcribing, as many prospective volunteers who might have selected braille as their service are devoting full time to war relief work. The same reason has caused a decrease in the number of lessons submitted by correspondence. But an increase over the past year of several thousands of pages has been recorded and, similarly, more titles have been presented to libraries. The number of volumes transcribed increased proportionately. Also, it has been possible to present to librarians more transcriptions than ever before as completed books, rather than as unbound manuscripts, thanks to favorable financial arrangements made with Red Cross chapters and to excellent cooperation from the various binding units.

During the year the demand for books offering instruction in home industries has exceeded the many orders from libraries for titles of the various classifications. It is felt that the lives of many blind persons have been enriched through the friendly personal services of the volunteer workers. Games, greeting cards, plays and books on

all subjects have been copied for individuals. The Red Cross has continued to supply needed textbooks to the growing number of students.

A revision of the *Manual on Braille Transcribing, Grade One and Grade One and a Half* has been completed and copy should be ready for printing in the near future. The dictionary authority for the *Manual* is *Webster's New International Dictionary*, second edition, unabridged, 1939; this change to a more up-to-date authority will be welcomed by a number of transcribers who have been disturbed by the discrepancies between dictionary and *Manual*.

The Red Cross volunteer book committee, established some years ago, has as its chief purpose the rendering of assistance to the Director of Braille in the selection of books to be transcribed. The committee is composed of ten members, two of whom are on the Library staff; it convenes semi-monthly from November through May, at which times the members present reviews of books suggested for copying into braille. Decisions on books to be recommended for transcription are also reached through the committee, with the final approval of the Director of Braille. Approved lists are distributed semi-annually to Red Cross chapters throughout the country, wherever there are groups active in braille transcribing. Care is exercised to avoid duplication by hand of books provided through government funds.

The volunteer book committee has reported a most successful year. The Library of Congress has been credited with full cooperation in obtaining books for review. The result has been described as "a strengthening of the always cordial relationship between the Red Cross and the Library of Congress."

Two lists of approved titles were issued for the use of braillists—one in September 1940 and the other in March 1941. Each included over two hundred titles and the great majority of the books selected by the transcribers were chosen from these lists.

The annual Red Cross Convention was held in Washington, April 21–24, 1941. During this time all delegates who were interested in braille gathered in conference and a day was devoted to a discussion of the many unsolved problems, including the copying of texts for students, funds for the binding of books and other topics of equal importance. Among the speakers were the Director of Books for the Adult Blind and a member of the Red Cross book committee.

The Braille Transcribing Service continues to hold its established place in work for the blind and also as a source of acquisitions for libraries. The titles presented to the Library of Congress during the

past year were for the most part titles available through no other channel and in demand by the blind.

Radio Research

R F D 2, Brookings, S. D.

When your work seems hard, remember we are out here listening and are grateful. You bring, as in this drama (*Hidden History*, July 27), extreme pleasure. . . . For myself and perhaps many other people, accept our thanks. I dash now to feed the chickens before the men come hungry from the fields.

This excerpt is from a letter from one of the many listeners who have heard a new type of radio program as a result of the establishment in the Library of the Radio Research Project. This new activity, financed by a special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, began its work on January 1, 1941. The general purpose of the undertaking, as expressed by the Librarian in his request for the grant, was "to find through experiments and research radio forms by which pertinent parts of the record of American culture maintained in the Library of Congress may be made available to the American people." In practice, the activities of the project have been less an experiment looking toward the discovery of new radio forms suitable to the end purpose than in the carrying out of the purpose itself. It has made available to the American people impressive quantities of the record of their life and culture, as maintained in the Library of Congress.

Three months prior to the start of activities, the staff of the project engaged in extensive investigation of the resources of the Library which might lend themselves to radio treatment and spent considerable time discussing with Library officials possible techniques for developing appropriate radio programs and transcriptions. Consequent to this preliminary work, it was decided that the Radio Research Project should function along three broad lines. First, it should prepare and distribute certain programs based on the Library's resources. Second, it should perform certain services and supply research material to individuals and organizations already in, or about to enter, the field of educational broadcasting. Third, it should plan an archive of scripts and transcriptions which might have historical or immediate significance for research workers in the broadcasting field.

In the brief period of its existence numerous radio transcriptions and live broadcasts have resulted and the response from the general public and local stations has been most gratifying. Much remains to be done. Experience has indicated that the best way to reach a large and selective audience is through the use of carefully planned

and distributed recordings, since specific groups can be reached in this way.

The project has carried on a very large correspondence with persons interested in the development of cultural broadcasts. Much bibliographical information has been supplied in cooperation with the Division of Bibliography. Individuals and organizations have sought the advice of the staff of the Radio Research Project and collaboration with such organizations as the American Library Association, the Institute for Education by Radio at Columbus, Ohio, the United States Office of Education, the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State and the United States Public Health Service has been helpful.

Already the project has begun to assemble materials for its archive of radio materials. From the Federal Trade Commission have come many scripts and the generosity of broadcasting companies and other firms has resulted in the receipt of many recordings of cultural broadcasts.

The greatest effort since the project began has been concentrated on the actual development of radio programs. While it would be premature to evaluate work conducted over so brief a time, it is felt that progress has been made toward communicating by radio an appreciation of the concepts of American life and society.

The first program series was entitled "Books and the News." It was a series of six five-minute programs, having as its purpose the presentation of well rounded analyses of given news topics, accompanied by appropriate reading lists in brief, outline form. Since March 28, 1941, when the first program was released, one hundred and fifty-one radio stations, libraries, schools and broadcasting organizations have used "Books and the News." The program has been broadcast by short wave to Asia and the Pacific Area through KGEI, San Francisco, and shortwaved to Europe through W2XOY, Schenectady. It has been on the air over KZRM, Manila, KHBC, Hilo, and KGNB, Honolulu.

On the basis of the response to the first series of "Books and the News," a new series is being prepared.

A series of half-hour dramatic programs, known as the Regional Series and written by various American writers under the direction of the script editor of the project, has been prepared. It deals with American communities and regions and attempts to portray in dramatic terms the ways in which these communities have contributed to the building of America, revealing how the people create and adjust themselves to a constantly changing society. The attempt has

been made to reflect community history, geography, everyday living and the development of the American idea. In short, effort has been devoted to the revelation of the real significance of the big-concept words, such as "democracy," "liberty" and "America" by breaking them down into their practical manifestations in communities or regions throughout the country. Stress is laid upon the present way of life, but past traditions are not ignored. It is hoped that the results portray what the community or region is doing to carry on the democratic tradition.

In the preparation of the Regional Series almost every division in the Library has been consulted at one time or another. Especially helpful have been the local history collections, the folk lore and folk song archives and the rich manuscript collections.

Six scripts have been completed in the series. They are:

1. *Rebirth in Murrell's Inlet*, by Joseph Liss, script editor of the Radio Research Project.
2. *Wyoming Valley*, by Oscar Saul, playwright, scenarist, author of radio plays for the United States Public Health Service.
3. *Hudson Valley*, by Louis Lantz, playwright, movie scenarist, author of a Columbia Workshop play.
4. *New Orleans*, by Arthur Miller, author of three Columbia Workshop plays, playwright, author of sketches for Rudy Vallee Hours, etc.
5. *Williamsburg*, by Joseph Liss.
6. *Nantucket*, by Jane Ashman, who assisted Gilbert Seldes on *Americans All* and wrote independently *Gallant American Women*.

Nine additional scripts are being prepared and other writers have offered their services. It is hoped that the Regional Series will reflect a feeling of the history, the land, the life, the struggle and the development of the American people. Each writer will tell the story of his own area as a phase of our growth as a democracy. If this is accomplished, the result should represent a documented story of the roots of America which must sustain American progress.

For a period of six weeks, Mr. John A. Lomax, Honorary Curator of the Archive of American Folk Song, was engaged by the Radio Research Project to develop a series of ten radio transcriptions entitled "The Ballad Hunter." The material for these programs was drawn from the recordings made by Mr. Lomax for the Library over a number of years. The programs were edited and produced by the staff of the project, Mr. Lomax acting as commentator. The ten programs in the series are: *Cheyenne, Blues and Hollers, Chisholm Trail, Rock Island Line, Two Sailors, Boll Weevil, Spirituals, Railroad Songs, Jordan and Jubilee, and Sugarland, Texas*.

Some \$300 worth of these records have been sold on a cost basis and it is anticipated that many others will be distributed. In view of the success of the series, it is planned to produce one or two more along the same lines.

Another program, "Hidden History," is based upon the proposition that the history of a people is not to be found in the formal texts alone but in the minds and memories of the people, in letters and diaries stored away in attics and trunks. From the diaries, documents and personal letters contained in the Library's collections, dramatizations have been developed by the project staff. The stories told, however, are stories about which the Library wishes more information and listeners are therefore asked to send in documents which might throw new light on the events dramatized. From all over the country letters and documents have come in response to the appeal given on each program. Typical of the many letters received was one from a listener in Evanston, Illinois, who wrote:

In your broadcast I noticed that you asked for letters, documents and facts concerning the Civil War. I have in my possession letters written by a soldier, my father's brother, George Washington C——, from Vicksburg, Mississippi . . . They are written in a droll, funny way—by the common soldier.

A number of diaries, letters and documents have been added to the Division of Manuscripts as a result of this program.

The success of the program is also indicated by the fact that it is carried on ninety-seven stations of the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, the largest number of stations for any sustaining program now on that network. The program is also transcribed and sent by shortwave to all the English-speaking countries in the world.

The following is the schedule of "Hidden History" programs, written by Joseph Liss and Oscar Saul:

1. (May 18) *Declarations of Independence*—guest, Archibald MacLeish.
2. (May 25) *Lincoln at Gettysburg*.
3. (June 1) *Diary of Michael Shiner (slave)*—guest, Alexander Woolcott.
4. (June 8) *Cherokee Strip*—guest, Senator Elmer Thomas.
5. (June 15) *Coxey's Army*.
6. (June 22) *Story of the Panama Canal*.
7. (June 29) *New Ghost Towns*.
8. (July 6) *Underground Railroad*.
9. (July 13) *Story of an Immigrant*.
10. (July 20) *Carrie Nation*.
11. (July 27) *After the Chicago Fire*—guest, Raymond Massey.
12. (August 3) *Rumors in War-time*—guest, H. V. Kaltenborn.
13. (August 10) *The Arkansas Traveler*.

Another series is now in preparation. It is a recorded documentary series, entitled "America in the Summer of 1941." Alan Lomax is the editor for this series. A sound truck equipped with microphones, records, turntables and even a miniature powerhouse is sent out into the field with an engineer from the Recording Laboratory and a writer or collector. The fundamental purpose of the series is to prepare a documentary record of the people of America showing their reactions and way of life in the present crisis. To accomplish this, microphones are set up in the backwoods, farms, factories, kitchens, front parlors—wherever people are found. From these efforts it is planned to develop a series of ten programs covering various regions of the United States.

Already material has been gathered covering the Tennessee Valley area, where Mr. David Lillienthal, Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, put at the disposal of the field workers complete facilities to document the TVA program. Recordings have likewise been made in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Field workers will also work in defense areas and "Okie" camps, gathering documentary material to illustrate what various types of people in the country are saying and thinking as America's crisis grows.

Work Projects Administration Projects

The Library has continued through the year sponsorship of the Library of Congress Project and co-sponsorship of the several Work Projects Administration programs engaged in bibliographical and scholarly work of significance to it and to other libraries, as well as to government officials and researchers in many fields of knowledge.

The Library of Congress Project was established by the Work Projects Administration in the District of Columbia on October 17, 1939, for the purpose of collecting, checking, editing, indexing and making available for use certain materials of the Federal Arts Projects and other cultural projects of the Work Projects Administration. It assumed certain responsibilities for the national editing of publications prepared by the projects in the states of the Federal Writers' Program and the Historical Records Survey. Successive project reorganizations in February and August 1940 eliminated these responsibilities and restricted the scope of activity to preparing for addition to the collections of the Library material produced by the cultural projects.

Except for the unit of ten persons engaged in completion of the *Annotated Bibliography of American History*, the Library of Congress Project was closed out in the first days of July, in connection with a

drastic reduction of employment in Work Projects Administration projects in the District of Columbia.

During the life of the project, the Federal Writers' Unit engaged in selecting and arranging for deposit in the Library duplicate surplus records of the state projects. These materials consist largely of notes made by field workers, research data and unpublished essays and studies in architecture, folk-lore, the culture of racial groups in this country and in many other fields. The most extensive body of such material completed for transfer to the Library consists of some two thousand interviews with ex-slaves in seventeen states. These type-written interviews, with photographs to accompany the narratives and transcripts of documents relating to slavery conditions, have been bound into thirty-three volumes under the title *Slave Narratives, A Folk History of Slavery in the United States from Interviews with Former Slaves*. It is hoped that material recently received from writers' projects in other states can be added later as a supplement.

These interviews, some of which bear the pencilled comments of John A. Lomax, under whose general direction the program of interviewing ex-slaves was launched some five years ago, are not to be relied upon as historical source material having the same quality as contemporary documents. However, as Dr. B. A. Botkin says in his introduction to the series, they must be recognized as "an invaluable body of unconscious evidence or indirect source material, which scholars and writers dealing with the South . . . cannot afford to reckon without. . . . This saga must remain the most authentic and colorful source of our knowledge of the lives and thoughts of thousands of slaves, of their attitudes toward one another, toward their masters, mistresses and overseers, toward poor whites, North and South, the Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction, religion, education and virtually every phase of Negro life in the South."

Other work of the Writers' Unit has consisted of accessioning, collating, sorting, reading and approving for deposit in the Library—in addition to its actual compilation—material from the duplicate surplus materials of the state writers' projects. At the time of the unit's suspension it had accessioned 79,483 items and approved for deposit 28,322 items (114,408 pages) and classified 13,975 pieces in the folklore collection.

The Music Unit has been engaged in the editing of an index to the Archive of American Folk Song, a collection of over 15,000 recordings in English and foreign languages in the Library of Congress. This activity has involved the preparation of card indexes and mimeographed checklists for publication by the Library. The checklist of

titles of recorded songs in English was almost completed when the unit suspended operations; it will be completed by the Library.

A summary of the work of preparing the index to the Archive of American Folk Song discloses the production of 15,000 cards arranged by shelf-number, the same quantity for an index of the songs by title, 10,000 cards for songs in English grouped by geographical location, 13,000 cards for the index by name of singer and a considerable number of stencils cut for additional entries.

In the work of transcribing the recordings of the 653 Mississippi folk songs in the Herbert Halpert collection and the indexing of them according to their melodies, 410 transcriptions of recordings and 325 melodic index cards were completed. These results have been obtained since November 1940. Previous to that time, a melodic index of the Cecil Sharp collection of 967 songs from the southern Appalachians was made. Neither of these undertakings has been completed, on account of the suspension of the activities, although it had been expected that the expenditure of about six weeks' additional time in the new fiscal year would complete the work.

Another significant undertaking of the Library of Congress Project has had to do with analyzing and inventorying files of the Federal Theatre Project which were transferred from the Work Projects Administration. The work of the Theatre Unit has been directed chiefly toward the compilation of inventory lists of the various categories of material. The records amount to approximately thirty legal-size filing cabinets of four drawers each, plus about twenty-five thousand miscellaneous publications.

The Theatre Unit inventories have been completed except for final checking and typing. Included in the completed work are 251 original stage designs, eight original poster designs, twenty rolls of films, thirty-three publications and 206 musical compositions. Considerable effort has been devoted to the making of checklists of 978 programs, 800 playbills and handbills, over 9,000 surplus copies of publications and about 2,000 posters, billboards, etc. Incident to the preparation of a file and checklist of photographs, more than 38,000 photographs were placed in the main file and in excess of 36,000 were deposited in a duplicate file.

The inventories do not include in detail the extensive Vassar College collection of Federal Theatre records, which arrived too late to be opened and examined. This collection was shipped from Poughkeepsie and received in the Library in the late spring. Its forty-two packing cases, fifty-six steel filing cabinets and three wooden cabinets consist of published books, mimeographed publications of the

Federal Theatre Project, a large "morgue" established by the Living Newspaper Unit of the project and many photographs, designs, posters, music manuscripts, programs and other records.

The single unit which has continued its activities subsequent to the suspension of other projects is the unit of ten workers engaged in the compilation of the *Annotated Bibliography of American History*. It is carrying on the undertaking under the direction of Dr. William Jerome Wilson. The completion of this significant work should be realized in the reasonably near future. It is hoped that arrangements can be made for the publication of this very important addition to American bibliography. The project was begun by the New York Public Library in the early days of the relief program. The bibliographical entries are based upon reviews of books on American history appearing in learned journals; the evaluation of the books, therefore, has not been written by the project workers, but by historians and other specialists.

The work covers the history of the discovery, exploration and colonization of the North American continent down to the period of the American Revolution; thereafter it is limited to the regions which became a part of the United States, including its outlying possessions and dependencies. On the bibliographical side it is confined to books and pamphlets, excluding separate magazine articles and works of fiction, poetry and polemics. It includes no imprints later than 1937, except in the case of series which preceded that date and continued after it. Its efforts have been restricted to publications for which reviews have been found.

The word "history" has been interpreted in a broad sense. Not only are works on politics and government represented, but also those on literature, science, art, religion, sociology, economics, geography, archaeology, ethnology and related subjects.

The present work contains about thirty thousand entries. Each entry, with some special exceptions, is followed by one or more selected reviews, with the name of the reviewer (if signed) and exact reference to the periodical or other source. Abridged but verbatim versions of reviews have been quoted, the aim having been to select the passages of a purely critical nature. An effort has been made to present in an unbiased manner both sides of critical opinion where it has been found to be divided. More than three hundred periodicals in English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish and Scandinavian languages have been searched for reviews, also about fifty reference sources.

The main entry for each book has been checked against the Library of Congress catalog, the Union Catalog and such printed sources as the British Museum Catalogue, the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Kayser's *Bücher-Lexikon*, etc.

The activities of other Work Projects Administration employees have been referred to in various places in this report. The Historical Records Survey contributed greatly to the processing activities of the Manuscripts Division, to the preparation of added entries to the Union Catalog, to the arranging and listing of the documents of the first fourteen Congresses, to the program of precautionary measures, to the activities of the unit engaged in preparing the *Annotated Bibliography of American History* and to the completion of the index to the hearings of the Senate committee which investigated the munitions industry some years ago. The loss of the services of these workers will force abandonment of certain of the important activities in which they were engaged.

CHAPTER VI

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS—A SUMMARY

ANY statement of the problems and needs of the Reference Department—as, indeed, of any organization or institution—must, in the nature of the case, be subjective and hence liable to modification upon the discovery of new information or the acceptance of new points of view. Nevertheless, it is important to make a current record of value judgments and angles of approach from which new sights may be taken and with which new developments may be compared.

The various divisions of the department have not yet given full effect to the objectives of the Library of Congress as set forth in the *Annual Report* last year. Progress has, however, been made in adapting policies and practices to that statement of objectives. The writing of manuals descriptive of basic policies and procedures remains to be completed, though drafts have been prepared in a number of divisions.

Although the organization of the department has been completed in a very real sense, it is clear that further development may be expected to take place in the relations of the Director and his associates to the divisions and other units of the department. The department has not met fully the responsibilities placed upon it in reference to a number of important matters, such as in-service training, internal divisional organization and administration, the preparation of bibliographical controls (particularly in the form of card indexes) and the definition of policies as to services to be given. The department has not yet established an adequate system for the interchange and assignment of personnel or the systematic training of subordinate executives, who would be capable, by virtue of background and experience in the Library, of accepting responsibility in a variety of positions. In carrying out the general Library policy of promotion from within, more fully explained in the report of the Administrative Department, this department has encouraged the increased circulation of assistants among the various divisions. As new functions and activities are assumed by the Library, a certain degree of redefinition of spheres of activity of the divisions most affected will naturally result. Moreover, it may become necessary to group certain divisions and other

units so that there shall be fewer separate units requiring supervision by the Director and his associates.

Although the Director and the Reference Librarian are reluctant to require the expenditure of additional time by divisional staffs in administrative work, it is clear that they must insist upon more adequate reports of activities than they have been receiving and that more conferences must be held to consider common problems and develop new policies and new procedures in relation to many of the services rendered by the department. It is hoped to initiate in the early autumn a regular weekly conference of the Director, the Reference Librarian and the division chiefs to consider reports of activities and discuss policies and procedures. The few general conferences held during the year just ended have proved helpful in dealing with certain important common problems.

The various divisions of the Reference Department must continue to struggle with the problem of scheduling material for binding and rebinding. Limited appropriations for these purposes compel careful planning in the use of allotments. Many books and other forms of material are now withheld from potential users because of their condition. The degree of use anticipated for various types of material governs in large measure the type of binding or preparation provided and also, of course, the priority of treatment accorded them. The practices of the various divisions in matters of binding require standardization and centralized supervision. The establishment during the year of the binding agency in the Administrative Department was a long step in the right direction.

One of the serious problems of the department arises from the fact that many activities of a processing character are carried on within its organization. Certain of these activities would appear to be suitable for transfer to the Processing Department. Such transfers can be made only in accord with an over-all Library plan, involving shifts within the Processing Department, the increase of personnel, etc. The first of the important steps in this direction will no doubt be taken in the near future, when the Central Serial Record begins to function. The establishment of this record will make possible the abolition of certain duplicating records for accessions purposes in certain divisions of the Reference Department. Whether it will render unnecessary the keeping of similar records of unbound material serviced in the divisions of the Reference Department remains to be seen. The department must continue to render service on unbound documents, periodicals, society transactions, newspapers, pamphlets,

etc., until such time as they are bound in convenient forms and added to the classified collections.

The departmental organization of the Library of Congress rests in part upon the assumption that the processing of materials for the classified collections is the function of the Processing Department and that the servicing and the bibliographical and reference use of the collections are the responsibility of the Reference Department. This assumption would seem to require that all basic cataloging of material, as distinguished from the preparation of special catalogs different in kind from the Public Catalog, should take place in the Processing Department. The achievement of such a situation in actual practice appears to be some distance in the future.

Efforts are in progress to secure the cataloging of important materials banked up in various divisions of the Reference Department, the use of which and the service of which are largely impracticable without some sort of controls, however crude and incomplete. The basic cataloging done in divisions of the Reference Department is largely, therefore, cataloging which is appropriate for transfer to the Processing Department as soon as that department is in a position to absorb the work.

There is some basic cataloging, however, which perhaps can be carried on to as good advantage, or better, in the specialized divisions of the Reference Department. Thus, materials in Chinese and Japanese characters are perhaps as well dealt with in the Division of Orientalia as they could be elsewhere. There is the alternative possibility of transferring the personnel engaged in such cataloging to the supervision of the Processing Department, an arrangement which is certainly worthy of further study.

The matter of the creation of supplementary catalogs and indexes is extremely difficult to regulate satisfactorily. Obviously, certain types of supplementary catalogs and indexes are valuable reference tools when competently prepared in accordance with some selective principle. The numerous and important defects inherent in a dictionary catalog of the magnitude of the Public Catalog make it necessary in intensively cultivated fields to have other finding media. Also, the inclusion of analytical entries not commonly made by the Processing Department or by the cataloging divisions of other libraries is sometimes highly desirable. There is, however, a temptation to multiply finding media, particularly by setting up new groupings of printed cards, beyond the capacity of the staff to maintain them and beyond any real utility. The whole matter requires concentrated study before satisfactory decisions can be made.

An attractive method of satisfying many of the needs for supplementary controls over the literature of subject fields is the preparation of selected bibliographies in sheet form and in multiple copies. This procedure lends itself well to the cooperation of librarians and research workers in defining areas to be cultivated and in the exchange of the results of bibliographical effort. For most reference purposes, even of the Library of Congress, selective bibliographies are adequate.

Another cataloging problem which must be worked out by the Processing Department in consultation with the Reference Department is the problem of cataloging microfilms. The flow of microfilms of many kinds of material has increased to such an extent that cataloging and servicing procedures must be established without further delay. Diverse practices are growing up in libraries and chaos will be the consequence of a failure to move rapidly toward standard practices. The Library of Congress has a heavy obligation in this matter and it is already giving serious study to the problem.

There are other special types of material, in addition to pictorial and other material discussed under the Fine Arts Division below, which require the development of special cataloging and servicing procedures. Important among these are posters. We encountered this problem in a very practical way during the year in connection with the analyzing of the propaganda content of posters carried on by the Project to Study Wartime Communications.

In dealing with the arrears in cataloging—and, indeed, in the cataloging of current material—the Processing Department rightly looks to the Reference Department to state its needs. It is proposed that during the current year the Reference Department will call upon the Processing Department to process a certain number of arrearage titles within given areas and types of material. The Reference Department would accept the responsibility of selecting from the arrearage the titles to be given priority in processing and cooperate in any necessary way in applying the principles which govern the selection of current material for priority treatment. The Department also advises and will continue to advise the Processing Department as to the suitability of varying methods of processing to different types of material, depending upon the expected use of the material. This principle applies also to the problem of the varying number of items to be cataloged in cases where the Library possesses duplicates. Likewise, the Reference Department will be responsible for deciding whether a book or other item, when fully processed, shall go into a reference collection or into the classified collections for regular service.

Perfecting the organization of the Reference Department to achieve the most satisfactory results possible in the development of the collections is a major responsibility of which the Director and the Reference Librarian are acutely aware. The study of the strength and weakness of collections in all areas and types of material must be a continuing process. The preparation of want lists and the systematic canvassing of the book market and of potential donors must extend to all important fields. It will require the complete utilization of the specialized talents of all members of the Library staff in practically all subjects and also the systematic induction into our service, through Fellowships and other means, of persons qualified to develop fields for which staff members are not in a position to accept full responsibility.

Continued cooperation of the most effective kind between the Department and the Accessions Division will be required for the wise expenditure of the appropriations and gift funds available for purchases. The creation of the position of Gift Officer for the department is an urgent need, in order that a more active program may be developed to secure gifts of material. Systematic cultivation of the possibility of securing further gift and endowment funds for purchases in selected fields would be one of the principal responsibilities of such a Gift Officer.

The department is also in need of personnel whose time can be devoted to the preparation of adequate accounts of its major purchases and gifts for release to the library journals, learned publications in various subject fields and the press. There is need also of a small section to plan and prepare exhibits.

The question naturally presents itself whether there are fields of study and types of material not now adequately represented in the structure of the Reference Department. Should not some agency exist in the Reference Department to represent the Library's very real interest in the history and culture and problems of the Negro race in American life? Should not certain areas of Asia be more adequately represented than at present, such as the Near East, and certain cultures, such as the Arabian? Should not some division or section within the department emphasize medieval studies? These and other questions will receive systematic study and it is hoped that future annual reports will be able to record steps of progress.

The construction of the Annex was obviously essential to the provision of adequate quarters for the collections and the staff of the Library of Congress. It is a magnificent building the addition of which to our accommodations greatly increased the utility of our

collections. There is, however, a dark side to the picture. The removal of certain of the classified collections to the Annex, an operation which was absolutely essential to the proper housing of the collections, has rendered the servicing of them to users in the main building much more difficult and time-consuming. It requires approximately twice as long to deliver a book to a reader in the Main Reading Room if that book is shelved in the Annex as it does if the book is in the main building. Likewise, readers in the Annex have to wait longer for books from the main building than they do for books in the Annex. The solution of this problem does not appear obvious. Another point worthy of mention is that the extra handling of books going back and forth between the two buildings causes much more wear and tear on them.

The Reference Department feels the serious need for an in-service training program for its employees. To learn the effective use of the Public Catalog, the Union Catalog, the lay-out of the classified collections, the processes through which books go before reaching the shelves, the deposits of uncataloged material, etc., require much experience, and lack of knowledge of these things causes inefficiency and failure to be of maximum service. The problem of in-service training is under careful study and it is hoped that progress may be made during the current year. One important measure now in process of completion is the preparation of manuals describing the operations of all divisions and departments.

The relations of the department to the Law Library have received further definition during the year. The Law Library now reports to the Librarian, through the Reference Librarian, on the planning and use of the appropriation for the increase of the Law Library. Although there are many similarities between the operations of the Law Library and those of the divisions of the Reference Department, it has not become necessary to make any basic change in their relationships.

As the libraries of the nation work out cooperative schemes through the recently established Experimental Division of Library Cooperation and through other mechanisms, it is clear that the activities of the Reference Department will assume new significance in the national picture of library activities. The department stands ready to cooperate in every possible way, to assume its share of the burden and to reshape its program and procedures as far as possible to fit into the wider programs which may be developed. The acquisitions program will no doubt change with the development of policies as to areas of concentration and exchange of materials; the bibliographical program will be defined in terms of whatever bibliographical program is de-

veloped by the libraries and scholars of the nation, and the photocopying program will be but a portion of the wider program of servicing library materials in photoduplicate form.

The Bibliography Division is undoubtedly rendering a splendid service to government agencies, to other libraries and to the general public in preparing lists of references on subjects of current interest and in replying to inquiries appropriate to its activities. On the other hand, the possibility has been suggested of converting it into a bibliographical service center, with the responsibility for maintaining the bibliographical collections of the Library and aiding investigators and members of the staff in their use. The problem of locating the staff and the necessary facilities for users in close proximity to the bibliographical collections of the Library is a difficult problem to which there appears no ready solution. Moreover, should the division's duties be altered in such fashion, it is difficult to see how the work at present handled by the division would be performed. The matter will receive further study. Meantime, the trend toward more selective lists of references, with critical evaluations, will be strengthened.

The establishment of the Central Serial Record will no doubt relieve the Documents Division of certain of the problems which now face it. There remain serious administrative problems in setting up the most effective and economical procedures for discovering gaps in the documentary collections, for securing the necessary geographical and linguistic coverage, for providing adequate bibliographical finding media and reference assistance, for the service of unbound documents, for the disposal of duplicate items and for the binding of the large arrears of non-current documents. These problems are receiving careful study and it is hoped that considerable progress can be reported next year.

During the fiscal year covered by this report, consideration has been given to the question of the scope of the Fine Arts Division, particularly as to the obligations the division should assume in the field of documentary photographs and illustrations, including philately. Nowhere in the Library is there at present a unit adequate to the task of providing a satisfactory service as to photographs and illustrations outside the field of the fine arts, strictly defined. With the increased use of devices of visual representation other than the written word, there is obviously a serious need for the development of a unit capable of rendering effective iconographic service. That the Library must face this issue is clear; whether it should face the issue by increasing the responsibilities of the Fine Arts Division, which is already in arrears

in many of its activities, or establish a new unit in the Reading Rooms or some other division is not clear. The matter will receive further study. Aside from the question of new activities, it is clear that the Fine Arts Division requires additional personnel for the effective processing and servicing of the materials now in its custody and those which may reasonably be expected to accumulate in the Division.

The principal problem of the Hispanic Foundation relates to the completion and maintenance of the Hispanic Catalog. The inclusiveness of the catalog, particularly in the matter of analytical entries, is a problem which will require continuing study in terms of the utilities and the personnel involved. The other large bibliographical enterprises which the Foundation has undertaken can probably be completed with funds now in sight for the purpose. The difficulties which have arisen from the segregation of materials in the fields of interest of the Foundation by their withdrawal from the classified collections, pose the question whether divisions established in the future should be permitted to segregate materials or be restricted to bibliographical and reference activities, thus leaving the service of the collections to the Reading Rooms.

The Project for the Development of Indic Studies is due to terminate soon on the expiration of the three-year grant of the Carnegie Corporation. Plans have not been completed which would permit the continuation of the valuable program of work undertaken by this project. It is hoped that the Library may find some means of continuing the development of its collections, its bibliographical apparatus and its reference service in this increasingly important field.

The Legislative Reference Service is well organized and its functions are well understood. The large remaining problem is the increase of the staff and the development of the talents of the present staff in the direction of greater competence to deal with the most advanced and complicated types of research and reference activities which would be of service to the Congress and the agencies of government. There is much room for increase in the number of inquiries dealt with. Every increase in staff and improvement in administration has been followed by an increase in the services rendered, demonstrating that there remains a very large reservoir of potential demand for service. The improvement and enlargement of the services of the State Law Index Section will no doubt continue. With additional personnel the entire Legislative Reference Service could well expand its program of bibliographical and other publications.

The fact that manuscripts constitute an almost separate world in the structure and functioning of a library is too little appreciated. It is impossible to organize the processing operations for manuscripts in the same way as they may be organized for printed materials. These former must be conducted with due regard for provenance, content and importance relative to other collections of manuscripts. The units for accessioning, describing, arranging, listing, cataloging, indexing and binding are usually difficult to determine. Compared with books and other printed matter, the processing operations in connection with manuscripts are complicated and difficult. The problems are indeed very great when the collections contain many millions of pieces, including numerous collections of manuscripts of basic importance to the study of the rise and growth of American civilization. It would be impossible for the present limited staff of the Manuscripts Division to perform adequately all the tasks involved in accessioning manuscripts by the hundreds of thousands of pieces, arranging large masses of jumbled documents, describing groups of manuscripts so that their general subject content may be known to investigators, listing and indexing smaller groups of documents and individual pieces so that they can be found when wanted, preparing material for repair and binding, attending to the needs of investigators who come to the division in large numbers for serious research, performing the scholarly and clerical work involved in supplying materials for photostating and microfilming to scholars outside Washington who require such photoduplicates in their research and replying to a substantial number of difficult historical inquiries requiring an intimate knowledge of American history and the manuscript sources thereof.

Added to these inherent difficulties are other problems which can be solved by the provision of adequate quarters and the precise assignment of tasks to the various members of the staff. The present quarters make impossible the physical separation of the various groups of employees engaged in different types of work and the segregation of investigators from staff members not engaged in reading room services. The quarters which are being prepared for the Manuscripts Division in the Annex will make for greatly increased efficiency by providing a reading room and separate space for the performance of the various functions of the staff. It should also make possible the application of more of the energies of the Chief and the Assistant Chief to the basically important task of planning the systematic development of the collections of the Division.

The recurring question of extending the hours during which the collections of the Manuscripts Division are accessible to investigators has arisen with renewed insistence in connection with the increase of

the staff by two positions provided for by the 1942 appropriation act and the contemplated rearrangement of staff functions upon moving to the Annex. It is intended to arrange work schedules so that at least two members of the staff can remain on duty until seven o'clock to give service to investigators. Such a measure would greatly increase the availability of the resources of the division to investigators, many of whom are scholars and research workers in government agencies and in other employment, whose hours of work correspond to those during which the reading room of the division is now open. It would also be a great accommodation to scholars who are able to visit Washington only during vacation periods, etc. for brief periods of intensive work.

Aside from the improvements which will become possible with the transfer of the division to the Annex, there are others which are possible only with a substantially increased staff. The availability of a number of workers from the Historical Records Survey during the past few years, now unfortunately suspended, demonstrated clearly that great progress in some of the relatively simple mass operations of the division can be made by the use of relatively untrained clerical workers. The division is in great need of workers in the subprofessional grades to arrange and list many of its collections which are today in exactly the condition in which they reached the division many years ago and hence practically unavailable for research use.

The most serious need in the Map Division is the need for cataloging maps and atlases and the preparation of bibliographies in these fields. It is hoped that progress can be made in these regards in the near future. The division, although its present quarters are fairly adequate, will be in a better position to render the most effective service upon its transfer to the Annex, a step which we hope will be accomplished in another year and a half. The problem of the best method of arranging and filing maps, particularly large maps, is the subject of study at the present time and it is hoped that a final solution will be worked out before the transfer of the division to the Annex.

The Music Division requires a moderate increase in staff for the processing of the arrears of material in its custody and for the proper handling of concerts, broadcasts and similar activities. Procedures remain to be worked out for the cataloging, arranging and servicing of the recordings in the Archive of American Folk Song and the other recordings in the custody of the division. Inadequate staff has made it impossible for the division to arrange the copyright deposits of sheet music, except by the use of a large group of Work Projects Administration workers made available for the purpose. This task

is still unfinished and the workers have been withdrawn because of the curtailment of work relief employment in the District of Columbia. Also, the division was forced to rely upon the same source of supply for personnel to prepare a checklist of the folk song recordings in its custody. This checklist is now in the process of mimeographing and will be issued in the near future.

The Orientalia Division is making fine progress in building up the greatest collection of Chinese and Japanese materials in the Western Hemisphere and the work of cataloging is proceeding satisfactorily. Additional large quantities of priceless Chinese materials should be secured before it is too late and the division's coverage of material currently issued in China and Japan should be extended. The division deems it desirable to cooperate with efforts now in progress to develop American scholars with ability to exploit the vast resources of scholarly material in its custody. It is expected that the space arrangements for the division will soon be improved by the reconstruction of the northeast pavilion on the third floor, formerly occupied by the Documents Division.

The Periodicals Division appears to be adequately housed, though it requires a moderate increase in staff to keep abreast of increased acquisitions and perform the required bibliographical work and collating incident to the filling of gaps and the preparation of material for binding and microfilming. The preservation of newspapers of the woodpulp period is a persistent problem with which the division and the Photoduplication Service are struggling. Considerable progress is hoped for in the use of the special fund of \$15,000 made available by the 1942 appropriation act for the microfilming of old newspapers. During the present world emergency it would be highly desirable to issue currently for the use of librarians and scholars lists of the Library's accessions of selected foreign periodicals and newspapers in view of the fact that it is receiving many items which are not being widely received in this country. The staff is unable to assume the burden of this added work without prejudice to its regular activities.

The Photoduplication Service is performing in excellent fashion the duties assigned to it. It is adequate to the burden of work it has been called upon to perform, but the greatly increasing demands for microfilming service will probably require more space and equipment than is now available and a greatly increased staff. Whether the revolving fund provided by the Rockefeller Foundation grant will be able to stand the strain is a serious question. As the Library's resources in microfilm increase, the problem of supplying suitable reading machines will have to be faced. As the reading machines are not a

proper charge against the Photoduplication Service appropriations or its revolving fund, their purchase will constitute a charge upon the Library's appropriation for equipment.

The Rare Book Collection suffers somewhat from the arrears of material in its custody which have not received full cataloging, although it has records which enable it to find any book or other item in its possession. There lie before the division almost limitless possibilities for bibliographical work, much of which is now being done in the form of cooperation with enterprises conducted by scholars and agencies outside the Library of Congress. The holdings of the division in early Americana, while strong, require concentrated effort through purchase and gift for further strengthening. There remains largely unsolved the problem whether the Rare Book Collection shall administer all the items in the Library which are deemed sufficiently rare to require the type of restricted use applicable to the holdings of the division. Through a period of years other rare book collections have been permitted to grow up in numerous divisions, such as the Music Division, the Orientalia Division, the Map Division, the Documents Division, the Fine Arts Division, the Semitic Division, the Slavic Division, etc. The solution of the problem is not an easy one and will require further study before actual transfers of material are made. It is recalled that the Periodicals Division has transferred its rare newspapers and periodicals to the Rare Book Collection and that the Manuscripts Division has done the same with the broadsides which it formerly administered.

A rare book collection, or a series of rare book collections, is not a static thing. Publications at one time plentiful frequently become rare, even when issued in recent times. Constant vigilance is required if irreplaceable, or almost irreplaceable, material is not to be lost through failure to restrict its use and to throw other safeguards around it. The state of bibliography in the American field is such that much searching is frequently necessary to determine the rarity of an item. The situation is being improved, however, largely through the efforts of the American Imprints Inventory of the Historical Records Survey, efforts in which the Rare Book Collection and the Union Catalog, as well as thousands of libraries throughout the country, are cooperating most cordially.

The Reading Rooms Division of the Library of Congress is by a considerable margin the largest single division in the Reference Department and its activities are diverse and complex. The pressure for speed is great, as are the demands for locating and delivering large quantities of material and the ready furnishing of information in

response to reference inquiries. To administer adequately such a large division, scattered over considerable areas of both buildings and coming into contact at numerous points with Congress, the agencies of government, the public and the personnel of other divisions, is a task requiring the highest skill and tact and a knowledge of the Library's resources, organization and functions. The number of administrative positions available is entirely too small for adequate administration, though the staff has been able to render outstanding service by devotion to duty, overtime work and the performance by many assistants of duties in excess of their assigned responsibilities. To protect the services of the Reading Rooms it has clearly become necessary to restrict the freedom of access to the bookstacks and to provide a more complete charging and inventory system. Many persons having the privilege of using books outside the buildings have been lax in returning them within the prescribed period, to the detriment of the Library's service. The staff has been inadequate to perform all the work involved in making prompt check-ups to secure the return of books and to see that books are not returned to the shelves without the removal of the charge record.

In a unit such as the Reading Rooms Division special educational qualifications and aptitudes are necessary, particularly in the service of material to readers and the handling of reference inquiries. The Library of Congress may justly take pride in the quality of work performed by its reference personnel. It now faces a serious danger, however, of not being able to maintain the standards of former years. The reference assistant positions are usually filled by promotion from the ranks of messengers and deck attendants. High entering qualifications have been insisted upon in these lower grades, in order that appointees should be eligible for promotion after a period of apprenticeship in learning the resources and procedures of the Library. The compensation for work in the entering positions, \$1,200 and \$1,260 per year, is now so much below wages which can be commanded elsewhere in the government that it is becoming increasingly difficult to hold employees until they can be trained and promoted. It must also be pointed out that the duties of these positions are onerous and the conditions of work, particularly in the stacks of the main building, very trying. The only measures which would provide a real solution for this problem are an increase in the entering salaries and rotation of employees in the less desirable types of work. Conferences are being held currently with the deck attendants to discover and work out means of applying all possible ameliorative measures.

Consideration has been given the proposal to transfer to the Mail and Delivery Service the delivery of books to the Senate and House Office Buildings and relieve the Reading Room messenger service of this burdensome work. In view of the promotional system by which messengers in the Reading Rooms are almost automatically promoted to service in the bookstacks and positions as reference assistants in the Reading Rooms, it has been necessary to require qualifications for entry into the messenger service which are inappropriate to the work of carrying books to and from the office buildings.

A major problem in servicing books in the classified collections of the Reading Rooms Division is the establishment of a central charge file for all books off the shelves. With the expanded activities in the Library, the circulation of books within the buildings is greater than it has been at any time in the past. Effective record controls have been in operation in some areas for many years; in others, however, the volume of unrecorded intra-library circulation presents an obstacle to efficient service to statutory borrowers and to the staff engaged in work for the Congress and the government departments. The problem is, then, to consolidate existing files and devise means of entering therein charges for all books taken from the shelves for use in the Library buildings.

The file of charges for books issued for use outside the Library, including interlibrary loans to all parts of the country, is maintained with the greatest care by an experienced staff. It is an accurate and dependable record. Of the other files, the card shelf list of the inventory of the classified collections is the most voluminous; those of books in the bindery and of books reserved by investigators in the study rooms and at the study tables and reserve shelves are less extensive. A searcher must go to each of these widely separated files in his attempt to trace books not found on the shelves. In this the expenditure of time is considerable and the probability of satisfactory results uncertain.

To effect an economy in the time spent in searching and to insure optimum service, a master file of books recorded in the inventory, Study Room Reference and bindery files will be set up in proximity to the file of books charged out of the Library, which will reduce to the minimum the distance to be covered in a search. In this file will be recorded charges for all books removed from the shelves for use in other divisions of the Library and, ultimately, for all books in the numerous reference collections. The practicability of incorporating the records of books in circulation within the building with those of

books issued to outside borrowers will receive careful consideration as the project develops.

Two positions were provided by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, to explore this project and plan effective measures for its execution. During the months to come an intensive study will be made to establish the procedures necessary for the successful operation of this control.

Since the return of the Library's representative in France early in the calendar year, the Library has suffered from inability to keep in sufficiently close touch with the sources of its acquisitions of European materials. To the Department of State the Library owes a debt of gratitude which it can pay only in increased service to all agencies of the government, but it is nevertheless true that the heavy burden of other duties upon the Department of State makes it impossible for the needs of the Library of Congress to be served adequately through its good offices. It would be greatly to the interest of the collections of the Library to re-establish such a connection with Europe as our representative in France provided.

The Service for the Blind has no serious problems except those connected with the handling and storage of large quantities of talking books and books in raised characters. The staff has been inadequate to do the necessary checking of returned material before sending it out again. The division, Books for the Adult Blind, also faces a serious storage problem. The Library appears to be without authority to destroy the large quantities of embossed books which are no longer in heavy demand and which the state and regional distributing agencies are unable to accommodate. This problem is being studied though no easy solution appears possible.

The staff of the Semitic Division has been unable to do many of the tasks necessary for the building up of an effective agency for the furthering of Hebraic studies. Much of the difficulty lies in the inability of the Processing Department to assume the burden of cataloging all our holdings of books in Hebrew characters. The inadequate staff makes it impossible to pursue the active acquisition policy which the increase of interest in Jewish studies would seem to require.

One of the great collections of the Library of Congress which has not received the attention it deserves is the collection administered by the Slavic Division. Great quantities of books are in dire need of cataloging, so that our holdings, particularly of Russian material, may be made known and available. A more active acquisition policy is required, particularly in non-Russian Slavic material. The staff of the division must be increased and reference assistants competent

in the non-Russian field employed. Much thought has been given to these problems during the year and it is hoped that considerable progress will be made in the near future. The Processing Department hopes to be able to begin a serious program of cataloging the arrears in the division within the next few months. Indeed, some progress has already been made in dealing with the arrears in certain fields.

The question of the functions and organizational status of the Smithsonian Division has been raised by the establishment of the Science and Technology Reading Room, which is operated by the Reading Rooms in cooperation with the division, and the contemplated establishment of the Central Serial Record. Since the Smithsonian Division is responsible for the accessioning of many serial publications which it forwards to other divisions of the Library, the transfer of the accessioning function to the Accessions Division will produce a considerable change in its work. It will continue to be responsible for the service of a large number of unbound serials, society transactions, etc. and for their preparation for binding. The whole problem is the subject of study, but a satisfactory conclusion has not yet been reached. It is clear that the developments just mentioned will make it possible for the division increasingly to devote its attention to the development of the collections in science and technology and to give bibliographical and reference assistance in these increasingly important fields.

The Union Catalog, really one of the glories of the Library of Congress, has demonstrated its great utility to the libraries and the scholars of the country as a central medium for the discovery of those important research materials which exist in this country in only one or a few copies. There is a real need for the completion of the Catalog and also for the careful editing of its contents. To the degree that the cards in the Catalog are unedited, the effectiveness of the Catalog as a scholarly tool is impaired. It is hoped that a substantial increase in the staff for a relatively short period may be secured, so that these two basically important operations can be completed. The magnificent cooperation of many other libraries in supplying to the Library of Congress a record of their holdings has been rendered ineffective in considerable measure by our inability to make full use of the information sent in as a result of that cooperation.

Processing Department

THE year just ended was an eventful one for the processing divisions of the Library. It marked the first period in which they have functioned as coordinated units of one department. It has been a year of reorganization, with many attendant changes in assignment of personnel and in routines and procedures. The following statement for the department is intended to give an account of this reorganization and a general record of the work accomplished. Detailed statistics may be found in the tables at the end of this report.

In his annual report for 1940, the Librarian presented a comprehensive statement on the condition of the processing operations of the Library in 1939, when he assumed his duties, together with a statement of action taken and plans prepared to improve those conditions. He also reported upon the studies of the processing divisions which had been made by the internal committee and by the group of specialists from other libraries called The Librarian's Committee. A brief survey of these will serve to clarify this report.

Soon after the present Librarian assumed his duties, a committee made up of the Chief Assistant Librarian, the chiefs and acting chiefs of the processing divisions and certain specially experienced members of the staff of the Cataloging Division was appointed to examine the various technical processes by which books are acquired, prepared for the shelves and made available to readers through the catalogs, as well as the distribution of cards to outside libraries. Several experts in this field were invited to Washington to give this committee the benefit of their opinions. The findings and recommendations of this committee indicated that administrative reorganization and increase of personnel were urgently needed. The committee reported that, of the 5,800,000 volumes and pamphlets (exclusive of maps, music, manuscripts, prints, etc.) estimated to be contained in the Library at that time, approximately a million and a half had not been fully processed and were not represented in the main catalog. The committee further reported that the arrearage in unprocessed books and pamphlets was increasing at the rate of 30,000 books and pamphlets per year.

The Librarian of Congress reported this alarming situation to Congress in January 1940 and requested funds for eighty-two additional positions in the processing divisions. He proposed first to stop the annual growth of arrearages and, secondly, to study the problem of dealing with those already accumulated. The first objective was to be approached (1) by improvements in the internal operations of the various divisions engaged in the processing of books, (2) by increases in the staffs of these divisions and (3) by coordination of the several processing divisions under the control of a central coordinating officer. In response to the Librarian's request for additional help, Congress appropriated \$82,000 for fifty new positions in the processing divisions. In addition, Congress approved his request for a coordinator of these divisions.

The Librarian's Committee

In April 1940 the Librarian appointed a group of specialists from other libraries, called The Librarian's Committee, to make a comprehensive and detailed study of the organization, personnel and procedures of the processing divisions. This committee devoted a month and a half to this project and submitted a carefully considered confidential report of 303 pages, in which its findings and recommendations were recorded. The report of this committee, together with the findings of the preceding internal committee, has furnished the basis for the reorganization of the processing divisions.

In September the report was submitted to members of the staff having a particular interest in the various matters considered by the committee and they were asked to comment upon it. The result was a body of intelligent, imaginative and extremely helpful criticism and suggestions. As would have been expected, the various recommendations of the committee met with varying degrees of acceptance in the final decisions made after this body of comment had been studied. Certain recommendations were accepted at once and without question; others were rejected; still others were held for further consideration. As the committee anticipated, further study has necessitated changes in many of the recommendations.

General Organization

The Processing Department was officially created on July 1, 1940 and the task of reorganizing the work was actively begun on September 1, when the present Director assumed his duties. This department is designed to coordinate all the work of acquisition, cataloging

(including classification and subject heading), preparation of cards for the catalogs and material for the shelves and, finally, the sale and distribution of printed cards to libraries throughout the country. The department includes the following five divisions: Accessions, Descriptive Cataloging, Subject Cataloging, Catalog Preparation and Maintenance, and Card divisions. The first four are located on the second floor of the Annex. The Card Division occupies a large part of the third floor.

The Accessions and Card Divisions existed before the reorganization. The work of cataloging and classification has been reorganized on a functional basis. From the former two divisions of cataloging and classification, three new divisions have been created. The functions of the five divisions and the record of their accomplishments during the fiscal year will be outlined in the following pages.

ACCESSIONS DIVISION

The fundamental structure of the Accessions Division has not been materially changed in the recent reorganization. It has continued its previous functions of acquiring materials for the Library. Some much needed improvements have been made in routines and procedures, and additional staff members have been added. Five of the fifty new positions were assigned to this division.

At the request of the Librarian an examination of the fiscal methods for book purchases and payments was made by the General Accounting Office in the spring of 1940. This study led to the adoption of new forms for invoices and vouchers. These changes have resulted in a more businesslike handling of transactions.

Outstanding Bills

At the beginning of the year the division was faced with a large number of outstanding bills which had accumulated because of insufficient staff and cumbersome procedures. An inventory of these bills was finished early in the year and statements were sent to the Library's creditors announcing that bills for the material listed would be paid as soon as properly certified copies were returned. In the following ten months seventy-seven per cent of the old bills were paid. The greater part of the remaining unpaid bills cannot be paid at present because properly certified copies of the bills have not been received. Practically all are owed to foreign firms whose failure to respond may be attributed to the dislocations of the war. It is quite possible this group of bills cannot be liquidated until the war is over.

The task of paying these old debts, while at the same time attempting to keep abreast of current obligations, has placed an unusual burden upon the Purchase Clearing Section of the division. Many of the old invoices presented some unusual procedural difficulty at the time they were incurred, a difficulty not lessened by the passage of time. Before payment could be made, it was necessary to locate the materials listed on the invoices, a task which presented considerable difficulty owing to the arrearages in cataloging and the lack of a central serial record. It is expected that in the future the division will be able to handle the payment of bills promptly when they are properly certified. Instructions for certification are given on each purchase order sheet, but some firms continue to omit it, which necessitates return of the invoice. Repeated efforts are being made to avoid this element of delay.

Central Serial Record

In the past the Accessions Division has not received all incoming material for the Library, much of it going to the reference divisions, which to that extent served as receiving agencies. This situation made it very difficult at times to determine whether a particular book or periodical was in the Library. Recommendations are now under study for consolidating all accessioning functions in the Accessions Division. A Central Serial Record is being developed for recording at one point all incoming issues of serials. The centralizing of these records will be of immeasurable value to the entire Library. The task of building this record is enormous. There is no accurate tabulation of the serial titles which the Library receives from various sources. It is estimated that they number between fifty and seventy-five thousand.

For much of this material there is at present no adequate checking record anywhere. In order to provide centralized control, the unbound numbers must be located and a separate checking card made for each title. This record must show frequency of issue, source, number of copies, where bound volumes are shelved and where current numbers are serviced. It will also include certain cataloging and binding information. Visible file equipment has been purchased for the record cards and a unit has been organized to perform the work. The project will require several months for completion.

Purchases

The total number of volumes and pamphlets recorded during the past year was 70,103, as compared with 86,222 for the preceding year.

It should be pointed out that the figure for each of these years includes a considerable number of volumes ordered and received prior to July 1 of the respective year of report. The extraordinary effort during these two years to clear up unpaid bills explains these high totals, as purchases are counted only when bills are paid. Of the 70,103 volumes and pamphlets reported above, 27,998 were ordered and received (but not counted as accessions) before July 1, 1940. The number of items actually received and accessioned within the year just ended was 42,105. This record of acquisitions is gratifying in view of the unsettled condition of the foreign book market and the shortage of transportation facilities from European countries. Although the Library has been singularly fortunate in receiving a large amount of material from the war areas, many orders remain unfilled. The inability of the Library to buy freely in Europe has, however, enabled it to concentrate upon the purchase of particular material needed to round out its collection, especially in the English and American markets.

Total Accessions

The total number of volumes counted as accessions during the year shows a sharp decrease—253,057, as compared with 299,884 for the preceding year. Part of this decrease is explained above—there was not as great a backlog of accessions remaining to be counted as in the preceding year. The apparent decrease in gift material from state and local governments is due to a change in the method of counting such items in the Documents Division. Small and relatively unimportant pieces were not counted as separate items, as in the past; approximately 18,000 items of this nature do not appear in the separate count. There was also a decrease in the number of books and pamphlets acquired by international exchange and by copyright deposit. Fewer ephemeral pamphlets received by copyright were added in duplicate. On the other hand, a considerable increase was shown in gifts from individuals and in exchanges from other libraries.

European Importations

European importations were a source of much difficulty during the year, in the Library of Congress, as in other American libraries. Communication with agents abroad has been slow and means of transportation have been interrupted or disrupted altogether. In conformity with the plan of the American Library Committee on Importations, the Library of Congress decided in August to have its foreign orders stored abroad. A few weeks later, owing to the urgent need for foreign

material by various government agencies and because of the opening of the Lisbon route, the Library requested that trial shipments be made. The success of these shipments and uncertainty as to the safety of material stored abroad, together with the ever pressing need for the material, caused the Library in January to abandon the storage plan. Its agents abroad were instructed to ship all orders in small parcels and to cover all shipments with war-risk insurance. Although the Library's files of foreign continuations are not complete, they are probably more nearly so than those of any other library in the country.

Exchanges

The increase in exchanges received from other libraries is a result of increased effort in this direction. During the year eight new lists were prepared and circulated to other libraries. One hundred and seven new accounts were opened and a number of inactive ones reestablished. A marked decrease is noted in the number of publications sent out on priced exchange. This is explained by the fact that the practice of sending duplicate periodicals to private concerns was suspended. As usual, a certain number of sets was made available to libraries on exchange. During the year several hundred exchange volumes which had accumulated over a period of years were accessioned and several hundred items not completely accessioned were placed on the shelves for searching. At the present time there is no arrearage of exchange material. The division also prepared for the searchers several thousand old copyright deposits. Although these were labeled "reserve storage," a great many were not sufficiently represented in the collections of the Library. Approximately 800 titles were placed in reserve storage. The card catalog for the storage collection now numbers several thousand titles.

The increase in the exchange activities of the Accessions Division has a definite public-relations value for the Library of Congress, outside of the mutual benefits accruing to the Library and the other libraries taking part in the transactions. Such activities help to establish goodwill and a spirit of friendly cooperation. The initiative of the Library in establishing new exchange accounts has been widely appreciated.

Gifts

The increase in gifts may be attributed to a more vigorous gift policy. The Reference Department is now forwarding to the division more requests that items be "begged." As a result, three times as many requests for gifts were sent out during the current year as in the

year preceding. To carry on this activity additional staff has been placed in the Gift Section. It is expected that increased emphasis will be placed in the future upon this aspect of the Library's acquisition policy.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

Under the new organization the Descriptive Cataloging Division performs all work done in the determination of author and title entries, imprint, collation and bibliographical notes. The catalogers in this group have been relieved of the function of assigning subject headings and can devote their time entirely to the descriptive and bibliographical side of cataloging.

The former Catalog Division was organized into sections representing subject fields and, in a few instances, forms of material. With the catalogers assigning subject headings, this was a natural basis of organization, although it created an unduly large number of small units. Prior to the re-organization the 114 members of the division worked in twenty-nine more or less independent groups, made up of from one to ten individuals, with the head of the group responsible only to the chief of the division.

There are now twelve sections within the division, including the Administrative Section, with the head of each section responsible to the chief of the division. Within these sections the organization varies according to different problems, but each has a head responsible for the supervision of the section and the work falling within its scope. Certain of the senior catalogers in each section have been designated as revisers, so that all cataloging is now subjected to revision before it leaves the section where it is performed. In addition, a final check is made by the chief or assistant chief of the division before the copy leaves the division.

There is a large general cataloging section, covering a variety of subjects, in which work is assigned by language. The remaining sections, with one exception, are organized on a basis of form or type of material handled. The Copyright Section handles material on all subjects received through the Copyright Office. It has seemed wise to retain a separate section for this material in order to give it priority and thereby expedite its clearance through the division. The General Section, being the largest and containing staff members of the greatest range of experience and training, has necessarily been called upon often to supply assistance to other sections when the pressure of work has become acute. The chief contributions have been to the Cooperative Cataloging and Copyright Sections. This flexibility is very desirable,

although it means that the General Section must have an adequate staff to be able to meet such demand if its regular work is to flow normally.

Cooperative Cataloging Section

The work of all the sections cannot be reviewed here, but special mention should be made of the Cooperative Cataloging Section. With the beginning of the year 1941 the Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service, which had been operating at the Library of Congress under the sponsorship of the American Library Association and the General Education Board, became a section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. With this change an attempt was made to bring the cooperative cataloging more in harmony with the Library of Congress work and to make more use of the cards produced in the cataloging of the Library's own books. Previously, some of the catalogers at the Library of Congress held such a low opinion of the cooperative cards that they often ignored them when the book was received in the Library, and did the work again. This resulted in expensive revision of cards, killing copy in process or cards in stock in the Card Division and considerable duplication of work, as well as constant irritation to all concerned. The Library of Congress received little benefit from the Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service.

To eradicate this situation several important changes were made: first, the appointment of one of the division's best revisers to the position of head of the Cooperative Cataloging Section; second, the concentration in this section of all work on books accessioned for the Library for which cooperative copy has ever been requested (heretofore, when such books were received, they were distributed throughout the division according to subject or form); third, the requesting of cooperative copy for many titles which the Library of Congress had ordered; fourth and possibly most important of all, the development of a new attitude toward cooperative copy among the catalogers handling it. So rigid have been many of the rules of cataloging at the Library of Congress that most of the catalogers had the idea that any variations from those rules were errors. An attempt has been made this year to distinguish between matters of fact and matters of form and to edit copy sent in by contributing libraries so that the entries will fit in with those produced by the Library of Congress as far as possible, but without insisting that its practices in matters of less vital detail be followed slavishly. The salutary effect which this new policy is having on relations with other libraries is certain to be an important item in the success of cooperative cataloging.

The many problems involved in cataloging the Library's current accessions profitably through cooperative efforts have not yet all been solved, but there is every reason to believe that during the next few months they can be. So far the receipt of copy for books being received currently has been limited chiefly to two types of material, English books on order abroad and the publications of the Harvard University Press. By using cooperative copy for the former, an attempt has been made to have the printed cards available more promptly than could be done by waiting until the books were received at the Library of Congress, because of the uncertainty of shipments at this time. Having the Harvard University Library supply the copy for all of the Harvard Press books was an immediate success because of the complete and prompt cooperation of the Harvard library. An extension of this idea to other universities having important presses is planned.

Late in the year the proposal was made that all American doctoral dissertations sent by the various universities to the Library of Congress be accompanied by catalog copy for printing through the cooperative service. The idea was promulgated in a circular letter sent out by the Librarian announcing that the Library's annual list of American doctoral dissertations, formerly prepared by this division, was to be discontinued with the 1938 volume, published in 1940, because of its duplication by the list published by the Association of Research Libraries. The response to this letter shows a widespread interest in continuing the complete collection of dissertations at the Library of Congress and a willingness to cooperate by supplying the cooperative catalog copy for printing. This should mean better service to the Library's card subscribers and to users of the depository catalogs.

Beginning May first, a series of fellowships in cooperative cataloging was instituted by the appointment of a cataloging assistant, from the Harvard College Library, to work for three months in the Cooperative Cataloging Section. The cost of the project is being borne by the fund of \$6,926 from the General Education Board which was turned over to the Library by the American Library Association when the cooperative cataloging project was placed under the auspices of the Library of Congress. Both the cataloger and the section have profited immensely during the three months and the future benefits to the Library of Congress in its cooperation with Harvard will be immeasurable.

Although the statistics appended to this report show a generous increase in the number of titles printed cooperatively this year, they do not do justice to the great improvement to be found in the work of the section. With the exception of 1076 analytics of old series, the work is practically up-to-date and the cataloging is being handled much more

promptly and rapidly than formerly. This, in spite of a year of reorganization involving many hours of discussion and planning, promises well for the future.

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

The Subject Cataloging Division was created in the reorganization for the purpose of combining the work of classification and assigning subject headings. The former Classification Division served as the nucleus of this new division. The classification and shelflisting of books, as well as the maintenance of the serial record, were retained. From the former Catalog Division the new Subject Cataloging Division drew the important function of assigning subject headings and certain classification activities which had never been transferred to the Classification Division. From the former Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service the new division took over the Decimal Classification Section.

There is room for differences of opinion on the wisdom of segregating in this manner subject headings and classification from the remaining part of cataloging. Certain valid arguments may be advanced in favor of retaining the whole process intact, provided a staff is properly balanced in qualifications as to subject fields and foreign languages. As the volume and variety of material and the size of the staff increase, however, it becomes difficult to maintain that balance. It can hardly be expected that every cataloger on a large staff such as that of the Library of Congress will be a specialist in one or more subject fields and will be able to use several foreign languages in that field. It has, therefore, seemed wise to assemble a relatively small group of subject specialists, each with a wide range of foreign languages, to perform the work of subject heading and classification. It is not necessary to discuss in detail here the arguments for and against this arrangement. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that a basic and controlling consideration in combining subject-heading work and classification is that in each operation it is necessary to discover what the book is about. The descriptive part of the cataloging does not require a detailed examination of the subject matter of the books.

The process of combining classification and the assignment of subject headings has been a difficult one. At the time reorganization was begun, the staff of classifiers was quite small. It became necessary, therefore, to draw on the Catalog Division for assistants who either had training and experience in classification or were particularly

competent in some field of knowledge, though lacking a knowledge of classification. Of the seven assistants transferred from that division, only two had had training and experience in classification. All of them had experience in the assignment of subject headings. It has thus been necessary for the former classifiers to learn subject-heading work and for catalogers who formerly did only descriptive cataloging and subject work to learn classification. The catalogers have responded very well and much progress has been made toward developing a flexible group, qualified to handle material in the various subject fields.

Decimal Classification Section

The reorganization affected the work of the Decimal Classification Section relatively little. Its personnel and procedures remained essentially unchanged. Due to the changes in the flow of work, however, it found itself at the end of the cataloging process, where the catalog cards and the books part company. It has, therefore, acquired the responsibility for forwarding the books to the Labeling Section and the cards to the point where they are assembled for printing.

Because this section assigns Decimal Classification numbers only to books which libraries using that classification are likely to acquire and classify and because of an abnormally reduced flow of books of that type, the number of books classified was lower than in other years. The total for the fiscal year was 27,939. Other activities, such as the maintenance of the Decimal Classification shelflist, consequently received more attention than it was possible to give them last year.

Two special projects carried out by the section should be mentioned here. In response to inquiries and suggestions from outside libraries, a questionnaire was sent out to representative libraries to determine their attitude toward the use of simplified spelling in the Decimal Classification. The replies were overwhelmingly in favor of standard spelling. As a consequence, the section undertook to change the index of the forthcoming fourteenth edition from simplified to standard spelling. This transformation was accomplished in less than two weeks.

Shelflisting and Serial Record Section

The reorganization having brought together in the Subject Cataloging Division practically all the work of classification, it was necessary to incorporate into the general shelflist the fractional lists that had

been maintained in the former Catalog Division. Of Class Z there was a card shelflist only; of E-F and PZ, both a sheet and a card shelflist. However, the card shelflist for E-F and PZ was not completely filed and had not been used for some time. This situation brought to the fore again the problem of completing the conversion of the sheet shelflist to a card shelflist. Many entries in the sheet shelflist are for books for which no cards were ever printed; therefore, no cards corresponding to those entries are to be found in the card shelflist. Furthermore, in the course of the years errors have been corrected, class numbers changed and other items revised in the sheet shelflist without corresponding revision of the cards. After it was decided to convert the sheet shelflist, the printed catalog cards became the official shelflist entries and only the call number, the name of the author and a reference to the card shelflist have been written into the sheet shelflist. Thus, the users of the shelflist are forced to consult both card and sheet shelflist until such time as the conversion is complete. It has been possible to do but little in this direction during the past year, particularly because of the reorganization and the pressure of current work. It is hoped that some means will be found to resume the conversion and to complete it in the next few years.

The work of the shelflisters and of the serial record assistants remained largely unchanged. The location of the serial record in this division has placed upon it the responsibility for answering inquiries in regard to serial publications, both periodical and monographic, mainly because the serial record is the most comprehensive record now in the Library showing which serials and which volumes of them have been cataloged and where they may be found.

A study was made during the past year to determine the number and range of requests and queries which come, by telephone or in writing, from other parts of the Library. During April, May and June, 644 inquiries were received by the serial record and documents groups. They involved mainly searching the record to find whether a given serial was listed as being in the Library or a given issue had been received. Coming in at the rate of nearly 2,000 a year, these inquiries demand the time of at least one full-time assistant. The number of telephone and written requests to locate books in process for the three-month period was 513. Only a partial record of requests of this kind is available, since many requests are oral. At an annual rate of over 1,500, these calls required the time of one assistant and half the time of another, since the searches for books in process are very time-consuming.

Classification Schedules

A considerable amount of work on publications was accomplished during the year. While the classification scheme of the Library is still not fully developed, every year brings it a little closer to completion. Several schedules not yet in print have reached more or less definitive form and are in use—in typewritten form—by classifiers here. Of these, several have been ready for publication for some years. During the past year three of the schedules were sent to the printer—CN, Inscriptions, Epigraphy; PA5000-5665, Byzantine and Modern Greek Literature; and PA8000-8595, Medieval and Modern Latin Literature; PT, part 2, Dutch and Scandinavian Literatures. When Class C, Auxiliary Sciences of History, was printed, epigraphy was omitted, pending the reclassification of classical philology and literature. In 1928 the greater part of the classification of classical philology and literature was published and the way cleared for completing and testing the classification of epigraphy. The schedule for Byzantine and modern Greek literature and medieval and modern Latin literature completes the classification of classical philology and literature. The schedules for Dutch and Scandinavian literatures complete the classification of the Germanic group. There remain to be fully developed the following schedules: Law (other than international law), Russian literature and Hebrew literature. A tentative classification of Russian literature has been developed and within not more than two years a definitive schedule should be in print.

Besides the schedules, List 42 of *Additions and Changes* in the Classification was also sent to the printer. This list includes all such additions and changes made from May 1940 through June 30, 1941. It is planned to issue *Additions and Changes* quarterly in the future.

The editing of *Notes and Decisions on the Application of "Decimal Classification, Edition 13"* continues to be part of the responsibility of the Decimal Classification Section. During the past year Nos. 10-12 were issued. Beginning with No. 13 it is proposed to issue the notes quarterly. The third edition of *Points for Users of Decimal Classification Numbers on Library of Congress Cards* was also issued by this section.

List of Subject Headings

The complete list of subject headings had become rather cumbersome to use, since it included the third edition of *Subject Headings*, the fourth cumulative supplement, published in 1938, and the quarterly lists of additions and changes issued since that date. The catalogers

in the Library of Congress have available for their use the official catalog and the official list of subject headings. These, however, are not as convenient to use as a single list within easy reach. Furthermore, libraries throughout the country which have been using Library of Congress subject headings in their catalogs have been eager for a new edition of the general list. Copy for it has been in preparation for several years and this year it was sent to the printer, a portion of it was set up in type, and format, arrangement and typography were determined. It is well on the way to be printed during the present fiscal year.

Meanwhile Lists 49 and 50 of *Additions and Changes*, supplementing the third edition of *Subject Headings* have been issued. The addition of headings to the printer's copy of the fourth edition was brought to a close on December 31, 1940, and a new series of quarterly supplements to this fourth edition begun as of January 1, 1941, under the title, *Subject Headings, Fourth Edition, Quarterly Supplement*. The first quarterly supplement was printed and the second, covering the second quarter of 1941, was made ready for the printer by the end of the fiscal year.

Special Services

A substantial amount of time was given by members of the division and likewise by members of the Descriptive Cataloging Division to the translation of foreign documents and passages from books in foreign languages required by members of Congress and government bureaus in the transaction of public business. One member of this division was named Associate Fellow of the Library and has been devoting one day a week to necessary work in connection with this assignment. The chief of the division has, in addition to his administrative duties, given a considerable portion of his time to the work of selecting books for purchase in the field of bibliography and the book arts.

CATALOG PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION

This new division was created to centralize the clerical and sub-professional work of the cataloging processes and to relieve the professional assistants of these duties. In the past much of this work was done by professional personnel, whose time has now been released for more important duties. The division includes the following

sections: Searching, Temporary Cataloging, Filing, Duplicates and Additions, Card Preparation, Labeling.

Although the division was not formally organized until December, it actually started to function in October, when most of its units were brought together under central supervision. The Card Preparation Section and the filers were transferred from the Catalog Division, the Temporary Cataloging Section from the Card Division; a part of the Shelflisting Section of the Classification Division became the Labeling Section, and a Searching Section was organized. A Duplicates and Additions Section was planned at that time and organized later in the year.

Searching Section

The first step in attacking the vast accumulation of unprocessed arrearages was to establish procedures for sorting and searching material before it reached the catalogers. In this way duplicates and unwanted material could be eliminated and material for processing distributed to the proper cataloging or clerical groups. Accordingly, a Searching Section was formed in September and functioned on an experimental basis until December, when it was formally organized. The duties of this section include work previously performed in the Catalog and Accessions Divisions—the sorting and searching of material acquired by gift, exchange or transfer and the searching of purchase recommendations. Formerly it had been the cataloger's duty to determine whether or not material was already in the Library, whether it should be kept and what cataloging treatment it was to receive. The responsibility for deciding whether or not material should be kept and the type of cataloging it should receive was transferred to this division and to some extent has been delegated to the head of the Searching Section, since that section is the point at which material is received. Determining whether material is already in the Library has been made a part of the searching process, which insures that the cataloger will receive only material that is to be cataloged. This will save much time and effort on the cataloger's part. In nine months' time the section has searched 31,664 gift, exchange and transfer items; of these, 11,657 were found to be duplicates and will either be added to the necessary records by clerical assistants or returned to the Accessions Division for exchange. No count has been made of the material held for brief cataloging or cataloging by subject.

In addition to eliminating duplicates and other material not intended for full cataloging, the searchers have attempted to pass on to others handling searched material any information discovered in the

course of searching which may be of value, such as the full form of an author's name, dates and other bibliographical details.

The purpose in transferring purchase searching to this Division was to centralize these duties and relate them to similar searching. This work now consists of searching all recommendations for purchase (with some exceptions, such as Orientalia and law) after they have been checked by the reference divisions. With the adoption of a more vigorous book selection policy in the reference divisions, the checking of titles has been increasing steadily and will probably continue to increase. Since December over 19,000 items have been searched for purchase; of these, 5,000 were already in the Library.

Plans for the future include the extension of sorting and searching to all copyright, serial and documentary material (some of which has not yet been included in the new procedure), the improvement of searchers' reports and the methods of distribution, and the concentration of effort on clearing up arrearages.

Process File

In connection with the organization of searching, a central process file was established in October 1940. This was designed chiefly to facilitate the searching of purchase recommendations and new accessions, reduce the number of temporary files then in existence and make easier the finding of books in the processing divisions. This file now consists of about 40,000 cards for items on order and in the cataloging process.

Temporary Cataloging Section

The Temporary Cataloging Section was organized in 1933 to provide the Card Division with a basis for reporting on card orders before the completion of cataloging. This section had been developed to a high degree of efficiency, serving various needs in the Cataloging Division, as well as in the Card Division. Because of the close relationship to searching and cataloging, the section was transferred to this division in the reorganization. Through this shift many changes in routine, too detailed for inclusion here, were made necessary. A planned attack on arrearages was made, personnel expanded and some changes made in the form and number of cards provided. A full-time reviser was added to the section in order that each card might be inspected for the accuracy of its heading and general acceptability. This has made the cards more useful to the Card Division and to the searchers

and has enabled the catalogers to use a greater number of these cards as printer's copy, with resultant economies and improvement of copy.

After the first of the calendar year, when the upsets of reorganization had subsided and new personnel had been trained, the production of this section increased steadily, until it is now 6,000 a month, double that of a year ago, and promises to continue increasing. Because of continued requests from other divisions for the use of the fluid-process machine and occasional inevitable breakdowns, the work of the section has been delayed from time to time. A new machine has been requisitioned and will undoubtedly solve the problem. It is planned to make greater use of searchers' reports, increase the amount of information on the cards and extend the work of the section to include all documents and periodicals.

Card Preparation Section

In keeping with the policy of centralizing clerical and subprofessional duties, the Card Preparation Section was transferred from the former Catalog Division in the general reorganization. New duties have been assumed and a number of changes made in routines as a result of reorganization and attempts at greater efficiency. The typing of cross references for printing, the transferring to the printed card of cataloging information which has previously appeared only on the manuscript card and the preparing of full sets of cards for the Annex Catalog were among some of the new duties assumed by the section. With the greater complexity of cataloging and the growth of the catalogs, the work of the section had increased in volume and difficulty. As a result, considerable arrearages had accumulated. With the addition of new personnel it has been possible to keep abreast of the current work and eliminate the bulk of these arrearages. The total number of cards handled during the year was 928,269. Plans have been made for supplying prepared sets of cards to various division catalogs and work is about to begin on cards for the Hispanic Foundation catalog.

Filing Section

Formerly, when cards had been prepared for the Public and Official Catalogs, they were returned to the Catalog Division for filing. With the organization of this division, the filing duties were transferred to the newly organized Filing Section. Plans for attacking arrearages were drawn up and new personnel added. The centralization of several temporary files into one process file has increased the work of this group. Here, especially, the filers can be of great

service in detecting duplicates that have slipped through, mistakes in headings, etc., and in notifying the Card Division of changes in headings. Since October 15th, 139,539 cards have been filed in the process file; of these approximately 100,000 have been withdrawn as printed cards were received for the Official Catalog. The total number of cards filed by this section during the year is over 916,713, compared with 639,346 in 1940.

Other duties of this section included the replacement of several thousand worn-out guide cards, rearranging sections of the two catalogs in order to make them agree and answering many questions at the catalogs regarding the filing. Plans for the current year include assuming responsibility for filing the Public Catalog in the Annex, filing divisional catalogs as personnel permits, and the physical care of the catalogs (replacement of guide cards, trays, etc.).

Labeling Section

The final point in the routine is the Labeling Section. This was a part of the Shelflisting Section of the Classification Division until December, when it was transferred to this division. The duties of this group consist of perforating, labeling and bookplating. As in other sections, the first problem was that of arrearages. Because of insufficient personnel over 40,000 volumes had accumulated. With additional personnel this arrearage has been completely disposed of. New routines have been developed, more messenger service provided and new methods adopted for locating material in process. The marking of call numbers on bookplates has been discontinued, which has resulted in a considerable saving of time. Despite very serious shortages of equipment, especially book trucks, and a rapid turnover of personnel, this section handled 248,680 items in the course of the year.

Previously some reference divisions have been responsible for the mechanical preparation of material accessioned by them. Plans for the current year include assuming the responsibility for this material insofar as personnel permits. A start has been made in two divisions and it is hoped that eventually all perforating, bookplating and labeling can be done in this section.

Duplicates and Additions Section

The policy of taking over subprofessional duties from the catalogers has been further carried out in the formation of a Duplicates and Additions Section. At present the work of the section consists of recording

in the Public and Official Catalogs information relating to additional copies and additional volumes in series. Previously the cataloger had added to the cards all copies which were identical and had cataloged (for mimeographed cards) variant printings or issues. In addition to the transfer of this work to the Duplicates and Additions Section, a new policy for adding copies has been adopted. Identical copies which are in the same class or location as the first copy are recorded only in the shelflist; those in a different class or location appear on the main-entry cards. Variant issues are likewise recorded on the shelflist only, but main-entry cards are stamped to show that there are other issues. The result has been a considerable reduction in the amount of recording without any loss of necessary information. The policies involved in the adding of serial volumes are being considered in connection with the establishment of the new serial checking record. It is hoped that similar economies can be made here. Further changes in routines and in policies will be possible as the section's duties emerge from the experimental stage. The section thus far has handled over 3,500 items.

CARD DIVISION

As a result of the reorganization of the processing divisions, the functions of the Card Division are now limited strictly to the sale and distribution of Library of Congress printed catalog cards. Prior to reorganization, in order to stimulate card production, the division carried on various cataloging and book-selecting activities. In the reorganization these functions were transferred to more appropriate divisions in the Library—the Temporary Cataloging Section to the Catalog Preparation and Maintenance Division, the Catalog Section to the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the book-selection activities to the Reference Department. Unfortunately, in the past the Library depended too heavily upon the Card Division for recommending non-copyright books for purchase. As a result, the Library of Congress often did not order such books until after requests came in from outside libraries for cards. Naturally, this procedure delayed the cataloging of the books and the distribution of cards. The Reference Department now endeavors to recommend promptly for purchase English and foreign books and American books which are not copyrighted. The Card Division still brings to the attention of the Reference Department items which the Library of Congress has not ordered, but this step is designed only to catch titles which the Reference Department may have overlooked. Emphasis is being placed upon

the initiation of orders by the Reference Department. The release from these activities has greatly improved the efficiency of the division and enabled it to concentrate on the sale and distribution of printed cards.

The gross receipts from the sales of printed cards for the year were \$345,435.55, an increase of \$11,526.16, or 3.4 per cent over last year's income. Of this amount, \$337,703.28,¹ was received from sales to regular subscribers and \$7,732.27² from sales to other Federal libraries. Sales to regular subscribers increased 3.8 per cent and sales to Federal libraries decreased 10 per cent. The decrease in sales to Federal libraries was due to a sharp curtailment in the orders received in recent years from W.P.A.-sponsored projects. The sales to Federal libraries have now returned to a normal basis.

Foreign Sales

The sales to subscribers in foreign countries for the year 1940-1941 were \$2,079.79, as compared with \$4,188.09 for the previous year. War conditions abroad have interrupted shipments to the countries engaged in conflict. However, shipments of cards are still being made to England by direct mail, in spite of hazardous transportation conditions. No shipments are being made by the International Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution to countries involved in the war. Renewed activity of foreign subscribers to the service will have to await the conclusion of the conflict. Libraries and learned institutions of South America have become increasingly interested in the service. Señor Ernesto G. Gietz, Librarian of the Colegio de Ciencias Exactas of the University of Buenos Aires, spent several weeks in November and February in the division, studying the service, especially the reproduction of printed cards. Several other librarians from South America visited the division during the year. An increased activity on the part of South American subscribers is expected in the future.

Delayed Titles

The delayed-title problem, which has been a most serious problem for several years and a source of considerable embarrassment to the service, is being systematically overcome. Delayed-title orders represent cards out of print and titles delayed in the cataloging process. When the reorganization was begun, there was a very large accumulation of

¹ \$2,222.58 of this amount was received from the sale of publications of the Library of Congress.

² Paid by transfer of credits.

such titles waiting for cataloging. This condition could not be overcome in a short time. Consistent efforts have been made, however, by the Card and cataloging divisions to clear up the older material for which orders were being held, while keeping abreast of the current flow of new books. As the new machinery functions more smoothly and the cataloging production level rises, the delayed-title problem will be eliminated. There is every indication that this part of the service will soon be on a satisfactory basis again.

In order to expedite and regulate the processing of all new accessions, a schedule of priorities was established for the whole Processing Department. New American copyright books, current English titles and current foreign accessions receive the greatest priority, material of lesser importance being processed within a reasonable period. It must be understood that in a small percentage of cases there will be necessary delay because cataloging information will not be complete enough for printing. Titles delayed for this reason in the future should not affect the schedule to any great extent. A trial period of several months is necessary before any definite statement can be made about the length of time it will take to have cards printed for distribution in the above-named classes of material. However, it is hoped that it will equal or better the present schedule of probability as printed in the sixth edition of the *Handbook of Card Distribution*. The seventh, revised edition of the *Handbook* will be printed as soon as it is fairly certain what schedule can be maintained. Its publication is being planned for early next year.

A new routine for searching new foreign book orders, which are sent to the division at the same time that the order is placed by the cooperating library, has been established and developed during the last six months. This routine is a marked improvement over the former procedure and has resulted in better cooperation and coordination between the Library of Congress and the cooperating libraries. A circular will be sent to these libraries in the near future, explaining the procedure to be followed for this type of order.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1940, the printing situation, in so far as it concerned copy on hand in the printing office waiting to be set in type, was most favorable. On that date, however, the Library branch of the Government Printing Office assumed the work of printing the Catalog of Copyright Entries, formerly printed at the main office, and as a result there has accumulated in that office since January 1, 1941 an arrearage of some 32,800 reprint titles. Various means and methods of overcoming this arrearage were considered at length. It was finally decided to delay any action until

after June 30th, 1941, since the Catalog of Copyright Entries will be printed at the main office after that date. All the typesetting machines will then be free to work on card production and the arrearage will be reduced to normal by October 1941, if not before.

Depository Sets

The depository sets assigned to the University of Georgia and the Pacific Northwest Library Association Bibliographic Center at the University of Washington were shipped last September. There are now 76 depository sets in centers of research in this country and abroad.³ Their location is shown in the supplement. An application for a depository set has been received from the University of Buenos Aires and the set will probably be assigned and shipped in the fall. The assignment of other sets to South American countries is under consideration.

Cross Reference Cards

A new series was started in January for cross reference cards, which were formerly typed or mimeographed. For the first few months distribution of these cards was limited to the depository libraries. Since other subscribers have indicated that they wish to buy these cards, future editions will be printed for sale.

On the first of January the AC series was discontinued; all titles formerly printed in this series are now printed in the A series and the surcharge of ten cents on the discontinued AC series has been abolished.

Price of Cards

The sale of printed cards is authorized by law at a charge of cost plus ten percent. Against the service are charged the costs of salaries and printing incidental to the distribution of the cards. The General Accounting Office completed late last fall an audit of the sales for the fiscal year 1939-1940, during which it made an exhaustive analysis and cost accounting study of the operations and work of the division with a view to determining whether it was operating at a profit or at a loss. As a result of these investigations, new and more accurate cost accounting procedures were installed, which have greatly increased efficiency in operation.

No report on the findings of this survey has to date been received from the Comptroller General. It is impossible, therefore, to make

³ Eleven of these sets consist mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

any definite statement concerning the adequacy of income from card sales—and hence of prices charged—to compensate for services rendered. It should be noted in this connection that every effort has been made to enforce strict economies in the operation of the division, and to that end the cost operation and production records maintained by the division are watched closely at all times. The cost of paper has gone up about 10 percent. It will probably be even higher next year and may continue to increase as long as the present emergency lasts. However, it is reasonable to expect from some of the results so far obtained that this rise in paper cost can be offset by economies in our printing operations so as not to affect the present price of the cards.

Accounting

Electrical accounting equipment has recently been installed by the Library, and the Card Division will take full advantage of it. The use of this equipment will mean a definite improvement over the present method of bookkeeping and will give the necessary statistical control over operating costs and printing expenditures. A new type of monthly bill, which will be a complete itemized account of all transactions during the month, will be sent to subscribers in the future.

All the card stock has been reconditioned during the year, the stock in the earlier series being cleaned, guided and blocked and the rest of the stock cleaned. The stock is now in better condition than it has been for many years. An inventory begun during the year will be completed by September first.

Personnel

Important personnel developments have occurred during the year. The current appropriation provided for twelve new assistants. The addition of these assistants has helped greatly in speeding up the service. Like other units, however, the division has experienced a large turnover in personnel. As the new assistants become more experienced, the service should improve accordingly. Beginning February first, piece and hour work (including paid overtime) was abolished by order of the Librarian. This change has resulted in improved working conditions for employees of the division and has caused no impairment to the service. Conferences on work standards were held during April and May with assistants in the division, as a result of which statistical controls governing production and efficiency were formulated and approved by the Librarian.

The foregoing statement has dealt with the work of the five divisions. Some general statements may be added concerning several or all of them.

Physical Rearrangement

As the new organization emerged, it became apparent that a physical rearrangement of the units and personnel of the three cataloging divisions was necessary. Under the old arrangement material traveled considerable distances as it went back and forth from one unit or process to another. There was not a direct flow of work. Under the new plan the flow of material has been streamlined. Books now proceed in a logical and orderly fashion from the time they enter the Accessions Division at the freight elevator until they reach the point of distribution to the shelves. In order to achieve this end a complete rearrangement of the second floor was made. Approximately two hundred persons and desks were moved to new locations. To accommodate fifty additional staff members, desks had to be placed closer together, with a consequent adjustment of electric outlets. It was necessary to rewire practically the entire floor. Fortunately, provision had been made for such contingencies and the job could be done in a minimum amount of time.

Personnel

The reorganization has naturally required a tremendous amount of attention to personnel. The qualifications of each member on the staff were examined before actual reorganization began, and reports on the nature and quality of his or her work obtained from supervisors. Potential abilities and limitations were studied. Many staff members have been assigned to new duties. In some instances it has been necessary to set up new positions and have them allocated as to grade by the Personnel Classification Board of the Civil Service Commission. A large part of the fifty new positions has been used for the employment of additional subprofessional workers, in order to relieve the professional workers of various clerical duties which they had previously been performing. However, the staff has been reinforced by some additional professional workers. Under the new system of appointments and promotions for the whole Library, vacancies are posted in advance, giving the minimum qualifications required for the position. Any staff member who feels he has those qualifications may apply and will be considered. At the same time applications from the outside are considered and the qualifications of the applicants weighed against those of applicants already on the staff. The policy

of the Library is thus designed to give capable and well qualified staff members an opportunity to advance, while at the same time recognizing the need to obtain personnel with experience in other libraries. In the Processing Department the number of promotions from within has just about equaled the number of appointments from the outside.

Some idea of the personnel work of the past year may be gained from the fact that there have been over two hundred appointments and promotions in this department since September first. Throughout the reorganization, the morale of the staff has been excellent. Staff members have willingly accepted new duties, new responsibilities and new methods. Their spirit of cooperation has contributed immensely to the success of the whole program.

Increased Production and Elimination of Arrearages

It is obvious that there has been a great deal of reorganization, especially in the cataloging activities. The main purpose of such reorganization has been to enable the department to process material more efficiently and more rapidly. The accomplishment of this purpose will benefit the Library of Congress and libraries throughout the country. During the year the organization has been created which it is felt will best serve in attaining this major objective. General procedures have been thoroughly overhauled, but much remains to be done in refining and improving detailed routines and techniques. The staff is still in the process of adjustment to new duties and new methods. It is too early to look for big results in cataloging production. Since the reorganization of the work could not be undertaken until after September first, a large number of the additional staff members were not appointed until several months after the fiscal year had begun. The production for the year, therefore, reflects only partially the work of the new staff members. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that considerably more titles were cataloged and sent to the printer than during the preceding fiscal year. As the new machinery functions more smoothly, there is every reason to believe that the production in cataloging will be greatly accelerated. At the same time there is other evidence of progress toward increased production and elimination of certain types of arrears.

At the beginning of September there was an accumulation of approximately 40,000 cards in the unfiled supplement to the Public Catalog. This supplement had existed for a long time and actually constituted a second catalog. It has now been completely eliminated

by the filing of all cards contained in it. Similarly, the Official Catalog, which serves as a tool for the cataloging divisions, had a supplement of over 200,000 cards. This, too, has been completely filed. In September 1940 there was an accumulation of arrears amounting to approximately 250,000 cards in the Card Preparation Section of the former Cataloging Division. At the present time the work of this section is up to date. At the beginning of September there were approximately 40,000 books awaiting labeling. This accumulation has now been absorbed. At the beginning of the current fiscal year there were very large arrears in the Proofreading Section of the Cataloging Division. Since that time it has eliminated these arrears, although it has at the same time assumed the additional work of reading proof for reprints and cooperative cataloging and has reduced its staff from eight to five members. It is now completely up with its work. The Proofreading Section has been able to accomplish these results partly because it now receives cleaner copy from the catalogers and does not attempt to revise for cataloging correctness. The cleaner copy also results in a direct saving in the printing office. A larger card for printer's copy has recently been adopted which will assist the catalogers greatly in providing better copy for the printer.

This manuscript card also provides a control record of the time required in each process through which the book passes. On the back of the card is a form to be initialed by each person who works on the book. This record will make it possible to determine where delay is occurring and provide a basis for eliminating it. New statistical forms have been worked out and are already in operation in many units of the divisions. These forms will show the actual time spent in cataloging and related processes and should make it possible to calculate the specific cost of processing operations more closely. The new electrical accounting machinery will be used for recording and tabulating these statistics.

There is obvious evidence of increased speed in the processing operations. Tests have indicated that new material is being cataloged and made available for use in the Library of Congress more promptly. The printed cards reach the catalogs and are available for distribution to outside libraries more quickly. Several libraries have indicated that they are receiving printed cards at an earlier date than heretofore.

Copyright Deposits in Advance of Publication

In this connection mention should be made of the efforts of the Library of Congress to obtain copyright books in advance of publica-

tion dates in order to catalog them and make cards available for distribution more promptly. The Librarian of Congress had been intensely interested in the possibility of providing better service for the Library of Congress and other libraries in this manner, and both he and the Register of Copyrights have exerted every effort to achieve this purpose.

In the early part of 1940 an amendment was made to rule 24 of the Copyright Office so as to make it permissible for publishers to deposit their publications in advance of publication date. The Librarian then sent a letter to publishers throughout the country, urging them to cooperate in making printed cards available earlier by making advance deposit of their publications. A number of publishers responded favorably; others agreed to send their books but did not follow up their promise. Still others were not interested in the plan and declined to cooperate. During the latter part of the year about nine percent of the American books registered in the Copyright Office were received in advance of publication.

In February of this year a follow-up letter was sent by the Librarian to all publishers who produced five or more books in 1940. This letter called attention to the previous request and stressed again the importance of the matter to the Library of Congress and to libraries throughout the country. The responses to this letter were not as encouraging as had been hoped. A large number of publishers state that there is no period between the completion of printing and binding their books and the date of publication. In other words, they state that the book is published as soon as it is available. Most of them, however, have expressed a willingness and desire to cooperate whenever possible. Since January of this year about eleven percent of the Copyright Office's American book registrations have been in advance of publication. The percentage has increased a little since the last letter of the Librarian. No exact study has yet been made of the titles in this percentage, but there is reason to believe that it represents a majority of the more important books.

Although the percentage is small, it is worthwhile to have even a limited number. Efforts are, therefore, being continued in this direction, and it is hoped that more publishers may be induced to cooperate. In addition to the books received in advance of publication, others are being deposited more promptly after publication than was done previously. A number of titles has been tested as to the date of arrival in the Copyright Office and the date on which cards were available. The interval of time was three to six weeks. There are some titles for which delays are inevitable, as in cases where it is

necessary to write to the author for information and a prompt reply is not obtained. Except for unusual instances, however, it is believed that a schedule of three weeks can be established and maintained for this type of material.

Unprocessed Arrearages

The arrearages of unprocessed material in the Library still present a serious problem. Preliminary studies have been made and plans formulated for attacking certain classes of these accumulations. Some small collections in this category have already been absorbed. The procedure is relatively simple but the sheer mass of material will require a long-range program and additional personnel.

Without much doubt a large amount of material now listed as arrears consists of duplicates which may not be needed by the Library. It is certain also that much material is stored on the shelves and charged as arrears which should be transferred to other government libraries. Finally, there is material of an ephemeral nature which does not warrant processing and which should be definitely disposed of by permanent storage or else discarded. In the past there has not been sufficient help to search these groups before the material was put into the hands of catalogers, nor was there any organized procedure for making decisions as to keeping duplicates. As indicated earlier in this report, a sorting and searching section has now been organized and is functioning. It will sort groups of arrears in conjunction with representatives of the Reference Department and segregate at the beginning certain types of material which do not need or merit regular cataloging. A short form of cataloging will be applied to much of this category. Some can be discarded and some permanently stored. There is no reason, for instance, for preserving seventeen copies of a travel folder. Material to be transferred to other governmental libraries will be similarly segregated. The searchers will then check the remaining material with the catalogs to ascertain if it is already in the Library. If so, a decision will be made regarding keeping second copies. If not in the Library, it will be passed on to the catalogers. There is no doubt that a considerable proportion of the arrears can be disposed of before reaching the catalogers.

Studies and experiments in short-form cataloging have been made, particularly in regard to the pamphlet collection, which constitutes one of the largest groups of arrears, approximately 350,000 items. It includes, in addition to pamphlets, much bound material (mimeo-

graphed, planographed and the like), charts, tables, games, advertising sheets, folders and similar ephemeral material. A large percentage of the bound and unbound pamphlets consists of syllabi, textbooks, teachers' manuals, trade and technical catalogs, cook books and occult and religious tracts. There are no records of these pamphlets in the Public or Official Catalogs. A beginning has been made, however, in sorting, cataloging and binding this collection.

The method of cataloging will vary according to the nature of the material. The ephemeral type which does not warrant cataloging is being removed for discard or storage. Another large group is being arranged for binding into volumes which can be cataloged by subject only. Still another group will be bound into volumes with only one main entry for all the items in the volume. After these groups have been segregated, a large block of the collection will remain which will require separate cataloging with a main entry for each item. Some of these items can be given simplified treatment, while others will receive regular cataloging.

Unfortunately such simplified methods of cataloging cannot be applied extensively to all the groups of arrears. For instance, there are some 275,000 dissertations which have not been cataloged except for temporary entries in the Union Catalog. They are not at present accessible by subject and should be fully processed. For the most part they will require regular cataloging treatment. The same is true of large accumulations of government documents. Perhaps the greatest problem is presented by the uncataloged collection of the Music, Slavic and Semitic divisions. The bulk of these collections, amounting to millions of items, has never been cataloged. The nature of the material, however, will not lend itself to brief methods of cataloging. To be of the greatest reference use to the Library, these collections should be cataloged by author and subject entries, with a reasonable amount of bibliographical description. The task of processing these collections cannot be accomplished with the present staff of the Processing Department.

Success in cleaning up arrearages will depend heavily upon an increased production in actual cataloging. The general reorganization, with the corresponding improvements in routines and techniques, is expected to accelerate greatly the production of work. Already a considerable increase has been shown. It should be remembered, however, that the processing divisions for years have been steadily falling behind with current work at an estimated rate of 30,000 volumes a year, or approximately 20 per cent of the total production. To stay abreast of new acquisitions alone means a great increase in production

all along the line. The addition of fifty new staff members in these divisions was granted by Congress primarily for the purpose of checking the rising tide of accumulations. It was not expected that the vast arrearages of many years could also be wiped out by the additional staff. During the year just ended, despite the late appointment of new personnel and the many disruptions attendant upon reorganization, the cataloging production showed a substantial increase. In addition, large arrearages in filing, card preparation, labeling and proofreading were eliminated.

The department is now organized and balanced to handle the current accessions and to make a gradual attack upon the arrearages. Small collections can be absorbed in this manner, but no large scale attack can be launched without additional staff. In order to sort and search arrears as well as to handle current purchases, gifts and exchanges, the searching unit must be enlarged. As more material is searched and forwarded for cataloging, additional help will be needed all along the line. It is not proposed here that sufficient staff be added to eliminate the arrearages within a short time. Because of physical limitations and the difficulties incident to the absorption of large increases of staff, the process must of necessity be gradual. It is strongly recommended, however, that the next appropriation provide reinforcements for the purpose of extending the program of processing arrears.

OBJECTIVES

In the report of the Librarian for the previous fiscal year the objectives for the maintenance and service of the collections of the Library were stated. Because the policies and practices of the Processing Department have been undergoing a strict critical examination during the year, and in order to insure that this department performs its proper role in achieving the aims of the Library, it has seemed desirable to include in this report a statement of the objectives of the Processing Department.

The objectives of this department stem directly from the general objectives of the Library as a whole. The operations of the department form an integral part in the execution and accomplishment of the three Canons of Selection for the maintenance of the collections and in the rendering of the service of the collections.

The first responsibility of the department is concerned with acquisition.

(1) The Processing Department, through its Accessions Division, will act as the purchasing and receiving agency for books,

continuations, pamphlets and other materials acquired by the Library. It will receive gifts, arrange and make exchanges, approve invoices and vouchers for payments and keep financial records of book expenditures and encumbrances. In the performance of these functions it will carry out the plan and will of the Reference Department as defined in the Canons of Selection.

The second objective of the Processing Department is concerned with cataloging. In order for the Library to function as an agency of research and reference work, it is essential that materials be adequately indexed by author and subject and represented in the card catalogs of the Library. The methods followed in this cataloging must be governed by the needs of the reference services. The obligations of the Library's reference and research services to members of Congress and officers of the government receive priority over its obligations to other libraries and to the public in general. By the same token, the first obligation of the Processing Department in the execution of its cataloging function is to catalog material for the uses and purposes of the Library of Congress. Upon this department rests the responsibility for providing the basic tool by which the Reference Department can achieve its reference and research objectives.

To this end the department adopts as a second objective:

(2) The Processing Department will undertake to catalog and classify by methods adequate for the Library of Congress all materials (with the exception of certain classes, such as Orientalia, maps, sheet music, prints, manuscripts) which are considered important enough for entries by author or subject, or both, in the Library catalogs. The responsibility for determining the importance of types of material and the method of treatment will be shared jointly by the Reference Department and the Processing Department. Cataloging and classification here include the making of entries for the catalogs, the filing of cards and the proper marking of the books for the shelves.

The collections and reference facilities of the Library of Congress are available to members of the public, universities, learned societies and other libraries requiring services which the Library is equipped to give and which can be given without interference with services to Congress and other agencies of the Federal Government.

In similar fashion, the facilities of the Processing Department are extended to other institutions and individuals. For its cataloging

work the department has assembled a large staff with technical and scholarly qualifications. The results of its work are represented in the printed cards for books, pamphlets and other materials and through its list of subject headings and its classification schedules. Through its card distribution service, the department is eager for other libraries and individuals to benefit from the work of its staff of catalogers.

For the achieving of this end the department adopts this as its third objective:

(3) The Processing Department will endeavor to supply to other libraries as promptly as possible printed catalog cards for material cataloged at the Library of Congress, and lists of subjects and classification schedules. It will also undertake to answer inquiries regarding the interpretation of information on the cards in so far as such inquiries are essential to the proper use of the cards and do not interfere seriously with the regular work of the department.

A final objective is suggested by the distribution of services to other libraries. Today all large libraries are confronted with the high cost of cataloging and with an ever increasing flood of material. A large portion of the budget of these libraries is allocated to cataloging, and in many libraries throughout the country the work is being duplicated. Many of them use Library of Congress cards as far as possible, but the Library of Congress does not receive a copy of every book obtained by other libraries; also, it is facing the same problem as other libraries—material coming in faster than it can be processed. It is imperative that the Library of Congress and other libraries seek methods of treating material more rapidly and of avoiding duplication, with less cost to the individual libraries. Cooperative cataloging at present seems to be the answer. Perhaps there are others.

To assist in the solution of this pressing problem, this final objective is adopted:

(4) The Processing Department will undertake to cooperate to the fullest extent with other libraries throughout the country in developing faster and more economical methods of cataloging, for the mutual benefit of all.

The cooperation of other libraries is earnestly solicited. The problem calls for the concentration of the best minds of the profession. Study and imagination are essential. Above all, the joint efforts of the Library of Congress and other libraries are necessary. To the solving of this common problem the Processing Department pledges its fullest support.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Accessions Division

Figured on the basis of the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June 1902, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past two fiscal years were as follows:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Contents of the Library</i>		<i>Net accessions</i>	
	<i>June 30, 1941</i>	<i>June 30, 1940</i>	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1939-40</i>
Printed books and pamphlets ¹ -----	6, 349, 157	6, 102, 259	246, 898	274, 133
Manuscripts ¹ -----				
Maps and views-----	1, 459, 995	1, 441, 719	18, 276	20, 434
Music (volumes and pieces)-----	1, 598, 776	1, 399, 357	² 199, 419	178, 024
Prints (pieces) ³ -----	556, 430	552, 514	3, 916	3, 892

¹ For prints, manuscripts, maps, and music, see respectively, pages 93, 96, 109, 117.

² Includes (1940-41) 173,020 arrears handled by A. W. P. A. project and (1939-40) 154,933 copyright deposits, none of which were previously counted.

³ For negatives added to the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture and to the Historic American Buildings Survey, see p. 94.

The accessions of volumes and pamphlets during the past two years, classified by source, were as follows:

<i>How acquired</i>	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1939-40</i>
By purchase under the following appropriations and funds:		
Government appropriation for the increase of the Library-----	47, 209	66, 403
Government appropriation for the increase of the Law Library-----	19, 119	17, 544
Government appropriation for the State Law Index-----	50	55
Babine endowment fund-----	6	-----
Guggenheim gift fund-----	61	163
Huntington endowment fund-----	3, 613	1, 797
Juvenile literature gift fund-----	45	258
Elise Fay Loeffler gift fund-----		2
By purchase (total)-----	⁴ 70, 103	86, 222
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources)-----	⁵ 35, 614	⁶ 30, 797
By transfer from U. S. Government libraries-----	14, 661	12, 586

⁴ Including 27,998 volumes and pamphlets accessioned prior to July 1, 1940, not heretofore counted.

⁵ Including 1,312 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

⁶ Including 1,399 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

<i>How acquired</i>	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1939-40</i>
From the Public Printer by virtue of law-----	10,752	10,840
From the American Printing House for the Blind-----	301	307
From the project, Books for the Adult Blind-----	7,1792	7,702
By international exchange (from foreign governments)-----	17,783	21,417
Gifts from the U. S. Government in all its branches-----	50	41
Gifts from state governments-----	14,831	32,460
Gifts from local governments-----	2,293	5,083
Gifts received by the Division of Documents from corporations and associations-----	225	851
By copyright-----	68,619	74,093
From the Smithsonian Institution:		
Added to regular deposit-----	8,1557	2,366
Added to Langley Aeronautical Library deposit-----	936	35
By exchange (piece for piece)-----	14,389	4,496
By priced exchange-----	51	30
Library of Congress publications cataloged and added to the collections-----	(10)	208
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form-----	(11)	17,350
TOTAL ADDED (volumes and pamphlets)-----	253,057	299,884
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding-----	(11)	14,398
By transfer of duplicates to other U. S. Government libraries-----	580	2,017
Duplicates sent to other libraries on piece-for-piece exchange-----	5,569	8,732
Duplicates sent to other libraries on priced exchange-----	6	572
Volumes and pamphlets withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.)-----	4	32
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS-----	6,159	25,751
NET ACCESSIONS-----	246,898	274,133

⁷ Not including "talking books" on records.

⁸ Including 261 foreign dissertations. In addition, 6,347 parts of volumes were added from this source and 534 volumes were completed.

⁹ From this source, 326 parts of volumes were added and 16 volumes were completed.

¹⁰ Library of Congress publications were accessioned through the Documents Division.

¹¹ Figures on gain or loss in number of volumes in binding not included.

Catalog Preparation and Maintenance Division

SEARCHING SECTION

Gift items in Library-----	11, 657
Gift items not in Library-----	19, 061
Volumes lacking in sets-----	946
 TOTAL-----	 31, 664
Items recommended for purchase-----	 119, 219

¹ Of these, 5,081 were found to be already in the Library or on order.

TEMPORARY CATALOGING SECTION

Entries made-----	43, 531
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CARD PREPARATION SECTION

Cards prepared-----	928, 269
Entries mimeographed-----	4, 800

FILING SECTION

Cards filed in Public Catalog-----	294, 250
Cards filed in Official Catalog-----	482, 924
Cards filed in Process Catalog-----	139, 539
 TOTAL CARDS FILED-----	 916, 713

DUPLICATES AND ADDITIONS SECTION

Copies checked for adding to shelflist only-----	1, 812
Copies added to Public Catalog-----	² 721

² Since reorganization, a large proportion of the extra copies has been added to the shelflist only.

Serials added to Public Catalog-----	1, 313
--------------------------------------	--------

LABELING SECTION

Items received-----	205, 581
Items forwarded-----	248, 680
Items located in process-----	918

Descriptive Cataloging Division

1. Titles cataloged-----	43, 845
Recataloged in full (new copy not previously represented in Library's card catalog)-----	1, 990
Recataloged (earlier printed cards revised)-----	2, 577
 TOTAL TITLES CATALOGED-----	 48, 412
Additions to pamphlet collection—29,792 (for which 8,687 temporary main entries were prepared for the catalogs)-----	8, 687
 GRAND TOTAL OF TITLES CATALOGED-----	 57, 099
2. Volumes added to cataloging record:	
Cataloged-----	72, 401
Extra copies added to public catalog cards-----	¹ 10, 084
 ¹ The work of adding extra copies was transferred during the year to the Catalog Preparation and Maintenance Division, whose statistics must be added to these for the report of the total number of copies added.	
Serial volumes added-----	² 6, 666
 ² The work of adding serial volumes to the catalog records was transferred during the year to the Subject Cataloging Division, whose statistics must be added to these for the report of the total number of volumes added.	
Pamphlets (pamphlet collection only)-----	29, 792
 TOTAL VOLUMES ADDED-----	 118, 943
3. Authority cards made-----	18, 954
4. Cooperative Cataloging—Cards printed:	
A series-----	5, 453
AC series-----	1, 352
CD series-----	107
Map series-----	109
Government series (January to June 1941, only)-----	875
 TOTAL-----	 7, 896

Subject Cataloging Division

VOLUMES CLASSIFIED AND SHELFLISTED

		<i>New acce-sions</i>	<i>Old acce-sions re-classified</i>	<i>Total</i>
A	Polygraphy-----	3,475	-----	3,475
B-BJ	Philosophy-----	1,329	1	1,330
BL-BX	Religion-----	4,509	4	4,513
C	History—Auxiliary sciences-----	1,264	2	1,266
CS71	American genealogy-----	462	-----	462
D	History (except American)-----	5,252	1	5,253
E-F	American history-----	6,538	-----	6,538
G	Geography, Anthropology-----	1,612	-----	1,612
H	Sociology-----	19,174	5	19,179
J	Political sciences-----	10,171	-----	10,171
L	Education-----	4,364	2	4,366
M	Music (literature)-----	800	-----	800
N	Fine arts-----	1,864	-----	1,864
P	Language and literature-----	10,954	46	11,000
PZ	Fiction and juvenile literature in English-----	4,914	8	4,922
Q	Science-----	5,952	-----	5,952
R	Medicine-----	3,152	-----	3,152
S	Agriculture-----	4,007	-----	4,007
T	Technology-----	8,532	-----	8,532
U	Military science-----	1,606	-----	1,606
V	Naval science-----	761	-----	761
Z	Bibliography-----	4,110	-----	4,110
	TOTAL-----	104,802	69	104,871

SUMMARY OF VOLUMES CLASSIFIED AND SHELFLISTED

Total—New classification-----	104,871
Intermediate classification-----	1
Old classification-----	101
Changes and corrections in classification-----	378
TOTAL-----	105,351

¹ Includes 18,477 serial additions added to shelflist.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES, BY CLASS (APPROXIMATE)

A	Polygraphy-----	164, 400
B-BJ	Philosophy-----	50, 100
BL-BX	Religion-----	186, 400
C-D	History (except American), Genealogy-----	309, 500
E-F	American history-----	255, 600
G	Geography, Anthropology-----	64, 900
H-J	Social, economic and political science-----	979, 800
L	Education-----	163, 000
M	Music (literature)-----	79, 000
N	Fine arts-----	78, 100
P	Language and literature-----	372, 800
PZ	Fiction and juvenile literature in English-----	155, 900
Q	Science-----	284, 100
R	Medicine-----	122, 100
S	Agriculture-----	134, 800
T	Technology-----	268, 800
U	Military science-----	52, 300
V	Naval science-----	36, 600
Z	Bibliography-----	172, 700
Incunabula-----		1, 500

NUMBER OF TITLES CLASSIFIED BY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION SECTION

April 1-December 31, 1930..	17, 844	1937-----	33, 347
1931-----	35, 284	1938-----	31, 044
1932-----	30, 822	1939-----	27, 624
1933-----	39, 930	1940-----	29, 246
1934-----	37, 864	1941 January-June-----	13, 644
1935-----	34, 580		
1936-----	34, 126	TOTAL-----	365, 355

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF LIBRARIES
USING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION
IN WHOLE OR IN PART¹

Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia
American Tobacco Company, Inc., Richmond, Va.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, European Center, Paris, France
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.
Marycrest College, Davenport, Iowa
Massey Agricultural College, University of New Zealand, Palmerston North, N. Z.
Our Lady of Cincinnati College, Cincinnati, O.
Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City
University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.
University of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.
Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia
Republican National Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
St. Bede College, Peru, Ill.
St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.
Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.
Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.
United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.
United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

¹ Supplementary to the list published in the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1937, p. 241-244.

Card Division

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

[July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941]

Sales (regular)-----	\$337, 703. 28
Sales (to government libraries)-----	7, 732. 27
TOTAL SALES-----	¹ \$345, 435. 55
Regular orders first cards-----	2, 665, 578
Titles held first cards-----	597, 982
	----- 3, 263, 560
Regular orders second cards-----	10, 898, 381
Titles held second cards-----	3, 024, 713
	----- 13, 923, 094
TOTAL CARDS SOLD-----	17, 186, 654
Cards supplied free:	
To 66 depository libraries (61,266 different cards)-----	3, 939, 905
To Catalog Division (new cards)-----	1, 568, 758
To other divisions of the Library of Congress-----	204, 644
To government libraries-----	192, 610
	----- 5, 905, 917
CARDS DISTRIBUTED-----	23, 092, 571
Cards cut in bindery-----	31, 442, 305
Less cards distributed-----	23, 092, 571
CARDS ADDED TO STOCK-----	8, 346, 734
Number of active subscribers January 1, 1941 (estimated)-----	² 6, 500
New subscribers added:	
Regular-----	241
Foreign-----	3
U. S. libraries-----	36
Firms and individuals-----	31
TOTAL-----	311

¹ \$2,222.58 of this amount was received from the sale of publications of the Library of Congress.² When a subscriber fails to order for a third year, the account is regarded as closed and is not included in the statistics.

COMPARATIVE SALES

Month	1938-1939		1939-1940		1940-1941	
	Regular	Government	Regular	Government	Regular	Government
July-----	\$18,151.26	\$304.81	\$16,975.53	\$598.92	\$25,192.65	\$667.41
August-----	23,433.10	431.14	23,736.07	599.01	22,588.03	457.19
September-----	22,633.35	402.70	22,271.96	731.76	22,306.13	548.99
October-----	24,688.43	477.54	28,157.46	554.03	27,459.11	508.81
November-----	24,274.56	622.71	28,490.45	753.10	30,525.49	647.66
December-----	28,109.40	548.02	25,815.76	542.49	25,681.36	429.03
January-----	25,401.02	803.08	28,394.87	1,192.83	30,295.51	558.19
February-----	24,033.59	463.79	28,004.93	587.78	27,624.19	501.51
March-----	30,490.45	1,003.28	28,765.51	1,186.19	31,352.83	726.72
April-----	24,611.93	877.47	29,876.64	724.19	31,864.95	893.88
May-----	25,866.62	712.52	28,864.68	631.78	31,386.82	776.66
June-----	26,002.67	524.39	35,858.51	594.94	31,426.21	1,016.22
Total-----	297,696.38	7,171.45	325,212.37	8,657.02	337,703.28	7,732.27

RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF CARDS

1902	\$3,785.19	1923	\$113,463.69
1903	6,580.02	1924	125,050.73
1904	8,067.60	1925	150,357.20
1905	16,014.46	1926	168,963.73
1906	17,552.28	1927	183,223.32
1907	20,818.86	1928	200,500.38
1908	23,222.06	1929	219,722.06
1909	25,172.48	1930	242,580.51
1910	29,300.62	1931	259,653.35
1911	34,980.75	1932	248,385.81
1912	42,774.01	1933	207,289.73
1913	48,820.07	1934	206,454.59
1914	56,731.54	1935	213,125.06
1915	61,483.07	1936	234,314.19
1916	71,233.27	1937	264,564.28
1917	71,072.44	1938	289,072.93
1918	71,466.09	1939	297,696.38
1919	74,993.22	1940	325,252.37
1920	79,613.45	1941	337,703.28
1921	79,279.13		
1922	103,328.98	TOTAL	\$5,233,663.18

NEW CARDS PRINTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1940

Abbre- via- tion	Series	Source	Number of cards printed
A	Regular	Catalog Division	38,568
	American Libraries	Cooperative Cataloging Service.	3,704
AC	American Cooperative	do	2,891
Map	Map Division	do	109
Agr	Department of Agriculture	Card Division	585
CD	Card Division	do	175
E	Office of Education	do	928
F	Bureau of Fisheries	do	16
GS	Geological Survey	do	356
HA	Housing Authority	do	8
L	Department of Labor	do	179
NO	Naval Observatory	do	2
PA	Pan American	do	15
PO	Patent Office	do	47
S	Smithsonian	do	52
SD	State Department	do	270
SG	Surgeon General	do	59
W	Washington (D. C.) Public Library	do	66
			¹ 48,030

¹ Total number of different cards in stock, December 1940, 1,651,070.

REPRINTS JULY 1, 1940-JUNE 30, 1941

REGULAR SERIES	
Card Division	
Daily reprints	74, 770
Special reprints	22, 192
Catalog Division	
Weekly reprints	577
Revised reprints	4, 595
OUTSIDE SERIES	
Card Division	
Daily reprints	11, 440
Special reprints	2, 378
Revised reprints	640
TOTAL	116, 592

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

I. UNITED STATES AND CANADA

California

California. State Library. Sacramento, Calif.
 California. University. Berkeley, Calif.
 California. University. University at Los Angeles. Library. Los Angeles, Calif.¹
 Los Angeles. Public Library. Los Angeles, Calif.¹
 Southern California University. Library. Los Angeles, Calif.
 Stanford University. Library. Stanford University, Calif.¹

Canada

British Columbia University. Library. Vancouver, B. C.
 McGill University. Library. Montreal, Canada.
 Toronto University. Library. Toronto, Canada.

Colorado

Denver. Public Library. Denver, Colo.

Connecticut

Connecticut. State Library. Hartford, Conn.
 Wesleyan University. Library. Middletown, Conn.¹
 Yale University. Library. New Haven, Conn.

Georgia

Emory University. Library. Emory University, Ga.
 Georgia. University. Library. Athens, Ga.

Illinois

Chicago. University. Library. Chicago, Ill.
 Illinois. University. Library. Urbana, Ill.
 John Crerar Library. Chicago, Ill.
 Northwestern University. Library. Evanston, Ill.

Indiana

Indiana. State Library. Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa

Iowa. State College of Agriculture. Library. Ames, Iowa.
 Iowa. University. Library. Iowa City, Iowa.

Kansas

Kansas State Historical Society. Library. Topeka, Kans.

¹ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

Louisiana

Tulane University. Library. New Orleans, La.

Maine

Bowdoin College. Library. Brunswick, Maine.

Maryland

Johns Hopkins University. Library. Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts

American Antiquarian Society. Library. Worcester, Mass.

Boston. Public Library. Boston, Mass.

Harvard University. Library. Cambridge, Mass.

Michigan

Michigan. University. Library. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Minnesota

Minnesota. University. Library. Minneapolis, Minn.

Missouri

Missouri. University. Library. Columbia, Mo.¹

St. Louis. Public Library. St. Louis, Mo.

Nebraska

Nebraska. University. Library. Lincoln, Nebr.

New Hampshire

Dartmouth College. Library. Hanover, N. H.¹

New Jersey

Princeton University. Library. Princeton, N. J.

New Mexico

New Mexico. University. Library. Albuquerque, N. M.

New York

Brooklyn. Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo. Public Library. Buffalo, N. Y.

Columbia University. Library. New York City.

Cornell University. Library. Ithaca, N. Y.

New York. Public Library. New York City.

New York. State Library. Albany, N. Y.

Syracuse University. Library. Syracuse, N. Y.

North Carolina

North Carolina. University. Library. Chapel Hill, N. C.

Ohio

Cincinnati. Public Library. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleveland. Public Library. Cleveland, Ohio.

Ohio State University. Library. Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. University. Library. Norman, Okla.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania. University. Library. Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia. Free Library. Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rhode Island

Brown University. Library. Providence, R. I.

¹ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

Tennessee

Nashville. Joint University Libraries. Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee University. Library. Knoxville, Tenn.

Texas

Texas University. Library. Austin, Tex.

Virginia

Virginia. State Library. Richmond, Va.
Virginia University. Library. University, Va.¹

Washington

Pacific Northwest Library Association Bibliographic Center (University of Washington). Seattle, Wash.

Seattle. Public Library. Seattle, Wash.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. State Historical Society. Library. Madison, Wis.

II. FOREIGN LIBRARIES

Belgium

Institut International de Bibliographie. Brussels, Belgium. (Partial depository set).²

China

Peiping. National Peking University. Peiping, China.

England

London. National Central Library. London, England.

London. University. Institute of Historical Research. (Partial depository set. Cards relating to American history and British history.)

France

Paris. American Library in Paris. (Partial depository set. Cards required for a dictionary catalog of the library.)

Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, France.

Italy

Rome. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele. Rome, Italy.

Rome. International Institute of Agriculture. Rome, Italy. (Partial depository set. Cards relating to agriculture.)

Vatican. Biblioteca Vaticana. Vatican City, Italy.

Japan

Kyoto. University. Library. Kyoto, Japan.¹

Taihoku Imperial University. Library. Taiwan, Japan.¹

Tokyo Imperial University. Library. Tokyo, Japan.¹

Mexico

Mexico. Biblioteca Nacional. Mexico, D. F.

Palestine

Jewish National and University Library. Jerusalem, Palestine.

Philippine Islands

Philippine Library and Museum. Manila, P. I.¹

Russia

Lenin Public Library. Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Leningrad. State Public Library. Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

¹ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

² Shipments have not been sent since 1914.

Spain

Madrid. Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid, Spain. (Partial depository set. All publications printed in Spain and Spanish America and all publications relating to Spain and Spanish America or the literatures of those countries.)

Sweden

Stockholm. K. Tekniska Högskolan. Bibliotek. Stockholm, Sweden.

Switzerland

Geneva. League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. (Partial depository set. Cards relating to international law, and other groups in political and social science.)

III. PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (U. S. GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES)

Army War College.	Geological Survey.
Bureau of American Ethnology.	Government Hospital for the Insane.
Bureau of Animal Industry.	Hydrographic Office.
Bureau of Education.	International High Commission.
Bureau of Entomology.	Interstate Commerce Commission.
Bureau of Fisheries.	Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
Bureau of Mines.	National Archives.
Bureau of Plant Industry.	National Bureau of Standards.
Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.	National Museum.
Bureau of War Risk Insurance.	National Research Council.
Civil Service Commission.	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Naval Observatory.
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.	Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Department of Agriculture.	Pan American Union.
Department of Commerce.	Panama Canal Office, Washington, D. C.
Department of Labor.	Patent Office.
Department of State.	Public Health Service.
District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.	Securities and Exchange Commission.
Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va.	Shipping Board.
Federal Communications Commission.	Surgeon-General's Office.
Federal Housing Administration.	Treasury Department.
Federal Power Survey.	Weather Bureau.
Federal Trade Commission.	

The Law Library

FOR the past decade the Law Library has had increasing evidence of the interest of Congress in its development as a national repository of legal sources. During this period, whereas the appropriations were at first not sufficient to carry on a program of development equal to the demands of the government's principal law library, nevertheless they have increased gradually to the point where they now permit not only an adequate acquisition of current domestic and foreign material, but also its enrichment along scholarly and cultural lines. Although the increase in the number of volumes during that period—223,925—is eloquent evidence of progress, obviously the figures cannot tell the story of the thousands of rare and precious legal tomes now owned by the government, whose value can never be measured in dollars. The most noteworthy of these accessions have been described in the annual reports, but limits of space and time have precluded the announcement of many other books whose provenance or intrinsic worth otherwise will always be appreciated by the legal scholar and historian.

The distressing news of the partial destruction of some of the libraries of the ancient Inns of Court and of the stocks of a number of the old booksellers and law publishers in London has confirmed the wisdom of the steps taken in the Library of Congress for the preservation of our own rare and irreplaceable material. Moreover, the new world may render thereby a service to the old in supplying photo-static copies or microfilms of some of the rare imprints that have been destroyed. It is precisely in the field of scholarly research material that the Law Library has expended considerable effort and funds during the past five or six years, and it is gratifying to record again the impetus this work has been given through the interest taken therein by Chief Justice Stone, who on two occasions appeared before the Committee on Appropriations, urging Congress "to build up a great collection which will be of service to men interested in the law and to scholars for all time."

The collections of the Law Library are now bearing fruit through the earlier seeds which have been sown, and the interest of legal organi-

zations, government officers and private individuals is shown in the variety of requests for material and the wide geographical diversity of the literature.

The following dedication in a book donated to the Library during the past year is eloquent testimonial of one jurisdiction, which fortunately was not neglected, and would be more than ample reward to any librarian: "I present this book [in Swedish and carrying a Stockholm imprint], which I have written in exile, to the Library of Congress . . . which, by the creation of a wonderful and very complete Polish legal collection at the Congressional Library, has preserved the results of Polish legal science and has made possible the continuation of Polish scientific work in exile."

The ideal envisioned by the Chief Justice of the United States, of making the Law Library a great national center of legal documentation, is being realized under the sympathetic direction of the Librarian of Congress. Now that the materials are being acquired, readily, thanks to the liberality of Congress, and the handsome new reading room is ready for occupancy, the Law Library will be able to render a service to the government and to legal scholarship commensurate with their requirements.

During the past year, the international crisis has intensified the interest of the government in the legislation and administrative decrees of other nations. Therefore it has been necessary for the Law Library to devote increasing efforts, as well as funds, to the acquisition of such material. Furthermore, the Law Library has taken full advantage of the opportunity to add to its collections an unusual amount of historical materials brought to the United States through the migration of persons and activities caused by the War. This seemingly "unjust enrichment" is perhaps compensated for by the increased opportunities for service to the European scholars in exile, who have been permitted to enjoy the academic freedom of the faculties of law and political science in America.

SERVICES

Books

In the past, several factors have rendered impractical the compilation of complete statistics on the use of the books in the law collections in the Main Building. In view of the widely separated locations of several of the law collections—one, of nearly 40,000 volumes, is shelved on the law balcony of the main Reading Room—it has not been feasible to have them charged in the Law Library when they are removed

for use in the general Reading Rooms, for interlibrary loan or for photoduplication.

However, such statistics as it was possible to compile show that during the year 7,422 volumes were issued for use outside the building through the central charging desk and an additional 2,817 volumes through the Law Library in the Capitol. Of the resultant total of 10,239 volumes, approximately 5,600 volumes were lent to Members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court and the remainder to the libraries of the various governmental agencies.

In addition to the books lent to governmental agencies, a number of volumes were sent to public and institutional libraries throughout the United States under the interlibrary loan regulations. When this service is impossible, photoduplication is resorted to. Statistics for this service are not kept separately but are included in the statistics given by the Director of the Photoduplication Service. It may be of interest to note that one legal scholar gave an order for the microfilming of all the decrees promulgated by the authorities of German-occupied territories and governments in exile. The Law Library took advantage of this opportunity and had an additional positive microfilm of the material developed at small cost for official use. Several other inquiries involved the reproduction of Russian imperial material.

Reference

The Law Library of Congress supplements not only the fifty or more working libraries of the United States Government in Washington, but also the bar and university libraries throughout the country. Its aid in the past in supplementing the law libraries of the departments and independent agencies is well known. Moreover, its liberality in lending its scarce and unusual law books of reference, not to be found in the libraries in the vicinity of the bar or university concerned, has been acknowledged by lawyers and law school professors without number, who have availed themselves of this service. Rare books, or items too fragile to be lent, are photostated for the use of the courts and law schools.

Cases involving foreign legal questions arise frequently in the courts throughout the country, and the Law Library is often called upon for bibliographical information, for codes or other legal documents needed in the trial of cases. As examples showing the variety of these questions—an inquiry was received recently regarding the legislation of Spain on the amount of spirits used to fortify sherry wine, a case involving this point being before the customs authorities; a case

in the Alabama courts required knowledge of the Italian and Yugoslavian laws relating to shipping; one in the federal courts of Ohio involved the law of Mexico; a Delaware corporation needed information concerning the corporation law of Luxembourg; other inquiries called for a list of countries in which failure to vote entails a penalty, the sources of administrative law in the British Dominions, data on labor and social security legislation in Latin America and the British Empire.

There has been, moreover, a growing tendency on the part of the public to have recourse to the Law Library for bibliographical data. Some of these inquiries have resulted in comprehensive bibliographies. The following are representative of the types of inquiries answered:

Legal references concerning alien registration legislation in Australia, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland and Venezuela.

English translations of foreign civil codes, codes of civil procedure and commercial codes.

German decrees and regulations relating to total mobilization.

Japanese and Russian war legislation.

Literature on the Norwegian law of May 27, 1932, on negotiable instruments available in the Law Library in various languages.

These, however, are examples of routine peace-time services of the Law Library, which class of service has not diminished, but rather increased during the second World War. In fact, with the vastly increased use of foreign legislation, of both the belligerent and the occupied countries, as well as of the neutral countries, there has never been a time in the history of the Law Library when foreign legislation was in such great demand. Fortunately, despite all obstacles and hazards encountered in getting books from Europe and the Orient, a fairly large amount of material is available for use.

Obviously, national defense under the present conditions demands that the principal law library of the United States Government be supplied with current legislation of all the belligerent powers, as well as the decrees and orders of the governments in exile and that of the few remaining neutral powers. Not only military legislation, but every question of comparative economic and international law and practice is of vital interest to the government and the individual citizen.

The following is a partial list of the more important reports prepared by the Law Library staff:

A. International law and relations.

The legality of the Monroe Doctrine.

Extradition treaties between the United States and Canada.

International rules governing the distribution of anti-social and revolutionary literature.

The right of asylum in international law.

The Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty.

Opinions of authorities on international law concerning belligerency.

B. Internal foreign problems.

A summary of draft legislation in Soviet Russia.

Soviet law concerning citizenship.

A survey of laws against espionage, sabotage and similar subversive activities in France, Switzerland and Sweden.

A survey of French, Swedish, Swiss and Norwegian laws concerning the revocation of citizenship on grounds other than fraud or illegal procurement.

Polish law concerning loss of citizenship.

Problems of state and national law have shared equally with those of foreign law in the attention of the reference staff. Questions involving the emergency powers of the government, the antecedents of the Selective Service Act, state legislation relating to home defense, etc., have been the concern of government lawyers, as well as private investigators. The newly created Committee on National Defense of the American Bar Association, with its headquarters in Washington, prepared and published, under the chairmanship of Edmund Ruffin Beckwith, Esq., of the New York bar, a *Manual of Law for Use by Advisory Boards for Registrants*. The index thereto was compiled as a private contribution by Mr. Shriver, of the staff, but considerable use was made of the Law Library facilities in the preparation of the manual itself.

Thus we see the Law Library, formerly merely a place of study for the lawyer and the social scientist, transformed under the menace of the bombs of dictators into an important workshop of the government, wherein are fashioned some of the indispensable tools of the democratic process. The "arsenal of democracy" must contain, not only the munitions of war with which to fight those who attack it from without and within, but also the fundamental proofs with which to expose and defeat for all time the claims of an alleged "new social order" which is as old as mankind and anti-social as well.

APPARATUS

The Indexing of Colonial Appeal Papers

During the year a temporary catalog record was made of the briefs of counsel in appeals taken from the colonies to the Privy Council

in England during the latter half of the eighteenth century. These papers were formerly owned by Sir George Lee, of Hartwell House, Buckinghamshire, and represent cases in which he and his brother, Chief Justice Sir William Lee, participated as privy councillors. This collection of colonial appeal papers is probably the finest in this country and includes the printed briefs in cases removed from the colonial courts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, Barbadoes, St. Christopher and Jamaica, many of them containing transcriptions of the orders in council and other valuable manuscript notes by Sir George Lee.

These papers are especially important to the student of American history and are illustrative of the second phase in the development of a unifying principle in a court of final appeal. The imperial adjudications were received by the colonists with constantly increasing respect, and the practice of appealing to a supreme tribunal is considered to have prepared the colonists for the establishment of the United States Supreme Court.¹

Legal Bibliographic Collection

The constantly increasing collections of the Law Library, the removal of the bibliographic collections to the Annex and the approaching completion of the new Law Library Reading Room call for the assembling of an adequate collection of legal bibliographies and other reference materials. Such a collection is indispensable in the preparation of want-lists, the purchasing of materials and the various phases of processing, as well as in answering the voluminous and varied correspondence. A program has accordingly been formulated and a number of important purchases have thus far been made. It is hoped that an adequate bibliographical unit will be installed in the Law Library during the coming year to meet these demands.

MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLLECTIONS

Binding

The formulation of a binding schedule for a law library is an undertaking which requires a thorough comprehension of the procedure

¹ Cf. Hazeltine, Harold D. *Appeals from Colonial Courts to the King in Council, with especial reference to Rhode Island* (reprinted from the reports of the American Historical Association), Providence, 1896, p. 299, 350; Washburne, George Adrian. *Imperial Control of the Administration of Justice in the Thirteen American Colonies, 1684-1776* (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. CV, No. 2), New York, 1923, p. 121, 189.

and present needs of research workers using the collections. A law library differs from a general library in that it is predominantly an aggregate of reference materials which are consulted to determine rights and duties in legal situations in the solution of which time is of the essence. The common and the civil law require that any contention advanced be supported respectively by previous decisions or juristic pronouncements. A systematic search for such authority entails the handling of indexes, digests, tables of cases, citators, periodicals, treatises, statutory material and judicial decisions, in each of which no more than a few pages need be examined. Therefore the rate of turnover in a law library is many times greater than that prevailing in general libraries and the average life of a book is shortened proportionately. Specific sets or volumes are called for with such frequency that often more than one copy should always be available in order that a complete search may be made with an economy of time. Moreover, the Law Library's peculiar function of serving Congress and the several departments and offices of the government, in addition to a highly active bar, further accentuates this need and requires that every emphasis be placed on immediate availability of material. Accordingly, its binding schedule must be so arranged that at least the more essential books be out of circulation for no more than the shortest possible interval which the capacity of the bindery can allow.

It is, therefore, gratifying to note that the Division of Binding was especially cooperative in this regard during the year 1940-1941. The following table clearly indicates this fact.

<i>Period</i>	<i>New binding</i>	<i>Quarter binding</i>	<i>Rebinding</i>	<i>Total</i>
July 1, 1940 to January 31, 1941	800	1116	931	2417
February 1, 1941 to June 31, 1941	1026	35	4597	5658
TOTAL	1826	1151	5528	8505

The binding schedule was revised on January 31, 1941, to allow for a monthly quota of 800 volumes—200 new and 600 rebindings. This quota was increased on March 1, 1941 to 1,000 volumes a month—200 new and 800 rebindings. Advantage was taken of this increase to carry out a program for the much-needed rebinding of American

state reports and session laws, of which approximately 55,000 volumes still remain to be bound. While this is an improvement over former years, the quota allowed for rebinding is not sufficient to cope with the large amount of material awaiting attention. At the present slow rate of 600 volumes a month, it will take about seven years to put the volumes in shape for circulation.

Of the total of 8,505 volumes sent to the bindery under the 1940-1941 schedule, 656 volumes were periodicals. This class of material is also considerably in arrears as far as binding is concerned. An accumulation of approximately 5,900 volumes remains to be bound.

Emergency Preservation Project

During the course of the listing of irreplaceable and rare material, care was taken to note the condition of the volumes and an estimate was made of the number in need of rebinding or repair. Five slip cases and twelve containers were ordered at once for the foreign collections, as well as thirty-two boxes for the British. In addition, it was learned that 150 volumes of British and 1,600 volumes of American material needed rebinding and that seventy-five volumes of British and 500 volumes of American material were in need of minor repairs. It was also estimated that approximately 275 volumes of foreign material will require special treatment. Since many of these volumes bear Defense Labels and may be subjected to unusual handling, it is planned to give them a preferred status in the binding schedule for 1941-1942.

Spatial Changes

It is expected that the new Law Reading Room in the northeast curtain and the office accommodations in the northeast pavilion will be ready for occupancy about November 1, 1941, and that the three stack levels in the north curtain to be vacated by the Manuscript Division will be available by the first of the year.

When the Law Library is moved, the law reference collection, which was previously divided between the northeast pavilion and the main Reading Room, will be included in the new reading room. Besides the increased convenience to readers which will result from this change, there will be a release to the main Reading Room of shelving space for approximately 40,000 volumes and also a relief from the burden which has been temporarily imposed on its staff of servicing law books. A further result of this change will be that at

last control of, and responsibility for, the law collections will be in the same trained staff.

Since a disproportionate number of the collections of any law library consist of continuations, lack of adequate shelving space is a perennial concern of the staff. In the past several years the average annual accessions of the Law Library of Congress have been approximately 25,000 volumes. When the customary five-year growth space is allowed for at this rate in allotting stack decks for the new set-up, shelf space will be provided for approximately 500,000 volumes.

At the present time the rare book collection of the Law Library is housed partly in locked cases on Deck 37 and partly in locked cases in a small portion of the second level of the north curtain. The space in both locations is inadequate for the servicing of such valuable material. When the Manuscript Division vacates the remainder of the north curtain, the rare books can be assembled on the first level there and properly serviced.

Another collection which will be greatly benefited by the changes is that of the Records and Briefs. At present a large part of the collection—those for the ten United States Circuit Courts—is shelved, or rather stored, on Deck 50. Shelving there is shared with the Music Division and the two collections have grown to overlap so much that, not only the normal growth space, but also space for expansion as well has been absorbed and it has become exceedingly difficult to service these Records and Briefs.

At the earliest possible moment this collection will be given the shelving to which it has been allocated on the third level of the north curtain, and the collection of Records and Briefs of the Supreme Court of the United States will be returned to the north curtain, from which they were recently removed. It is only in such quarters that this irreplaceable material can be properly cared for and satisfactorily serviced.

With the distribution of new shelving space, there will be a concomitant assignment of new desk space to the members of the staff. At present it is planned to station six members in the new reading room, five in the northeast pavilion, and eleven in the north curtain. The new physical arrangements will afford a much-needed opportunity to re-allocate the duties of several members of the staff.

ACQUISITIONS

The program for the development of the Law Library has been set forth in some detail in former reports. These are in general to acquire a complete record of American law, complete collections of current

legislation and decisions of the highest courts of all countries promptly upon publication, all possible source material in some useful form relating to the legal discipline and covering all periods and all countries and a collection representative of the best treatises, monographs and important legal miscellanies embracing the theoretical and practical aspects of the various legal systems.

This program is merely a statement in detail of the first objective of the Library, as stated in the 1940 report of the Librarian, namely, that "the Library of Congress should possess in some useful form all bibliothecal materials necessary to the Congress and to the officers of government of the United States in the performance of their duties." However ambitious such an objective would seem to be for a bar or a university law library, it cannot be alleged that it is too comprehensive for a law library serving the Congress, the courts and the other officers of the government of the United States. The only limitation to the fulfillment of the program would be that of space, and even that might well be overcome through the use of the microfilm and other modern library techniques.

Under this plan the limitation of funds necessarily requires the development of the Law Library gradually and through a process of selection, which entails not only a reasonable degree of expertness on the staff as to the various systems of law, but also the study in advance of the special fields of legal literature and the preparation of lists of *desiderata*. This systematic study of the deficiencies of the collections and the preparation of lists of *lacunae* was begun in 1923 under the former Law Librarian, Roger S. Boutell, who, assisted by the present incumbent, surveyed the entire Latin American collection and prepared corresponding lists. Similar surveys of the European collections of legislation, court decisions and periodicals were made from time to time as temporary help could be supplied by the Library or the various agencies of the work relief program of the government.

As a basis for estimates for a substantial increase in the appropriation, a list of *desiderata* covering approximately 100,000 volumes was presented to the Committee on Appropriations in 1930. These lists have been corrected as the material was acquired and new lists have been made in subjects not covered under the earlier program. It is confidently believed that few law libraries have had a more systematic planning or have obtained their acquisitions under more favorable conditions than the Law Library of Congress. It is because of this preparation that it has been a simple matter to use the additional funds appropriated and that such a large accretions have been made to the collections at such moderate cost.

An important change in the acquisition practice was inaugurated during the past year when the Librarian of Congress gave the Law Librarian authority to approve purchases from the law increase fund without referring each individual purchase to the Librarian or someone delegated by him, as in past years. The former practice of having to obtain the initialed approval of the Librarian or the Chief Assistant Librarian or the Chief Reference Librarian for every single item not only caused the loss of much valuable time but increased the paper work to no little extent. The authority delegated to the Law Librarian is subject to the submission of a purchase program at the beginning of the fiscal year which must be approved by the Librarian and a monthly progress report thereon. This new practice has resulted in an acceleration in acquisitions and an elimination of the loss of items through delay in placing orders.

The compilation of lists and the checking of catalog has continued during the past year. In the Anglo-American field the following bibliographies have been checked: Beale's *Bibliography of Early English Law Books*, James' *A List of Legal Treatises Printed in the British Colonies and American States before 1801*, Eller's *The William Blackstone Collection in the Yale Law Library—a bibliographical catalogue*, Stillwell's *Incunabula in America—a second census*, also a portion of Sweet and Maxwell's *Bibliography of English Law*.

In the field of jurisprudence, covering legal history and related fields, 30,000 items were checked in the Union Catalog. Moreover, a provisional union list of *desiderata* of the Law Library covering early Spain, made in 1935, was brought up to date for the use of the Curator of the Hispanic Collection, Dr. Rubio, on his trip to Spain for the Library.

In connection with the project of the American Council of Learned Societies for microfilming English manuscripts and early English imprints, an examination was made of the existing catalogs and recommendations were presented of certain broad classes of materials desired by the Law Library. Before any definite steps are taken, a careful check should be made of the material already microfilmed under the direction of the University of Michigan, the material already microfilmed by British libraries and deposited temporarily in America and the manuscripts and printed material already owned by the libraries of America.

Fortunately, it will not be necessary to depend altogether on that private source, inasmuch as the item of \$40,000 of the Increase General fund carried in the 1942-1943 Appropriation for the Legislative Establishment for the purpose of microfilming rare books and

manuscripts will provide the means of obtaining many *desiderata* for the libraries of this country in the field of early English and American colonial law, as well as unique and rare imprints and manuscripts of legal material generally. Informal arrangements have been made with several of the larger law libraries for this purpose.

Americana

The past year was one of the most fruitful in a decade or more for the Law Library in the acquisition of rare Americana. Items of this character can be acquired only rather sporadically when they are discovered in the trade and offered for sale. Fortunately, during the past year a number of extremely rare items were offered and at the same time the Law Library was in a position to take advantage of these offers. For lack of space, many valuable acquisitions cannot be mentioned; a few of the more unusual ones, however, are deserving of special attention.

Four very rare constitutions were acquired by the Law Library during the past year. *The Constitution of the State of the Deseret* [1850?], the first constitution of the Mormons in Utah, is not listed in McMurtrie or represented in the collection of the Church Historian's Office at Salt Lake City. The only other known copy is at Harvard.

The Constitution and Laws of Maryland in Liberia (Baltimore, 1837), according to the Union Catalog, is to be found only at Harvard. This volume consists of a constitution and five ordinances. It was published by the authority of the Maryland State Colonization Society, which also provided that "three bound copies thereof (Constitution and Laws) shall be prepared, and verified by the signature of the President and the seal of the Society, affixed to this resolution, to serve as authentic copies of the Constitution, and triplicate originals of the Ordinances." The purpose of the colonization society was to hasten the period when slavery would cease to exist in Maryland. This was to be effectuated by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization on the west coast of the continent of Africa.

The two other constitutions acquired were the Constitution of Oregon [framed August 17, 1857] and the *Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the People of the United States*. The latter item was printed at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. It was written by John Brown to provide a basis of government for him and his followers and the slaves whom they should aid to escape by means of the underground railroad. The constitution was adopted and signed by forty-

four of Brown's sympathizers at a convention held at Chatham, Ontario, in May, 1859.

The Constitution of Oregon remains to the present day the law of that state. Only two other copies of it are known to exist. The early settlers in this region established a government by compact in 1843. This was followed by a territorial government in 1849. At the session of 1856-1857, the legislative assembly passed an act "to provide for taking the sense of the people for or against the formation of a State Government," the same question having been submitted previously but voted down. In June 1857 the question was voted upon by the people and decided favorably. At the same time delegates to a constitutional convention were chosen. The convention met at Salem, August 17 to September 18, 1857, at which time the present constitution was drawn. On November 9 of the same year it was ratified by the people, and the Act of Congress of February 14, 1859, admitting Oregon into the Union, put it into effect.

The Law Library was fortunate, indeed, in the past year in having an opportunity to secure a number of excessively rare colonial laws. One volume acquired contains a run of the New York colonial laws from 1726 to 1736. These are identified as follows: [Hasse 408, Evans 3328; H 407; H 419, E 3329; H 421, E 3321; H 426, E 3453; H 447, E 3581; H 460, E 3695; H 481, E 3804; H 492, E 3807; H 493, E 3808; H 503, E 3937; H 518, E 4048]. One item of this series, the New York laws for July 1729 (H 407) has not been located anywhere else in America. The laws of the following year (H 421) have been found only in the New York Public Library. Copies of the remaining laws, for the most part, are extant only at the Public Record Office, London, or in the New York Public Library.

The New York Laws of August 1732 were printed by William Bradford in New York in that same year. This is the only one of these laws containing a separate title-page and a place and date of imprint. Presumably the other items were also printed by Bradford, who was printer for the province for fifty years.

In addition to the above series, another item, *Anno Regnii Georgii Secundi . . . June 1737*, was received last year. This item, identified as Hasse 549, is not listed in the Union Catalog or in Evans. It was printed in 1739, by John Peter Zenger, a rival of William Bradford.

Zenger began publishing the *New York Weekly Journal* on October 5, 1733, in competition with the *New York Gazette*, published by Bradford. The *Gazette* was under control of the governor. Zenger's paper, it appears, was established for political purposes and carried on a political feud with the governor for more than three years. On

a Sunday, the 17th day of November 1734, Zenger was imprisoned, "debarred the use of pen, ink and paper and denied the conversation of his friends." He was kept in prison several months and finally tried for printing and publishing seditious libels. The judges in the case excluded Zenger's counsel from the bar. Thereupon, the aged Andrew Hamilton, the most famous lawyer of the day, was called from Philadelphia and secured Zenger's acquittal. Hamilton contended that the jury should be the judges of both the law and the facts. The case is a landmark in the annals of freedom of the press.

Anno Regni Septimo Georgii III. Regis, 1767-1769 and 1772-1774 (identified as Evans 10600, 11235, 11628, 12747, 12748 and 14005) were received during the past year. These laws are extremely rare and, aside from a number of individual acts, they are the only Delaware colonial session laws which the Law Library possesses. Evans does not locate any of these items, nor does the Union Catalog. According to the Massachusetts Hand-List, the only other known copies are to be found at Harvard.

Three scarce items of territorial laws were received during the past year—Laws of the Indiana Territory, of 1801; Acts, Resolutions and Memorials of the Territory of Utah, of 1851, and the Rules of the Council of the Minnesota Territory, of 1849.

The first of these valuable items contains the earliest laws adopted by the governor and judges of the Indiana Territory. The Union Catalog locates only four copies of these laws. The two latter items are to be found, respectively, at the Huntington Library and the New York Public Library, according to the Union Catalog. The Utah laws, printed by Brigham Young, are the first that were passed by that territory. The Rules of the Council of Minnesota Territory are not a part of the session law series but are rules of procedure of the council and the house, adopted at the first meeting of the territorial assembly.

The *Ordinances of the State of Deseret* [1849-1850-1851], although less than one hundred years old, are by far the rarest and most interesting Americana received in the past year. Two of these items are not listed in McMurtrie and no other copies are known to exist. The third is also extremely scarce, as only two other copies have been located.

The State of Deseret was organized by the Mormons in March 1849, following Brigham Young's trek to the Great Salt Lake Valley in July 1847, with his seven or eight score of followers. Brigham Young was elected its first governor. The State of Deseret then

included what is now Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming and the southern part of California. The first general assembly met on July 2, 1847 and on July 5th a delegate to Congress was elected. Although Congress organized the Territory of Utah on September 9, 1850, it was not admitted to the Union as a state until forty-six years later, January 4, 1896.

Hardly had a form of government been set up, when a printing press came into play. This was necessitated, among other things, by the need for paper money. The \$84.00 which Brigham Young had brought with him had been distributed, but it was not in circulation. Accordingly, dollar bills were printed in January 1849.

But the activity of this frontier press was seriously restricted. This was due to the lack of paper, the lack of means and materials for manufacturing it and the excessive cost of transportation. There was then no railway communication with this remote settlement. The populace, therefore, was frequently exhorted to save old rags for manufacturing paper. The *Deseret News*, the official newspaper of the state, which had made its appearance June 15, 1850, suspended publication periodically because of shortage of paper. Some items scheduled for publication were withheld. In view of these circumstances, the significance of the present acquisitions can readily be seen.

Three session law items of extreme rarity were acquired during the past year—*Leyes del Estado de California*, 1853, and the *Laws of New Hampshire*, 1798 and 1803. The Union Catalog contains no record of any of these items, nor are the earlier New Hampshire laws recorded in Evans. A copy of the latter item, however, according to the Massachusetts Hand-List, is located at Harvard.

With the passing years, new emphasis has been placed upon the importance of the reports of code commissions. Lawyers, judges and research students wishing to know the origin of successive changes in statutory law require these reports for use. Like most government documents, some of them were printed in limited quantities and, when published, were regarded as of little value. For this reason few have survived, so that today they are extremely rare. Three reports falling in this category were acquired by the Law Library during the past year—Report of the Commissioners . . . of Iowa, 1871; the Report from the Majority of the Commissioners . . . New York, 1871 [Assembly Document 17] and the Report of the Commissioners . . . of New Hampshire, 1842. None of these reports are recorded in the Union Catalog. A copy of the Iowa report is to be found in the Social Law Library, Boston. The New Hampshire report is

exceedingly rare. The Law Library copy was used by one of the commissioners and contains numerous notes, interlineations and insertions.

Great Britain

During the past year, despite the hazards of the war, many uncommon trials, statutory materials and treatises were acquired from Great Britain.

The most important of these was an early fifteenth century manuscript in law French, *Statutes Made in the Reigns of Edward III and Richard II (1327-1398)*. This manuscript is written on vellum in Gothic script, rubricated throughout and bound in contemporary wooden boards covered with modern doeskin. On one of the flyleaves is the name of a former owner, George Brame, in a sixteenth century hand and inside the front cover is the note, "Aprill 1658 pd. to Mr. Washington for this book XV^o VI^d."

Another item acquired by the Law Library which is of considerable importance to students of American history is the *Grant of The Northern Neck in Virginia To Lord St. Albans [1681?]*. This grant, as well as the subsequent one by James II to Lord Culpeper in 1688, owing to the quitrents and conflicting claims, remained the subject of considerable controversy in Virginia until after the Revolutionary War. This item is not listed in the Union Catalog.

Four other early British imprints were also received by the Law Library during the past year—*An Abridgement of The Publick Laws of Virginia, 1772*, a copy of *The Boke For A Justice of Peace, MDXXXIX*, Fitzherbert's *Office et Autoryte des Iustyces de Peas . . . 1538* and a copy of Littleton's *Tenures in Englishe, 1556*.

The *Abridgement* which was acquired is the first edition. According to the Union Catalog, no other copy is listed or located. The Law Library already possessed the 1728 edition of this rare item.

The Boke For A Justice of Peace, paged in eights, contains Beale T 144, T 193, T 171, T 237 and T 314, in addition to the *Returna Breuim* [1540?]. Beale locates but two copies of this edition (i. e., T 144), one in the British Museum and the other at Harvard. In 1938 the Law Library acquired the 1544 edition (T 145) of this work.

The importance of the 1538 edition of Fitzherbert's tract (Short Title Catalog no. 10968) is evidenced by the fact that Holdsworth's references are to this edition. The first edition of this tract by Fitzherbert was published anonymously in 1510. In 1538, the year Fitzherbert's death, he published the present work under his own name.

Another and an extremely rare edition of Littleton's *Tenures* (1556) (Beale T 50, Short-Title Catalog 15767) was acquired during the past year. This work is one of the great pillars in the English law of real property. Holdsworth states that it was so popular that by 1688 it had gone through more than seventy editions. But two copies of this edition are located by Beale, one at Harvard and the other in the Henry E. Huntington Library.

East Indian Material

During his trip to India, Dr. Horace Poleman, Consultant in Indic Literature, purchased for the Law Library 450 volumes of rare and out-of-print law books at a cost of approximately \$2,500. This material consisted of Privy Council appeals cases, reports of all the courts, including criminal cases, income tax cases, civil cases, etc., from practically all of the states of India, the whole filling many gaps of long standing. He also obtained by gift about fifty volumes not already in the Law Library. The Chief Justice of New Delhi, Sir Maurice Gwyer, has very courteously promised to keep us informed of legal materials not issued through the usual channels of distribution. Unfortunately, about one-third of the entire collection was *spurlos versenkt* by the Pacific raiders, but nearly all the items lost can be supplied by the dealer, who acknowledged his mistake in shipping the material by a belligerent vessel.

Foreign and International Law Sources

The war has emphasized two principal functions of a government law library with reference to the acquisition of foreign legal material—first, collecting and supplying the various branches of the government with legislation of the belligerent and occupied countries and, secondly, the preservation of law material threatened with destruction.

The first function has immediate practical significance and requires no explanation. It is obvious that foreign laws relating to the creation of war industries and regulating the entire war economy and the protection of internal and external safety are of interest to non-belligerent governments.

Accordingly, special efforts have been made to secure all possible current material from the belligerent and occupied countries. In some cases blanket orders have been placed with responsible dealers and in others checklists have been prepared and forwarded for purchase. These efforts have not been in vain and, although necessarily

there is some delay and irregularity in its arrival, the main source material is available for research.

The second function, that of preserving material threatened with destruction, coincides with the Library purpose of supplying *lacunae* in its collections. In this field the difficulty of shipment from abroad was partially counterbalanced by numerous offers of rare foreign imprints tendered by domestic book dealers, most of it evidently imported by refugees from the continent.

In the selection of rare books, their value for research was the primary consideration. It should be remembered that in many instances the early editions of legal works are not only historical monuments but also source material of current value. They may be cited in opinions of the courts or used as guides for the lawyer in the preparation of a case. A fifteenth century edition is sometimes the only one of a valuable work available to the practitioner.

Legal manuscripts, heretofore practically neglected because of limited funds, constitute another field in which our collections are greatly improved. A more detailed analysis of purchases in the field of rare legal works follows:

ROMAN LAW

SOURCE MATERIAL

In this category, three editions of the Institutes with various *glossae* were acquired—Rome, 1473 (2d Census J 459), Lyons, 1497, (2d Census J 489) and Venice, 1499 (2d Census J 491), Mainz, 1476, (2d Census J 462). The *glossae* of the Rome edition are completely different from those of the Venice edition; those of the Lyons edition vary only in minor points from those in the Rome edition.

An early Peter Schoeffer, Mainz, 1477 (2d Census J 529) joint edition of the *Novellae*, *Libri feudorum* and books X–XII of the *Codex* was also acquired.

MAJOR COMMENTARIES

Among these, the works of Bartholus de Sassoferato were purchased. Of the renown and prestige of Bartholus an indication is given by the saying current in his time, *Nemo bonus jurista nisi bartholista* ("No one can be a good jurist unless he is a Bartholist"). In the period from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, almost all universities, both in Italy and in other countries, had their chairs of Bartholist studies (*cathedra Bartholi*), where his theories were expounded and commented upon as if they constituted parts of an independent subject.

The major part of Bartholus' works consists of *lecturae* on the various portions of the *Corpus juris civilis*. Among these, the following were acquired this year: *Super secunda parte Digesti veteris*, Venice, Johann von Köln and Johann Manthen, 1478 (2d Census B 196); *Super prima parte Infortiati*, Milan, Leonhard Pachel, 1490 (not mentioned in the 2d Census); *Super secunda parte Digesti Novi*, Venice, Johann von Köln and Johann Manthen, 1478 (2d Census B 192); *Super tribus libris Codicis, cum additionibus Angeli de Perusio et Alexandri de Tartagnis*, Venice, Johann von Köln and Johann Manthen, 1479 (2d Census B 181, the only copy recorded in the United States).

DIDACTIC WORKS

Throughout the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century, the teaching of law in European universities followed a definite pattern which had various aspects, each bearing a name. The terms which originally designated such teaching practices were later applied to books that evolved from lectures.

Lectura.—This term was applied to the comprehensive presentation of a subject and, consequently, to books which provided a similar treatment of the material. In this field the following works were acquired: the *lectura* by Bartholomeus Socinus (1436–1507) on the first part of the *Digestum novum*, Venice, Bernardinus de Vitalibus, 1499 (not in 2d Census) and the *lectura* by Angelus de Ubaldis on the *Novellae (Lectura authenticorum)*, Rome, Vitus Puecher, not after 1476 (the only copy in the United States, according to the Second Census).

Casus (positio casuum) was the name for the teaching procedure by which the professor illustrated the text by means of actual or hypothetical cases, construed in such a way as to fit the passage to the source under discussion. Accordingly, the books evolving out of lectures in which the *positio casuum* was used were also called *casus*. Seven famous *casus* are known to have been written in the thirteenth century; of these only five were later printed (Stintzing, *Lit. des röm.-kan. Rechts*, p. 61). Three of them were acquired during this year—Vivianus Tuscus, *Casus in terminis super Digesto Veteri*, Lyons, Johannes Siber, ca. 1489 (2d Census T 508); Vivianus Tuscus, *Casus longi super Digesto Vetere et Infortiato*, Basel, Johann Amerbach, ca. 1490 (2d Census T 506); Franciscus Accursius (son of Franciscus Accursius, author of the *Glossa magna*), *Casus longi super Digesto Novo*, Basel, Johann Amerbach, ca. 1489–97 (2d Census A 27).

Singularia were collections of miscellaneous notes from the writings of an outstanding jurist, selected by the author himself or, more often,

after his death, by a pupil. The following *singularia* printed by early presses were acquired: Ludovicus Pontanus, Venice, Vindelin de Spira, 1471 (2d Census P 844) and Strassburg, *ca.* 1475 (2d Census P 848); Franciscus de Crema, Bologna, *ca.* 1492 (2d Census F 263).

Monographs.—In this group the following recent acquisitions should be mentioned: Cino da Pistoia (Guittoncino dei Sigisbuldi), *De successionibus ab intestato*, Köln, *ca.* 1474 (2d Census C 636, the only copy recorded in the United States); Friedrich Mecklenlocher, *De successione ab intestato*, Strassburg, Johann Prüss, *ca.* 1490 (2d Census M 359, broadside, the only copy recorded in the United States).

PRACTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Consilia were opinions on legal questions given by law professors at the request of litigants or judges. At times local legislation made such requests obligatory in certain instances. The *consilia* began to develop in Italy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and then spread all over Western Europe. Among the early *consilia* those of Baldus de Ubaldis are considered by Savigny the most outstanding, even superior to those of Bartholus. Incunabula editions of Baldus' *consilia* and of those of his brother Angelus (both Venice, Johannes Rubeus, 1487) were acquired. These *consilia* of Baldus are the only copy in the United States, according to the Second Census. The *consilia* of the outstanding canonist, Nicholaus de Tudeschis (Panormitanus), Venice, Jacobus de Paganinis, 1491 (2d Census P 32) were also purchased.

Judicial procedure.—In this field two monographs on witnesses, one by Tyndarus de Perusio and one by Albericus de Militio (Maletis), both Rome, Georg Lauer, *ca.* 1480 (2d Census M 496 and T 513, the only copies recorded in the United States) were bought. Here also belongs Angelus de Gambillionibus de Aretio, *Lectura super titulo de actionibus*, Venice, Vindelinus de Spira, *ca.* 1473 (2d Census G 48).

Ars notaria.—By this term was designated a body of rules governing the drawing up of contracts and deeds for public record and court evidence. In Italy, beginning with the thirteenth century, writings on this subject developed into a voluminous branch of legal literature. The movement culminated in the works of Rolandino Passaggeri (*Summa notariae*, 1255, and *Apparatus super summa notariae*, after 1280). This *summa*, says Rolandino's latest biographer, "occupies in the history of *arsnotariae* the same place as the *summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas in theology and the *Divine Comedy* in poetry (Arturo Palmieri, *Rolandino Passaggeri*, Bologna, 1933, p. 83)." It became a standard

textbook of all notarial schools in Italy and other countries. To his *Apparatus super summa*, which Rolandinus left unfinished and which was completed by Pietro de Unzola, the jurist gave the name "Aurora" because it "dispels, like dawn, the shadows of doubt." Rolandinus' *Apparatus*, Vicenza, Henricus de Sancto Ursio, 1485 (2d Census R 236) was purchased this year. It is the only copy of this edition recorded in the United States. An anonymous work, very popular at the time and very rich in contents, according to Stintzing, was also acquired, *viz.*, *Formularium diversorum generum contractum*, Bologna, Benedictus Hectoris Faelli, 1499 (2d Census F 227, the only copy recorded in the United States).

CANON LAW

MANUSCRIPTS

In the field of Canon Law, source material of the first order was acquired. Here belongs a thirteenth century manuscript on vellum containing the *Decretum* of Gratian with *glossae*. This work, compiled around 1140, served as a corner stone of the *corpus juris canonici* and of scholastic studies in Canon Law. Manuscripts of the *Decretum*, written, as ours was, in the thirteenth century, are of great value for research, according to Professor David Kuttner, of Catholic University and formerly of the Vatican Library, who kindly examined this manuscript. The only critical edition of the *Decretum* made in the nineteenth century, that of Emil Friedberg (1879) is, for many reasons, far from satisfactory. The earlier editions contain a text which has not been critically analyzed. Therefore, the ascertainment of the original text of the *Decretum* from the old manuscripts is still an open field for research, especially with regard to the development of the *glossae*. The acquired manuscript is the earliest one in the European law collections of the Library of Congress.

Another manuscript contains the *Lectura super sextum decretalium* of Pietro de Ancharano (1330-1416). The work of this famous canonist was compiled in 1394 but not printed earlier than the sixteenth century. The acquired manuscript is dated 1409, it was, therefore, copied while the author was still alive and antedates the printed edition by more than a century. It also contains valuable biographical data on the author and is full of precious unexplored materials for the history of universities during the fourteenth century. This enhances the research value of the manuscript, especially as this work of Pietro de Ancharano was not otherwise represented in the Library of Congress.

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS

The collection of printed source material on Canon Law was augmented by the acquisition of two editions of Gratian's *Decretum*, Strassburg, 1484 and Venice, 1498 (2d Census G 337, G 350), by six various annotated editions of Decretals (*Decretales cum glossis*), Speyer, 1492; Venice, 1492; Basel, 1494; Venice, 1494; Paris, 1499; Paris, 1501; (2d Census G 427, G 428, G 430, G 431, G 437) and by a rare collection of decisions of the *Rota Romana*. The *Decisiones novae*, contained in this collection were compiled by Guilelmus Horborch, *Auditor Rotae*; the *Decisiones antiquae*, also included, were compiled partly by Horborch, Guilelmus Gallici, and partly by Bonaguida Cremonensis, Mainz, 1477 (2d Census D 88). To the same group belongs the *Apparatus decretalium* by Pope Innocentius IV, Venice, 1481 (2d Census I 87).

The rest of the acquired Canon Law incunabula comprises comments on one or another part of the *Corpus juris canonici*. Among these incunabula are Nicolaus de Tudeschis (Panormitanus), *Lectura super quinque libros decretalium*, Basel, 1481, vol. VI only (2d Census P 47, the only copy of this volume recorded in the United States); Felinus Sandeus, *Super proemio decretalium*, Ferrara, 1481 (2d Census S 141); Johannes de Imola *In clementinas opus*, Venice, 1486 (2d Census J 307); Leonardus de Utino, *Sermones quadragesimales de legibus*, Cologne, not after 1475 (2d Census, L 122); *Impedimenta susceptionis ordinum*, Rome ca. 1481-87 (2d Census, I 57); Joannes Andreae, *Super arboribus consanguinitatis*, ca. 1472 (not in 2d Census); a comprehensive text by Paulus Florentinus Attavanti, *Totius canonici juris breviarium*, Milan, 1479 (2d Census, P 152); Michael de Dalen, *Casus breves decretalium sexti et clementinarum*, Strassburg, 1493 (2d Census M 464) and several monographs on disciplinary law, such as Johannes Langer de Bolkenhayn, *De censibus*, Mainz, 1489 (2d Census L 49); Jacobus de Bangio, *De tute censure et pene delle excommunicationi*, Aquila, ca. 1483 (2d Census J 16); *Modus absolutionis*, Basel, ca. 1480 (2d Census M 630); Celsus Mapheus, *De interdicto ecclesiastico*, Rome, ca. 1490 (2d Census M 13).

SUMMAE CONFESSORUM

The title of *summa* was used in medieval literature for comprehensive *compendia*. The so-called *summa confessorum*, *summula*, *manuale confessorum*, or *confessuinale*, etc., were originally compiled for the purpose of giving legal instruction to the confessor, to supply him with a comprehensive compilation of jurisprudence. Later on,

these *summae* developed into small legal encyclopedias for the use of the canonical practitioner, and, according to Stintzing, especially when printed in the vernacular, became potent channels for the reception of Roman Law, especially in Germany (*Geschichte der populären Literatur des römisch-kanonischen Rechts*, p. 489 et seq.). A series of representative editions of various works of this type was acquired this year, *viz.*, Johannes Friburgensis, *Summa confessorum*, translated into German and alphabetically arranged by Brother Berthold, Augsburg, Antonius Sorg, 1482 (2d Census J 285, the only copy recorded in the United States); Nicholaus de Ausmo, *Supplementum summae pisanellae*, Pachel and Ulrich Scincenzeler, 1479 (2d Census N 55); Bartholomeus de Chaimis, *Interrogatorium*, Nürenberg, Friedrich Creussner, 1477 (2d Census B 141) and Venice, Reynaldus de Novimadio, 1486 (2d Census B 147); St. Antoninus Florentinus, *Summula*, 1490 (2d Census A 732); and *Confessionale*, 1493 (2d Census A 765) are the only copies recorded in the United States).

MEDIEVAL PUBLIC LAW

In the field of polemic literature on medieval public law, the treatise *De Romano Imperio*, Rome, Ulrich or Wolf Hahn? 1476? (2d Census J 426) was acquired. This treatise is an important source for the understanding of a critical point in the relations between the papacy and the monarchs of medieval Germany. The treatise has provoked a lively controversy among modern scholars as to its significance in the history of political ideas and especially as to the authorship of its parts. Jordan, a canon of Osnabrück, and Alexander von Roes are credited by various scholars with individual parts of the treatise, whereas the preface is by some attributed in its entirety, or in part, to Cardinal Colonna (W. Schraub, *Jordan von Osnabrück und Alexander von Roes*, 1910, *passim*).

LEGAL FOLKLORE

Among the incunabula acquired the notorious "Hammer of Witches," *Malleus maleficarum*. Nürenberg, Koberger, 1496 (2d Census I 143) should be mentioned. It is the principal work among numerous tracts written on the prosecution of witches after the middle of the fourteenth century. It was compiled by Sprenger and Institoris (Kramer), two inquisitors who in 1480 were sent to prosecute witchcraft cases in Germany. The peculiar mixture of vulgar and pseudo-scholarly superstition to be found in the previous tracts was developed by the authors of the *Malleus* into a more pretentiously "learned"

concept of witchcraft. In the third part they gave a practical manual of judicial procedure. The *Malleus* was widely used and by 1669 had gone through twenty-nine editions. It is perhaps the most comprehensive source for the study of juridical, theological and folkloric aspects of the delirious age of witch trials. The copy acquired has thirty-two pages of manuscript annotations in a sixteenth century hand, giving references to and quotations from a variety of theological and canon law authorities.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

In the field of international law an incunabula edition of the work of one of the earliest classics, Giovanni da Legnano (fl. 1350, died 1383) was acquired. It is his *Tractatus elegans de bello; de repressaliis; de duello*, Pavia, Christophorus de Canibus, 1487 (the only copy in the United States, according to 2d Census L 188). T. H. Holland states that this "was the earliest attempt to deal, as a whole, with the group of rights and duties which arise out of a state of war" (cf. the preface to his edition of this tract in the series, "The Classics of International Law," Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1917, p. ix). The same scholar classes the edition acquired as "extremely rare" (*id.*, p. xxviii). Its research value lies in the fact that the additions made by the author's great-grandson, who prepared the work for the press, are distinctly separated from the original text, while in the 1477 edition, reproduced by Holland, they run together with it. It is also at variance with the manuscript reproduced by Holland.

FRANCE

Two early comprehensive collections of the most important *coutumes* in force in the various parts of France, printed in the early sixteenth century, belong to the category of sources which Gavet (*Sources*, p. 278) characterizes as "*presque introuvables*." These are *Les coutumes et statuts . . . du Royaume de France*, Paris, Jehan Petit, 1527, and Paris, Galliot du Pré, 1536 (in two parts). Both are masterpieces of typography in Gothic characters. Among the *coutumes* of individual places the following should be mentioned: a large annotated edition, *Le gra[n]t coustumier du pays et duché de Normandie*, Caen, Laurens Hostingue pour Michel Angier, 1510, and the joint edition of commentaries by Nicholas Boyer on the *Coutumes de Berry*, by Pierre d'Anglebermé on the *Coutumes d'Orléans* and by Jean Sainson on the *Coutumes de Touraine* (Paris, Galliot Du Pré, 1543).

GERMANY

Among the incunabula and sixteenth century books acquired, several contain important source material on the German law of that period. Here belong several early editions of the *Sachsenspiegel*, a compilation described at length in the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress for 1939 (p. 103) and 1940 (p. 408). These early editions are of special importance because Christopher Zobel in 1535 prepared an edition in which the text was handled very arbitrarily and this changed text was followed by his pupil Mennius in the later editions. The following editions containing the unrevised text were acquired: Augsburg, Anna Rügerin, 1484 (2d Census E 18); Augsburg, Johann Schönsperber, 1499 (2d Census E 16) and Augsburg, Silvanum Otmar, 1517. To the same class of private but widely used compilations belong also the first edition of the *Schwabenspiegel* [Augsburg, Anton Sorg, 1480] (2d Census L 40) and the so-called *Klagspiegel* (see *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1939, p. 102) under the title *Klage, Antwort und Urtheil . . .*, Strassburg, Johann Prüss, ca. 1493 (2d Census K 21).

In the field of municipal law the *statuta* of Salzburg (*Salisburgensia*), Augsburg, Erhard Ratdolt, 1491 (2d Census S 670) and *Reformacion der Stadt Nuremberg*, Nürenberg, Friedrich Peypus, 1522, were acquired. In medieval municipal law the term *reformacion* designated a complete revision of the ancient sources of law, primarily of city statutes and customary law. "The most important among all the reformacionen," says Schroeder (*Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte*, p. 902) "was that of Nürenberg . . . the first comprehensive work combining the German 'common law' (*Gemeines Recht*) with the local 'common law' in the field of private law and civil procedure."

ITALY

Statuta.—The importance of the Italian *statuta* lies in the fact that through these an attempt was made to assert the independence of municipal laws and local customs. This independence was threatened by the endeavors of the German monarchs to reestablish the Roman worldwide empire, with Roman law as a universal legal system. While this idea was a factor in the revival of the study of Roman law in Bologna, the Italian city-states sought to affirm their right to legislate as autonomous communities. The most outstanding item acquired in this field is the manuscript of the *Statuta Venetorum*, on vellum, written in the fourteenth century and very artistically illuminated with eight miniatures placed within the initials: The manuscript originated in a period when the illumination of legal manuscripts

in Venice surpassed in artistry that of religious manuscripts. The *statuta* contained in this manuscript consist of three major pieces of Venetian legislation, the latest being dated 1346. As compared with the incunabula editions of the same, the manuscript is at variance in regard to the captions of the various sections; therefore it is no less important because of its contents than by virtue of its artistic appearance.

The earliest *statuta* go as far back as the eleventh century, but we find no attempt at a systematic, doctrinal discussion of the problems presented by them until Alberico de Rosciate (d. 1354). Alberico was an eminently practical jurist; he took an active part in the work of reforming the *statuta*. His *Opus statutorum* is an original contribution in this field. Alberico undertook for the first time to give an exposition of the formation of law in its three stages—*propositio*, *consultatio*, *reformatio*—as well as of the basis, form and efficacy of the *statuta*. This year the following edition of Alberico's work was purchased: *Super statutis*, Como, Balthasar de Fossato, 1477 (2d Census A 174). Among the printed *statuta* of individual city-states, those of Parma (Parma, Angelo Ugoletto, 1494, 2d Census S 643) deserve special mention. Being a comprehensive code, the *statuta* of Parma give a complete picture of the life of a fifteenth century Italian community. These *statuta* contain also unique material on a peculiar institution of Italian public law, the "syndicatus," *viz.*, the examination, by a specially appointed board, of the past activities of public magistrates after the expiration of their term of office. It is interesting to note the high respect for learning evidenced by the *statuta* of Parma. Express provision is made that, amidst the raging of rival factions, the continuity of higher studies shall not be interrupted. The *statuta* prescribe (Book I, p. 49) that professors and students coming to Parma from cities hostile to Parma shall be exempt from any reprisals which might be applied to their co-citizens. "Professors and students are permitted to dwell in safety and security in the city and district of Parma and may come and go as they please."

Aside from their legal and cultural interest, the *statuta* of Verona, printed in Vicenza by Hermann Lichtenstein in 1475 (2d Census S 648) are noteworthy, because of the highly polished, classical elegance of style of the preface. The well known jurist, Bartholomeus Caepolla, collaborated on the reform of these *statuta*.

A class apart is constituted by the *Statuta mercatorum civitatis Cremonae*, Brescia, Boninus de Boninis, 1485 (2d Census S 635), representative of the "guild statute," in which the historian of commercial law will find a wealth of data pertinent to his subject.

CATALONIA

Three uncommon items of old source material in Catalan law were acquired during the year. Two of them represent the Catalan text of royal decrees of the king of Spain dated and unquestionably printed prior to 1500, although unrecorded by any bibliography of incunabula or by Palau. These are *La Sentencia arbitral del rey don Fernando donada sobre los malos usos*, issued on April 21, 1486, with an authentic *Interpretación* of the same by the king given on January 9, 1488, n. p., n. d. It contains the famous arbitral pronouncement issued at Guadalupe by Fernando V, king of Castile and Aragón, which deals with the commutation of the feudal services (*malos usos*) into pecuniary dues owed by the *pagenses de remensa* (land serfs) to their lords.

Another item is the official printing of an enactment by King Ferdinand V of Castile in 1496, dealing with the status of the churches and ecclesiastics in Catalonia and their relations with the secular authorities.

The third item is a commentary in Latin upon the *Usatges* (customs) of Barcelona, by Jaime de Marquillés, vicar general of the diocese of Vich, chaplain at the cathedral of Barcelona and vice-chancellor to King Martin, *Commentaria Jacobi de Marquillés super Usaticis Barchinonae*, 1505, Barchinonae, Johannes Luschner (Palau, V, 67). The *Usatges* of Barcelona constitute the earliest source of Catalan law. They were compiled in 1035 by order of Count Ramón Berenguer, for the purpose of obviating the miscarriages of justice committee under the protection of Gothic laws. The *Usatges* cover the field of political and administrative, civil and commercial, penal, judicial and ecclesiastical law. They were originally written in Latin, then translated into Catalan, first privately in the thirteenth century, later officially. The Marquillés commentary, written in 1448, fell into disuse during the last part of the fifteenth century but was rescued *a tenebris et interitu* by Andrea Riquer, judge in the Royal Tribunal, who had it printed at his expense in 1505, after having carefully corrected and revised it. Indications supplied by Marquilles formed the basis for the modern bi-partite reconstruction of the *Usatges* by Massot Reynier. Brunet characterizes this item as "édition rare"; it is for Palau an "interesante y bello libro." It seems to be the only edition of this commentary (Abadal y Valls, *Textes de dret Català. I Usatges de Barcelona*, Barcelona, 1913; Brocá y Montagut, *Historia del derecho de Cataluña, especialmente del civil*, Barcelona, 1918; F. Valls Taberner, *Estudis d'història jurídica catalana*, Barcelona, 1929, p. 57 *et seq.*

ORIENTALIA

CHINA ²

大明律 Ta Ming lü ("Criminal Code of the Ming Dynasty"), 30 *chüan*, in a Japanese edition, printed in 1722, with punctuation, by Mononobe Kan 物部觀. (For an edition of 1585, entitled *Ta Ming lü fu-li* (附例), which combines the supplementary clauses with the great code of 1397, see *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1938, p. 216.)

大清律例 Ta-Ch'ing lü-li ("Criminal Code of the Ch'ing Dynasty"), 47 *chüan*, an eighteenth century reprint of the official edition of 1740. This is the fourth official edition of the criminal code of the Ch'ing period (1644-1912). It contains 436 main articles and 1,042 supplementary articles.

Ta-Ch'ing lü-li chi-chu 集註 ("The Ch'ing Criminal Code, with Collected Annotations"), 33 *chüan*, printed in 1784. This is an expanded edition of one originally compiled by Wan Wei-han 萬維翰 and printed in 1766. It contains annotations by various authors, as well as supplementary articles approved after 1740.

大清現行刑律按語 Ta-Ch'ing hsien-hsing hsing-lü an-yü ("Remarks on the Current Ch'ing Penal Code"), 20 volumes, edited by Shên Chia-pên 沈家本 (1840-1913) and others and printed in 1909. This work, prepared by the Committee for Revising the Civil and Criminal Codes, was intended, after receiving the sanction of the throne, to serve in the transitional period before new codes could be published. Every article in the earlier criminal code is here analyzed and criticized, to show why it should be retained, revised, shifted to another section or abolished. This temporary code is therefore a much simplified one, the 436 main articles being reduced to 414 and the 1,892 supplementary articles which by this time had been added being reduced to 1,066. The work was, by imperial decree, referred to the Committee for Drawing up Regulations for a Constitutional Government. This Committee made a thorough study of it and embodied its criticisms and further revisions in two reports, Ho-ting (核訂) Hsien-hsing hsing-lü, in 20 volumes, printed in 1909, and 修正各條清單 Hsiu-chêng ko-t'iao ch'ing-tan, in one volume, printed in 1910, both of which are appended to the earlier report.

² A few of the many noteworthy accessions in the field of Chinese law, listed by Mr. C. Y. Fang and Dr. Hummel, of the Division of Orientalia.

秋審實緩比較成案 Ch'iu-shên shih-huan pi-chiao ch'êng-an ("Decided or Delayed Cases Used as Precedents in the Autumn Assize"), 24 *chüan*, printed in 1881. This is a revision, made by Ch'ung-kang 崇綱, of a work compiled and printed in 1873 by Ying-hsiang 英祥, Judicial Commissioner of Szechwan, and his staff. It contains the comments of the Board of Punishments on decisions of provincial authorities involving criminals awaiting execution. The recommendations of the Board—approving the sentence, counseling delay or advising new trials—were submitted to the emperor, who in most cases followed the Board's recommendations. The provincial authorities and their staffs carefully scrutinized these reports to guide themselves in judging future cases. The reports to the emperor were hand-written and bound in yellow covers; the printed copies were issued in blue covers (see next item) because this was the color which, in Chinese symbolism, corresponded to autumn, when these cases were reviewed.

法部直隸各省重囚招冊 Fa-pu chih-li-ko-shêng chung-ch'iu chao-ts'e ("Reports of the Ministry of Justice on Cases of Confessed Criminals, Submitted by All the Provinces"), 65 volumes, printed in 1907. This is one of the Autumn Assize Reports mentioned above and is therefore bound in blue covers. Since the term, Board of Punishments (Hsing-pu), was altered to Ministry of Justice (Fa-pu) in November 1906, this report is evidently the first one made after the reorganization.

歷年有關秋審欽奉上諭 Li-nien yu-kuan ch'iu-shên ch'in-fêng shang-yü ("Imperial Instructions Regarding the Autumn Assize over a Period of Years"). These are instructions issued between the years 1742 and 1807, printed early in the nineteenth century. The opinion of the emperor altering a sentence was usually taken as a precedent to be followed in other cases.

秋讞輯要 Ch'iu-yen chi-yao ("A Digest of Points Concerning the Autumn Assize"), 6 + 1 *chüan*, edited by Kang-i 剛毅 (d. 1900) and printed in 1879 by the Kiangsu Provincial Press at Soochow.

Ch'iu-shên shih-huan pi-chiao t'iao-k'uán 條款 ("Regulations Concerning the Autumn Assize"), 2 volumes, annotated by Hseih Ch'êng-chün 謝誠釣 and printed about 1887.

刑部比照加減成案續編 Hsing-pu pi-chao chia-chien ch'eng-an hsü-pien ("Precedents of Cases in Which Sentences Were Altered during

the Autumn Assize by the Board of Punishments, second series"), 32 *chüan*, edited by Hsü Lien 許撻 (*chin-shih* of 1833) and printed in 1845. (The Library of Congress has the first series, by the same editor, printed in 1835 in collaboration with two legal experts.)

刑部駁案纂要 *Hsing-pu po-an tsuan-yao* ("A Collection of Cases in Which Sentences by Provincial Authorities Were Altered by the Board of Punishments"), 8 *chüan*, compiled by Wei Jo-lin 魏若霖, whose preface is dated 1789.

蒙古律例 *Mēng-ku lü-li* ("Laws Governing the Mongols"), 11 *chüan*, official edition published about the year 1773 by the Li Fan Yüan, or Court of Colonial Affairs.

洗冤錄 *Hsi-yüan lu* ("Instructions to Coroners"). This Library possesses at least twelve editions of this work on Medical Jurisprudence, all with modifications of the title, *Hsi yüan lu*, which means literally "Notes on the Washing Away of Grievances." The earliest work bearing this title and still extant was compiled by Sung Tz'ü 宋慈, whose preface was written in 1247. The copy in this Library is one printed in 1807, a facsimile of a fourteenth century exemplar. It appears in the collectanea, *Tai-naü ko ts'ung-shu*. The Library also possesses an official edition, published about 1785 by the Lü-li Kuan, or Bureau for Compiling the Penal Code. A few of the other editions in the Library, revised in part to fit changing conditions are listed below.

Hsi-yüan chi-shuo (集說), an edition with "collected explanations," compiled by Ch'èn Fang-shêng 陳芳生 and printed in 1687.

Hsi-yüan lu chi-chêng (證), a reprint, made in 1873, of an edition of 1844 which combines most of the annotations and suggestions of the editions published after 1796.

Hsi-yüan lu hsiang-i (詳義), an edition compiled by Hsü Lien (see above) in 1854, with improved anatomical illustrations and other added features. This Library's copy is a reprint of 1890.

Hsi-yüan lu i-chêng (義證), 4 *chüan*, a revised edition of the last-mentioned work, compiled by Kang-i (see above) and printed at Canton in 1892. The anatomical illustrations are very modern and were evidently taken from the Chinese translation of Gray's *Anatomy* (*Ch'üan-t'i shan-wei* 全體闡微) made by Dr. D. W. Osgood (1845-1880) and published in 1881.

JAPAN³

Gonin-gumi chô mai-gaki ("Regulations for the Council of Five"⁴), prepared as a guide for its leaders. Edo, Seisen-dô, 1848. 34 leaves. The Library has an extensive collection of manuscript regulations of the Council of Five but this is its first copy printed from wood blocks. By the beginning of the nineteenth century the Council became a recognized institution throughout the country and an enterprising publisher issued a model regulation book, based on one of the early original rules, issued on the 25th day of the 11th moon of the 4th year of Kanbun (1664).

Dantai shugi no keiho riron ("A Study of Criminal Laws Based on Group Principles"), by Masakichi Yasuhira. Tokyo, Banshô-dô, 1935. 586 p.

Makino Hakase kanreki shikuga: Hô-ri ron-shû ("Theories in Law: an anniversary volume dedicated to Professor Makino on his sixtieth birthday"). Edited by Seiichirô Ono. Tokyo, Yûhikaku, 1938. 699 p.

Nichi-Man kanzei seisaku no kenkyû ("Studies in Policy of Customs Duty between Japan and Manchukuo"). Compiled by the Institute of Far Eastern Economic Research. Tokyo, 1933. 294 p. Tables. (Series in Source Material of Economic Research, no. 186.)

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

In order to understand the program pursued in the purchase of legal periodicals and serials, it is necessary to keep in mind the primary policy of the Law Library, which is to develop its collections, to afford to members of Congress, officers of government and members of the bar the best equipped working legal laboratory possible. This policy is the explanation for the preponderantly current character of the periodical and serial material acquired during the year 1940-1941. It may be said in passing that the library has been extraordinarily successful in accumulating an unrivaled collection of the war decrees and regulations of the belligerent countries.

There is a similar explanation for the Library's purchase of additional sets of the British and Canadian material, already represented in its collections. Prior to this year great inconvenience to officers of

³ List supplied by Dr. Sakanishi, of the staff of the Division of Orientalia.

⁴ For a general description of the Council of Five, see *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1936, p. 81.

the government and others had resulted from the fact that the Library had only single copies of such current material, the constant demand for which made it imperative that there be two and sometimes more sets available.

The Law Library's purchasing policy was further influenced in this latter respect by the fear that purchases of English material might not be possible after the war. Fears in this regard were corroborated by the destruction in an air raid of the printing offices of *The Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*. At another date a set of *The Law Times*, for which we had contracted, was destroyed before shipment could be arranged.

Sir Cecil Carr, a member of the Council of the Society of Comparative Legislation and also editor of the British Statutory Rules and Orders, honored the Law Library with a visit during the year. In view of the great loss suffered by the Society and its distinguished publication through bombings, law libraries and students of comparative law can offer a very practical form of aid by subscribing to the *Journal*.

The present crisis has subordinated the Law Library's more ambitious, long-time policy of increasing and completing its historical acquisitions with a view to making it the outstanding research laboratory for the world's legal scholars. Both policies are, of course, pursued concurrently but, as in the present instance, the exigencies of the moment must dictate where the emphasis shall fall in any specific period of the Library's history. A list of *desiderata* based on a partial check of the first edition of the *Union List of Serials* and its supplements was prepared some years ago and the staff has been on the alert for the appearance in dealers' catalogs and elsewhere of items lacking in the Library's collections.

An examination of the records of periodicals and serials made at the end of 1940-1941 shows that the Library is strongest in current American and British periodicals, and that the collection of current foreign periodicals, although generally regarded by research workers in the field as very good, is somewhat inferior to the Anglo-American. The collection of American and British serials are excellent and that of foreign serials generally fair and even excellent in the category of current foreign legislative and judicial material.

The weakness of all the periodical and serial collections lies in the dearth of older sets which are out-of-print.

Of the 120 new titles purchased this past year, 20 per cent were from Latin America, 20 per cent from Europe, 15 per cent from the British Commonwealth of Nations and the remainder, domestic issues. In

considering these figures, it should be remembered that, since the German occupation, there have been concurrent publications of the laws and decrees by native and German officials in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Norway.

EUROPE

The following material of unusual interest was received during the year:

BELGIUM

*Pasinomie.

Verordnungsblatt des Militärbefehlshabers in Belgien und Nordfrankreich für besetzten Gebiete Belgiens, Luxemburgs und Nordfrankreichs, herausgegeben vom Militärbefehlshaber.

[CZECHOSLOVAKIA] BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

Verordnungsblatt des Reichsprotektors in Böhmen und Mähren.—Věstník nařízení Reichsprotektors in Böhmen und Mähren.

Sbírka zákonu a nařízení Protektorátu Čechy a Morava.

[CZECHOSLOVAKIA] SUDETENLAND

Verordnungsblatt für den Reichsgau Sudetenland.

DENMARK

*Lovtidende . . .

FRANCE

*Bulletin Légal.

*Lois Nouvelles.

Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten französischen Gebiete.

Verordnungsblatt für das besetzte Gebiet der französischen Departments Seine, Seine-et-Oise und Seine-et-Marne.

SAARPFALZ

Verordnungs- und Amtsblatt des Reichskommissars für die Saarpfalz. Netherlands.

Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten niederländischen Gebiete.

*Staatsblad van der Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.

NORWAY

Bestemmelser av Administrasjonsrådet.

*Norsk Lovtidende.

Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten norwegischen Gebiete. Forordninger - stidend for de besitte norske områder.

*These items are a continuation of pre-war publications.

POLAND

Verordnungsblatt des General gouverneurs für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete. Dziennik rozporadzen Generalnego Gubernatora dla okupowanych polskich obzarów.

Amtliche Anzeiger für das Generalgouvernement. Dziennik Urzędowy dla Generalnego Gubernatorstwa.

*Dziennik Ustaw.

DANZIG-WESTPREUSSEN

Verordnungsblatt des Reichsstatthalters in Danzig-West-Preussen.

WARTHeland [POSEN]

Verordnungsblatt des Reichsstatthalters in Reichsgau Wartheland.

AUSTRIA

Verordnungs- und Amtsblatt für den Reichsgau. (Kärnten; Niederdonau; Salzburg; Steiermark; Tirol und Vorarlberg.)

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Boletín del Instituto de Derecho Civil.

BRAZIL

Annuario de Legislação Federal.

CUBA

Revista del Colegio de Abogados de la Habana.

MEXICO

Boletín Jurídico-bibliográfico de la Escuela Libre de Derecho.

Collección Legislativa Mexicana.

Jus; revista de derecho y ciencias sociales.

PERU

Revista de Legislación Peruana.

Revista de los Tribunales.

EL SALVADOR

Revista de la Corte de Cuentas.

BRAZIL. MATTO GROSSO

Annaes Forenses do Estado de Matto-Grosso.

Revista de Direito Penal.

COLOMBIA. ATLANTICO. BARRANQUILLA

Gaceta Judicial.

GUATEMALA.

La Escuela de Derecho.

ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR LEGISLATION

UNITED STATES

Commerce Clearing House. War Law Service.

Prentice-Hall, Inc. National Defense and Government Contract Service.

*A continuation of a pre-war publication.

ENGLAND

Butterworth's Emergency Legislation Service.
Loose-leaf. War Legislation. John Burke.

AUSTRALIA

Digest of War Legislation in Australia. M. C. Tenison Woods.
The Law Book Company's War Legislation and Case Law Service.

Gifts

The gifts to the Law Library of Congress during the past fiscal year numbered 1,679 items and came exclusively from the countries of the Americas. Among Latin American countries, those of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Venezuela were well represented.

The following gifts are worthy of mention:

Mr. John L. Brownley, of New York, donated to the Law Library a copy of *A Treatise on the Law of Fixtures*, first American edition by A. Amos and J. Ferard, published in 1830.

Hon. George Stewart Brown, Judge of the U. S. Customs Court in New York City, presented to the Law Library several of his articles on customs taxation. The text and notes contain a complete list of customs classification cases decided on their merits by the United States Supreme Court since the beginning of the government. Among these articles was one entitled "*A Dissenting Opinion of Mr. Justice Story enacted as law within 36 days*," published in the *Baltimore Daily Record* and in the April 1940 issue of the *Virginia Law Review*.

Through Miss Jean Ashman, Law Librarian of the Indiana University School of Law, the Library received a gift of numbers 1, 2 and 3 of the *Indiana Law Journal*, which are out of print and were needed to complete a set.

Mr. Morris Hirschman, president of the Central Book Company, New York, donated a set of Randolph's *Quarterly List of Books* from No. 1, January 1858, to No. 6, January 1860. This is a valuable addition to our bibliographical collection.

Dr. F. Regis Noel, a friend of long standing, gave the Law Library forty-one issues of the *American Bar Association Journal*, covering the years 1938-1940, and thirty-six issues of the *Washington Law Reporter* for the same period.

From Argentina, Dr. Juan Carlos Rébora, director and editor of the legal periodical, *La Ley*, donated a very valuable set of seventeen volumes of his publication, a highly welcome gift.

Over a period of time Mr. Joseph M. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, has been presenting to the Law Library the briefs and records of the Pennsylvania Supreme and Superior Courts.

A gift from Senator Blair Lee consisted of three hundred volumes of textbooks and treatises, eighty-three pamphlets of miscellaneous character, fifteen issues of legal periodicals and nine maps.

An alphabetical list of donors follows:

Academia Nacional de la Historia,
Caracas, Venezuela

Dr. Randolph G. Adams, William L.
Clements Library, University of
Michigan

American Bar Association, Chicago

American Law Institute, Philadelphia

American Library Association, Chicago

American Patent Law Association, As-
sociation, Washington

Moses J. Aronsen, Esq., New York
City

Señor Carlos Ascarate y Rosell, Hav-
ana, Cuba

Robert Ash, Esq., Washington

Association of the Bar of the City of
New York, New York City

Raoul Berger, Esq., Chicago

Lt.-Col. Ed. C. Betts, West Point,
New York

Dr. Frederick Keating Beutel, Wil-
liamsburg, Virginia

Lic. Manuel A. Borges, New York
City

Brazilian Institute of Geography and
Statistics, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Brazilian National Department of
Propaganda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Miss Esther Lucile Brown, New York
City

Hon. George Stewart Brown, New
York City

John L. Brownley, Esq., Bath, New
York

Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamonte,
Havana, Cuba

Carnegie Corporation of New York,
New York City

Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co.,
New York City

A. E. Chafee, Esq., Washington

Lic. Natalio Chediak, Havana, Cuba

Chicago Law Institute, Chicago

Dr. R. R. Cohen, Ciudad Trujillo,
Dominican Republic

Colegio de Abogados, Buenos Aires

Mr. Jackson R. Collins, Washington

Columbia Law Review, New York
City

Mr. E. A. Conway, Baton Rouge,
Louisiana

The Cooperation Project, New York
City

Council of State Governments, Chicago

Theo H. Crook, Esq., Bogotá, Colom-
bia

Dr. Salvador M. Dana Montaño,
Santa Fe, Argentina

Mr. George R. DeForest, New Orleans

District of Columbia Judicial Circuit
Conference, Washington

Duke University School of Law Li-
brary, Durham, North Carolina

F. X. Dwyer, Esq., Washington

Guerra Everett, Esq., Washington

Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias So-
ciales, Buenos Aires

George R. Farnum, Esq., Boston

Dr. Max Farrand, San Marino, Cali-
fornia

Federal Works Agency, Washington

Charles Payne Fenner, Jr., Esq., New
Orleans

Mr. Robert Collyer Fergus, Chicago

Mr. Martin Fischer, Cincinnati

E. D. Ford, Esq., New York City

Mr. A. B. Geary, Chester, Pennsyl-
vania

Arnold R. Ginsberg, Esq., Philadelphia

Miss Cecile S. Goldberg, McKeesport,
Pennsylvania

Frank W. Grinnell, Esq., Boston

Dr. Lewis Hanke, Washington
Clinton M. Harbison, Esq., Lexington
Harvard Law Review Association,
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Harvard Law School, Cambridge,
Massachusetts
Mr. M. Harzof, New York City
Hines' Legal Directory, Chicago
Mr. Morris Hirschman, New York
City
Hon. Alexander Holtzoff, Washington
Honduras Legation, Washington
Charles V. Imlay, Esq., Washington
Indiana University Law Library,
Bloomington, Indiana
La Información, Buenos Aires
Instituto de las Españas, New York
City
Instituto Panamericano de Geografía
e Historia, Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico
Inter-American Bibliographical and
Library Association, Buenos Aires
George Jaffin, Esq., Washington
Dr. Heinrich Kronstein, Washington
Dr. Bartholomew Landheer, Wash-
ington
Irvin Lechliter, Esq., Washington
Senator Blair Lee, Washington
Maritime Law Association of United
States, New York City
Marketing Laws Survey, Washington
Colonel Lawrence Martin, Washington
Michigan University Law School, Ann
Arbor, Michigan
Mr. Joseph M. Mitchell, Philadelphia
Juan R. Navas, Esq., New York City
Netherlands Legation, Washington
New York State Bar Association,
Albany, New York
Mr. Henry W. Nichols, New York City
F. Regis Noel, Esq., Washington
Mr. Charles E. Odegaard, Urbana,
Illinois
O. J. Oosterhoudt, Esq., Jacksonville,
Florida
Richard Ould, Esq., Washington
Warner H. Parker, Esq., Washington
Dr. Enrique Planchart, Caracas, Vene-
zuela
E. Pollaci, Esq., Brooklyn, New York
Dr. Juan Carlos Rébora, Buenos Aires
Dr. José Romero, Mexico, D. F.
Miss Miriam Theresa Rooney, Wash-
ington
Dr. Thorsten Sellin, Philadelphia
Leo Shaw, Esq., Santiago, Chile
Harry C. Shriver, Esq., Washington
South Dakota State Bar Association,
Pierre, South Dakota
Soviet Russia Publications, Inc., New
York City
Standard Oil Company, New York
City
V. J. Tereshtenko, Esq., New York
City
Dr. Mariano R. Tissenbaum, Santa Fé,
Argentina
E. M. Toland, Esq., Washington
Mrs. Walter K. Tuller, Los Angeles
United States Information Service,
Washington
Universidad Nacional Autónoma,
Mexico, D. F.
John T. Vance, Esq., Washington
Venezuelan National Library, Car-
acas, Venezuela
Mr. Joseph Walsh, Washington
Washington Criminal Justice Associa-
tion, Washington
Dr. Mauricio Wellisch, Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil
Mrs. William B. Wherry, Cincinnati
Judge Samuel Wilson, Lexington,
Kentucky
Dr. William Jerome Wilson, Wash-
ington

PERSONNEL

The Law Library has been a training ground for law students for forty years. During that time a large number of young men have pursued their studies in the law schools of Washington while working

in the Law Library as messengers, deck attendants, reference and research assistants, in the Capitol branch as well as in the main Library building. Most of them have stayed three or four years, the time necessary to complete their legal education, and have then accepted legal positions with the government or have entered the practice of law. It is believed that this has worked to the distinct advantage of the Law Library, resulting in a constant stream of new blood injected into the staff and the creation of an excellent *esprit de corps*. However, the unusual number of changes during the past year, due to the demands of national defense, has been an added burden.

Certain positions, the duties of which relate to administration, reference work, book selection, and classification have necessarily demanded more continuity. Among these career positions it is most unusual for the staff to lose a member through either resignation or death. It is, however, among these positions that the law staff has suffered its first major loss during the incumbency of the present Law Librarian. The chief assistant, Miss Olive M. Jack, passed away on October 29, 1940, after an absence from the Library of only thirty-six days.

Miss Jack had completed her thirty-eighth year of service in the Library just before she entered the hospital. Although noticeably ill for a year before she left, she characteristically refused until the end of her last year the urgent counsel of her friends to take leave for treatment. Her devotion to the Library, and especially to the Law Library, was such that she had never taken leave unless to attend to the needs of her family; this occurred only twice during her sixteen years of service with the Law Library. Not only did she deprive herself of a vacation, but she insisted on working from eight o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night on week days and on Sundays from two o'clock until ten, except on two Sundays a month, when she worked in the Division of Fine Arts. It is reasonably estimated that she gave in overtime to the United States Government 283 days of seven hours each and also gave up over 300 days of leave. Thus she more than emulated the example of Justice Holmes, who left half of his estate to the United States Government, for she gave so largely of her strength while it was needed for her own life.

In announcing Miss Jack's death to the members of the staff (General Order No. 933, of October 31, 1940), the Librarian of Congress closed with the following tribute:

Through her complete devotion, unfaltering enthusiasm, relentless assiduity and remarkable competence, her life was integrated with this institution and gave to it something that is permanent and abiding.

To find a librarian to replace Miss Jack was a difficult task, she had set such a high standard of service and proficiency. After canvassing the field, both inside the Library and without, the Librarian was pleased to appoint Francis Xavier Dwyer, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Dwyer, a member of the bars of Massachusetts and the Supreme Court of the United States, has brought a wealth of library experience from two large law libraries, namely, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and Harvard, which will undoubtedly prove of value in the development and administration of our rapidly growing law collections.

In the Foreign Law Section, Dr. Bartholomew Landheer, who has been with the Law Library since 1939 and has labored successfully in the development of the European collections, asked for a six months' leave of absence. His place was filled by the temporary appointment of Dr. Elio Gianturco, formerly of the faculty of Catholic University.

Mr. Benjamin O. Coleman, who held the position of secretary in the Law Library for four years and had been continuously in the Library for nine years, resigned after being admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, to accept a position with the Department of Justice.

The other members of the staff who resigned or were transferred to the general Library are Mr. Turner McCoy, who left to accept a position with the Surplus Commodities Division of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. Frank Horne, who, after his admission to the bar of the District of Columbia, received a well deserved promotion to a position in the Bill Digest Section of the Legislative Reference Service, and Mr. Robert Levering, who after being admitted to the bar of Ohio, accepted a position in the Philippines with the War Department.

The creation of a new Section of Latin American Law called for an expert in that field with one professional and one clerical assistant. These three positions were filled by the appointment of Dr. Crawford M. Bishop, of Chevy Chase, Md.; Miss Anyda Marchant, of Washington, and Mr. Miguel Vega, of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

In the appropriation for the Legislative Establishment for the fiscal year 1942, four new positions were assigned to the Law Library. Appointments to these positions were made as follows: Mr. Irwin W. Silverman, of Chicago, Reference Assistant (Professional 3); Miss Ann Trittipp, of New York, in charge of binding (subprofessional 5); Miss Phyllis Armstrong, of Washington, foreign language searcher and typist (Clerical 2); Mr. William P. Roach, of Spokane, Wash., deck attendant (Custodial 3).

Mr. Silverman's experience as chief attorney of the Marketing Laws Survey project of the Works Progress Administration and similar research abroad in the laws of the Near-Eastern countries qualify him admirably for the reference staff of the Law Library.

Miss Armstrong suffered an accident in the northeast pavilion which obliged her to detach herself from the service for treatment, which was authorized by the Civil Service Commission. Her place was filled by the appointment of Miss Elizabeth J. Andrews, of South Carolina.

Other new members of the staff who have been appointed to entrance positions are Mr. Joseph Walsh, of Michigan; Mr. George Walker, of Idaho; Mr. Alton Suosso, of New Hampshire; an Mr. John Ell, of Pennsylvania.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

In addition to the guides relating to the law and legal literature of many Latin American countries which are in preparation and the bibliographical list of codes of the Latin American Republics now in press, which have already been mentioned, the Law Library has had in preparation a bibliography of war legislation. It was not possible, however, to complete it, owing to the resignation of Dr. Landheer, who had specialized in this field and undertaken the task. It will probably be ready for publication in 1942.

The only Library of Congress publication of the past year bearing the names of members of the Law Library staff is *Latin American Periodicals*, preliminary edition, prepared by Murray M. Wise with the assistance of Anyda Marchant, Virginia Brewer, Joseph V. Butt. The Hispanic Foundation, The Library of Congress, 1941. Miss Brewer is in charge of the Periodical Section of the Law Library and Miss Marchant is on the staff of the Latin American section.

Despite the pressure of work in the Law Library owing to the National Defense projects and the over-time occasioned thereby, several members of the staff found time to make useful contributions to learned publications. They are as follows:

CRAWFORD M. BISHOP. *Codes of Latin American Republics* (paper read before the Inter-American Bar Association Conference, Havana, March 24-28, 1941); "Evidence before International Tribunals" (book review), *George Washington Law Review*, v. 9, p. 373-4; *Legal Codes of the Latin American Republics* (in press).

FRANCIS X. DWYER. *Bibliography of Current Statutory Law of Canada and the British Possessions in the Western Hemisphere* (paper read before the Inter-American Bar Association Conference, Havana, March 24-28, 1941).

BARTHOLOMEW LANDHEER. "Legal Bibliography and Legal History of the Netherlands," *Law Library Journal*, v. 34, p. 39-45; "Comparative Law in Latin America," *American Bar Association Journal*, v. 27, p. 77.

HARRY C. SHRIVER. "Great Dissenter Whose Dissents Now Prevail," *New York Times Magazine*, March 9, 1941, and *Case & Comment*, v. 47 (September 1941); "The Strangest Cases on Record" (book review), *Georgetown Law Journal*, v. 29, p. 1102-3; "Holmes-Pollock Letters" (book review), *Law Library Journal*, v. 34, p. 149-152; [co-author] "Mars with a Blue Pencil: U. S. Censorship Board of 1917-18," *Bill of Rights Review*, v. 1, p. 293-302; *Bibliography of Current American Statutory Law* (paper read before the Inter-American Bar Association Conference, Havana, March 24-28, 1941).

IRWIN W. SILVERMAN. "Control by Licensing over Entry into the Market." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, v. 8, p. 234-263; *State Anti-trust Laws*, Washington, Marketing Laws Survey, 1940, 880 p.; *State Price Control Legislation*, Washington, Marketing Laws Survey, 1940, 625 p.

JOHN T. VANCE. *The National Law Library and National Defense* (address before the Georgia Bar Association, May 24, 1941), in press; *Publications on Latin American Law in 1939*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1940; "Need for a Center of Latin American Legal Study," *American Bar Association Journal*, v. 26, p. 705-708; *Inter-American Legal Documentation* (address before the Inter-American Bar Association Conference, Havana, March 24-28, 1941).

It is necessary for those who make Law Library administration a career to keep abreast of the work of the bar, as well as of the library associations. Members of the staff are encouraged to belong to these associations and to take an active part in their work. The Law Librarian had the honor to be elected to the Chairmanship of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association at the Philadelphia meeting in September 1940. This carries membership in the House of Delegates of the association. He was also elected Vice-President of the American Foreign Law Association. He attended the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, the March meeting of the House of Delegates and meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Law Institute and the American Society of International Law.

In attendance at the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Boston were the chief assistant, Mr. Francis X. Dwyer, and Miss Virginia W. Brewer. The opportunity was taken to make a special study of the organization and administration of the serial desk of the Harvard Law Library and to attend to other matters of interest to the Law Library. The meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was also attended by Miss Ann Trittico, assistant

in charge of binding. The annual meeting of the American Bar Association was also attended by Mr. Harry C. Shriver, assistant in charge of evening service.

COOPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICA

The Law Librarian attended, as representative of the Library, the first conference of the Inter-American Bar Association, held in Havana on March 24-28, 1941. The organization of this association, which marks a noteworthy advance in inter-American intellectual cooperation, took place a year ago last May during the meeting of the Eighth American Scientific Congress in Washington. The plans and constitution of the organization were prepared by the Committee on Latin American Law of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association. A copy of the constitution is preserved in the *Congressional Record*, 76th Congress, 3rd Session, v. 86, part 16, p. A-4520.

In the preparation of the program for the first conference, which was formulated by the Organizing Committee under the chairmanship of Col. William Catron Rigby, of the Washington bar, both Dr. Crawford M. Bishop, assistant in charge of the Latin American section of the Law Library, and the Law Librarian made substantial contributions. Dr. Bishop was given official leave and attended the meeting also as assistant reporter general. Among the round tables of the conference was one relating to inter-American legal documentation, which was held under the chairmanship of the Law Librarian. It is interesting to record that, of the eight papers presented at this round table, four were prepared by members of the Law Library staff, as follows: *Current Session Laws and Statutes*, by Harry C. Shriver; *Need for an Inter-American Journal of Comparative Law*, by Bartholomew Landheer; *Current Codes of Latin America*, by Crawford M. Bishop; *Current Session Laws and Statutes of Canada*, by Francis X. Dwyer.

Among the twenty-two resolutions adopted, those of special interest to the Library are no. VII, on inter-American copyright protection; no. IX, on the appointment of a committee on the unification of legislation relative to the civil status of persons; no. XII, on the creation of national centers of legal documentation; no. XIV, on the publication of a journal of the association; no. XV, on the creation of national bibliographical indexes of law materials; no. XVII, on the translation of the restatement (of the American Law Institute) of the private law of the United States, and no. XX, on the creation of an inter-American academy of comparative law and international law.

Of these resolutions, nos. IX, XII, XIV and XV were adopted at the round table on Inter-American Legal Documentation. From the standpoint of inter-American goodwill, the conference, which was attended by approximately six hundred members of the bar, was a notable success. The well known hospitality of the Cuban government and citizens was in evidence throughout the period of the conference. Official receptions were given by the President, the Minister of Justice, the Mayor of Havana, the Supreme Court of Cuba and the American Ambassador. It is impossible to record here the many courtesies extended both by officials and private citizens; special acknowledgment should be made, however, to Dr. Raoul Herrera-Arango, second secretary of the Cuban Embassy in Washington, to Dr. Emilio Menéndez Menéndez, of the *Audiencia* of Havana, and Dr. Pedro Cué, professor of civil law at the University of Havana.

The occasion was seized to scout for some of the official documents and legal material long lacking from the Library of Congress collections. When the Conference was over, the Law Librarian visited all the government offices involved and a number of bookstores. About two hundred pounds of documents, consisting mainly of the *Boletín de la Cámara de Diputados*, were secured and a number of valuable Spanish and Cuban law treatises were located and forwarded to the Library for selection. The Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and Education both supplied such *desiderata* as could be provided from their archives and Dr. José Chacón y Calvo was obligingly instrumental in securing several interesting items. The assistance of the American Embassy staff was sought and very courteously given in an endeavor to obtain later some items that could not be supplied at once.

The Law Librarian also visited the libraries of the University of Havana, the Law School, the Colegio de Abogados, the Chamber of Deputies, the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País and the Biblioteca Nacional.

In connection with the program of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, a number of lawyers and law professors of Latin America were invited to visit the United States during the past year and in the course of their visits came to Washington. Others came of their own initiative to see the capital city of the United States. Special efforts were made to describe to these visiting lawyers and law professors the collections and facilities of the Law Library. This is nothing new in Law Library practice, for during the past seventeen years many similar visits have been welcomed and the Law Library can count on a large circle of friends among the lawyers and law

professors of Latin America, who not only take advantage of such facilities as can be provided through correspondence and microfilm, but amply repay this service by sending copies of their contributions to the legal literature of Latin America. The Latin American lawyers who have visited the Law Library in the past year are Dr. Manuel Fernández Supervielle, president of the Colegio de Abogados of Habana; Dr. Enrique Gil, of the bar of Buenos Aires; Dr. Manuel Gual Vidal, dean of the law school of the University of Mexico; Dr. Luis Anderson, of the Costa Rican bar; Dr. Jorge Americano, professor of law at the University of São Paulo, Brazil; Dr. Pedro Calmón, dean of the law school of the University of Rio de Janeiro; Lic. Wenceslao Troncoso, of the bar of the Dominican Republic; Dr. Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi, archivist of the Dominican Republic; Dr. Marcelo Finzi, exchange law professor at the University of Córdoba, and Dr. Pedro Cué, Professor of Civil Procedure at the University of Havana.

The Section of Latin American Law was organized in October 1940, when the appropriation of \$6,600, under the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, was made available by the Department of State. In the estimates for the fiscal year 1942, the Interdepartmental Committee established a total of \$16,220, divided as follows: \$6,820 for the preparation of guides to the law and legal literature of various Latin American countries; \$6,400 for the establishment of a center of Latin American studies and \$3,000 for travel.

Although the item for the establishment of a center was not provided in the appropriations acts for either 1941 or 1942, Congress did authorize its establishment in the act for the fiscal year 1942. Unfortunately, the item for travel expense in connection with the preparation of the guides was omitted. Adequate study of the legal bibliography and literature of the Latin American countries is impossible without a survey of the libraries and consultation with the leading authorities in the various subjects, and obviously this is impossible without visiting the capitals of the various countries. It is hoped that provision will be made for this indispensable study in the 1942-1943 budget.

Research under the appropriation for the preparation of guides to the law and legal literature of the other American republics has been undertaken in the law of Bolivia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. The scope of the investigation embraces the legal history and constitutional background of each republic, the history of the development of the various codes and their present status, also administrative, constitu-

tional and international law. Notes have been made of the works of authorities in the legal field of each country to be found in the Law Library of Congress and this has been supplemented by investigation in the Columbus Library of the Pan American Union.

Recent accessions to the Law Library, as noted in the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, have been included in the survey and those for the current year are being studied in connection with assistance being rendered in the preparation of the *Handbook* for 1940.

In addition to these individual topics, a general survey has been made of works on comparative law dealing with such subjects as mining, commerce, labor, aviation, private international law and international arbitration in Latin America. These studies may serve as bases for monographs to be published separately in connection with the guides. However, individual chapters on those subjects have been included in the material prepared for the guides for each of the nine countries.

A survey has also been made of the laws and legal literature of Colombia and Peru, and of Argentina, Brazil and Chile since 1917, as a basis for the preparation of guides for those countries.

The Section of Latin American Law has prepared replies from time to time to inquiries received by mail relating to the law of the various American republics. Among the subjects for which bibliographical lists have been prepared, or memoranda written are international copyright, philosophy and history of the civil law, research centers in inter-American law, aviation laws of the American Republics, mining law of Brazil, Brazilian navigation, constitutional provisions relating to the tenure of the judiciary.

The section has assisted the researches of many visiting American librarians and scholars engaged in research projects in the field of Latin American law. Government lawyers, especially those working on national defense projects, have made considerable use of the collections and facilities of this section.

Assistance has been rendered also in connection with the preparation of the section on *Law* of the editions of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, covering the years 1939 and 1940. The work on the latter, to be published in 1941, is still in progress.

There has been forwarded to the Government Printing Office for publication the manuscript of a bibliography on *Legal Codes of the Latin American Republics*. This bibliography, written in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is based on the studies already made in connection with the preparation of the guides but covers all of the Latin American republics.

NATIONAL AND STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Since 1936, following the example of the American Bar Association, state and local bar associations have appointed special committees on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, in an endeavor to crystallize sentiment amongst the bar and law school professions for developing the Law Library of Congress into the greatest repository of legal sources in the United States, if not in the world. Committees have been appointed through the leadership of the Chairman of the Special Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress of the American Bar Association, the present incumbent of which is the Honorable Charles H. Leavy, Representative from the Fifth District of the State of Washington. The other members of this committee are John P. Bullington, of Texas; Justin Miller, judge of the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Miss Helen Newman, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, and Murray M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati.

Up to the present time forty-three state and local committees have been appointed, which are active in explaining the needs of the Law Library to the membership of their organizations, as well as the special facilities provided for by Congress for the bench, bar and law schools of the United States.

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, held at Philadelphia, the following resolutions presented by Mr. Bullington for the chairman of the Special Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library, were adopted by the House of Delegates.

Resolved, That the American Bar Association takes notice with great satisfaction of the continued interest in and support of the Law Library of Congress by the Congress of the United States, and urges the bench and bar of this country to supplement this support by taking a more active part in its development, to the end that it may appropriately fulfill its national function and render a service comparable to that of the Army Medical Library.

That the American Bar Association requests its members to render all possible assistance in the upbuilding of the Law Library of Congress by gifts of books and also of grants of funds to provide for the purchase of rare source material and for the purpose of establishing chairs and consultantships in various fields of jurisprudence, especially in the field of administrative law, criminal law and criminology and Latin American law.

That the committee be continued.

That the committee be authorized to continue its cooperation with the Congress in its development of the Law Library of Congress.

At the invitation of the Georgia State Bar Association, the Law Librarian attended the annual meeting of the association, May 24,

1941, and delivered an address on the Law Library. The newly elected president of the association, Frank D. Foley, Esq., of Columbus, Georgia, has recently announced that a Special Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress has been appointed, whose members are W. W. Alexander, Chairman, Thomasville; Henry B. Brennan, Savannah; Joseph B. Cumming, Augusta; E. Smythe Gambrell, Atlanta, Alex. W. Smith, Jr., of Atlanta. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the most hospitable reception extended by the members of the bench and bar of Georgia and the opportunity afforded to enlist their interest in the development of our national Law Library.

STATISTICS

An increase of 1,575 volumes through purchase, despite the hazards of the war both in hindering purchases and in consigning them to the bottom of the sea, is a rather amazing record. The increase is undoubtedly due, however, to the new system of blanket orders and the prompt arrival of material from Latin America. With the extension of the war to Eastern Europe and its continuance, a substantial diminution both in the production and in the importation of foreign law books can be expected.

Accessions	1940-1941		1939-1940	
	Main Law Library	Supreme Court Law Library	Main Law Library	Supreme Court Law Library
By copyright-----	6, 446	-----	6, 613	-----
By gift-----	1, 795	-----	1, 810	-----
By purchase-----	19, 119	1, 532	17, 544	1, 410
Through the Division of Documents-----	1, 927	-----	1, 892	-----
TOTAL-----	29, 297	1, 532	27, 859	1, 410
TOTAL ACCESSIONS-----	30, 829		29, 269	
TOTAL CONTENTS OF LAW LIBRARY-----	494, 242		463, 413	

Administrative Department

THE Administrative Department combines certain activities which assist the other operations of the Library, whether of the reference divisions, or of the processing establishment. The Department was created at the beginning of the fiscal year by a rearrangement of functions effected in the interest of obtaining a logical and coherent organization in which responsibility for each group of related activities would be concentrated and sharpened, and in which there should be provided a positive control in all matters involving money. The attempt was made to bring together into each of the administrative offices all of the functions, hitherto dispersed, which pertained to it; all basic operations and responsibilities of the Library as respects personnel were to be assembled, from the three divisions previously concerned, in the Personnel Office; all accounting operations, from the eight units previously involved, in the Accounts Office, etc. The advice and recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and of the General Accounting Office were sought, not only in outlining the functions and procedures of the new organization, but also to some extent in selecting its personnel.

In setting up the Department, several offices were abolished (Chief Clerk's Office, Photostat Section) and several new ones distinguished (Accounts, Personnel, Supply, and Publications Offices). The following account of the fiscal and other administrative operations of the Library during the past year is summarized from the reports of the officers of the units finally incorporated into the department:

Accounts Officer
Chief of the Mail and Delivery Service
Disbursing Officer
Personnel Officer
Publications Officer
Secretary of the Library
Superintendent of the Buildings
Supply Officer, also in charge of the
Binding Section

The titles of these officers convey the specific functions of the Department. Certain of these functions—such as binding, publications, and care of buildings—are service functions pure and simple. Others, however, such as the accounting and secretarial functions, provide means by which the Librarian is enabled to observe and measure the operations of the Library as a whole. Through these functions the Department executes its further responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of budgets—a responsibility which gives it a necessarily active interest in planning, progress and improvement of procedure throughout the Library as a whole.

Much of the attention of the past year has of course been directed towards effecting the reorganization of duties as projected. It cannot be said that this work is as yet completed. For example, the consolidation of personnel activities in the Personnel Office has not been finished, nor of delivery activities in the Mail and Delivery Service, nor of control of receipts of moneys in the Secretary's Office. For this delay a number of circumstances, each contributing to the burdens of routine, has been responsible. For example, separate divisions and projects functioning in the Library increased during the year from 42 to 55; changes in the staff were more numerous than ever before; and in addition to its own normal business the Library has been called upon to perform a number of special and emergency services in behalf of other agencies of the government.

In illustration of the effect of these circumstances upon the offices of the Department there may be cited the following increases in business during the past year:

	Increase (percent)
Mail received (pieces)-----	20
Personnel actions-----	100
Applications received-----	69
Other business of the Personnel Office-----	75
Book deliveries (packages)-----	28
Books sent to bindery (volumes)-----	38
Publications distributed (pieces)-----	127
Mimeographing (sheets)-----	254

Because these increases in business were accompanied by no compensating increases in staff (personnel being enlarged by less than five per cent) the operations of the Department were necessarily affected. In many particulars, however, and in certain matters of greatest importance, definite and specific improvements have been attained. As examples of these may be cited the procedures instituted for the handling of moneys and the maintenance of accounts, and the form and expedition with which financial reports are obtained; the fixing

and safeguarding of responsibility of accountable officers; numerous new procedures affecting the making of appointments and the conduct of personnel relations; the selection and preparation of publications; the requisitioning of supplies and equipment; the preparation of budgetary information, and the exercise of budgetary control.

Much of this improvement results directly, of course, from the form of organization given to the Department upon its establishment a year ago, and from requirements of the service originating outside of the Department. The point must be made, however, that all improvement has been the result of additional effort. That heavier loads have been successfully carried has therefore been due in no small part to the conscientious labors, often overtime, of the offices concerned. Heavy burdens, due not only to the reorganization of its own functions and those of other divisions, but also to the elaboration of new activities and procedures, have fallen upon the Personnel Office; and there, especially, the pressure has created demands upon the staff which have frequently been excessive.

The same increases in business which, in certain instances, have prevented completion of reorganization, have also, in other instances, deferred the introduction of procedures which might improve performance or alleviate pressure. For the fiscal year 1942, however, the appropriations provide for the installation of automatic electrical accounting equipment and for five greatly needed new positions in the Department. It is hoped that these additional aids may enable considerable improvements in the new year.

FINANCE

In the redistribution of functions which attended the organization of the Department, the most radical changes were those which resulted in the setting up of a centralized Accounts Office. The procedures of this office, together with its relations on the one hand to the Disbursing Office and on the other to the several purchasing or procuring divisions and to the collecting or receiving units, were carefully developed in close cooperation with representatives of the General Accounting Office. The result was the installation of a standard accounting system, elaborated to fit the many special or peculiar needs of the Library, and consolidating the accounting records previously kept in several divisions.

The accounts which are maintained by the Accounts Office comprise a general ledger for appropriated, gift, and trust funds, for the

funds appropriated for the Botanic Garden, and the funds of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; and an allotment ledger for appropriated, gift, and trust funds. Allotments are made by the Director of the Department (under control of the budget) to the following divisions of the Library which are authorized to incur obligations: Accessions and Card Divisions, Books for the Adult Blind, Copyright, Mail, Personnel, Publications and Supply Offices, and the Superintendent of Library Buildings. The Accounts Office prepares monthly statements for the various divisions reflecting the status of funds allotted to them.

Prior to July 1, 1940, there were a number of divisions of the Library handling collections of moneys. At the present time there are three: the Secretary's Office which receives remittances on account of card sales, gifts, and miscellaneous transactions; the Photoduplication Service which, for the time being, handles receipts from sale of photoduplications; and the Copyright Office which, in accordance with the Act of March 4, 1909, receives and deposits all copyright fees.

Accounts are maintained on an encumbrance basis, and all financial transactions are adjusted to this basis. Only those officers to whom funds are allotted may incur obligations, and then only to the extent of their allotments, and subject to other necessary limitations. No account is acceptable for payment unless it appears that a proper statement of the obligation was entered in the books of the Accounts Office at the time of its incurrence, nor is the Disbursing Officer authorized to make payment until the account is approved for payment by the Accounts Officer.

During the fiscal year there were received and entered in the Accounts Office 8,203 encumbrance documents. There were received, examined and approved for payment, 6,798 vouchers.

While the new accounting system has increased the paper work of the purchasing offices, it has had an indubitably beneficial effect (quite apart from the fact that it accords with required governmental procedure) in the clarification and assurance which it has given to all fiscal operations of the Library. At the same time, certain simplifications of procedure have been achieved which in part counterbalance the increase in number of documents required by this method of book-keeping; and others are being sought. Of great importance also is the fact that, where accounts were previously approved upon the unsupported certification of the obligating officers, positive checks are now established which provide a new security not only to the Library but to the certifying officers themselves.

Status of Funds

The following statements are presented, reflecting the status (as of June 30, 1941) of the funds available to the Library for expenditure during the fiscal year 1941:

Appropriated funds—

EXHIBIT A. Appropriations, fiscal year 1939.

EXHIBIT B. Appropriations, fiscal year 1940.

EXHIBIT C. Appropriations, fiscal year 1941.

EXHIBIT D. Comparison of appropriations and obligations, fiscal years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942.

EXHIBIT E. Emergency Relief, Library of Congress (transfers from W.P.A.) fiscal years 1939, 1940, 1941.

Gift and trust funds received under authority of the Acts of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 319) and March 3, 1925, as amended (2 U. S. C. 154-163)—

EXHIBIT F. Gift and trust funds from inception

EXHIBIT G. Gift and trust funds, activity during the fiscal year 1941

EXHIBIT H. Investments held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, uninvested cash, and cash deposited as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury.

Although, by law, the appropriations to the Botanic Garden are dispensed by the Disbursing Office of the Library, no statement of these funds is presented for the reason that the accounts therefor are maintained under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

On the other hand, although the appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for the mechanical operation and repair of the Library Buildings and Grounds are neither disbursed nor accounted for by the Library, yet because they are expended in its interest in collaboration with the Superintendent of the Library Buildings, a statement of them is supplied as of June 30, 1941, from the books of the Architect:

Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for the mechanical and structural maintenance of the Library Buildings and Grounds—

EXHIBIT I. Appropriations, fiscal year 1941.

EXHIBIT J. Comparison of appropriations and expenditures, fiscal years 1940, 1941, 1942.

EXHIBIT A. *Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1939. Status as of June 30, 1941*

Appropriation Title	Appropriation or Allotment	Reimbursements to Appropriations	Obligations	Disbursements	Unobligated Balance	Unliquidated Obligations	Unexpended Balance ¹
Salaries:							
Salaries, Library Proper	\$1,052,288.36		\$985,932.78	\$66,355.58			\$66,355.58
Special and Temporary Services	1,911.64	1,911.64	1,911.64				
Total	1,054,200.00		987,844.42	66,355.58			66,355.58
Salaries, Copyright Office ²	267,800.00	267,737.30	267,737.30	62.70			62.70
Legislative Reference Service:							
Salaries and Printing and Binding	95,886.40		94,898.43	987.97			987.97
Piecework and Work by Day or Hour	3,613.60		3,613.60	3,613.60			
Total	99,500.00		98,512.03	987.97			987.97
Distribution of Card Indexes:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	155,957.22		155,538.71	418.51			418.51
Piecework and Work by Day or Hour ³	63,515.00	\$4,909.67	68,410.28	14.39			14.39
Freight	27.78		27.78	27.78			
Total	219,500.00	4,909.67	223,976.77	432.90			432.90
Index to State Legislation:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	32,000.00		31,851.25	148.75			148.75
Sunday Opening ⁴	22,350.00		18,282.00	4,068.00			4,068.00
Union Catalogues:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	22,601.79		22,512.60	89.19			89.19
Special and Temporary Services	698.21		698.21	698.21			
Total	23,300.00		23,210.81	89.19			89.19
Increase of the Library:							
Increase of the Library, General	112,000.00		111,999.81		\$ 19		\$ 19
Increase of the Law Library	70,000.00		70,000.00	69,864.49			
Books and Periodicals for the Supreme Court ⁶	8,000.00		7,998.81	7,998.81	1.19		1.19
Acquisition of the Pinckney Papers ⁷	37,500.00		37,500.00	37,500.00			

Books for Adult Blind:				
Books in Raised Characters ⁸				
Sound Reproduction Records ⁸				
Travel Expenses and Attendance at Meetings				
Total				
Printing and Binding:				
Miscellaneous Printing and Binding				
Catalog of Title Entries, Copyright Office				
Printing of Catalog Cards ⁹				
Contingent Expenses of the Library:				
Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses ¹⁰				
Attendance at Meetings				
Total				
Photoduplicating Supplies				
Library Buildings:				
Salaries, Superintendent, etc.				
Special and Temporary Services				
Total				
Sunday Opening				
Mail, Delivery, Telephone Services, etc.				
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board				
Total, Library of Congress				

¹ With the exceptions of the appropriations "Increase of the Library, General" and "Increase of the Law Library" the unexpended balances have expired by limitations of law and are available for transfer to the Surplus Fund of the Treasury.

² Includes \$12,400 made immediately available by the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1940".

³ Includes \$9,500 made immediately available by the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1940".

⁴ Credit on account of catalog cards sold to Federal agencies.

⁵ Includes \$350 made immediately available by the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1940".

⁶ Purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice.

⁷ Authorized by "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1939".

⁸ Of the total amount appropriated \$100,000 for Books in Raised Characters and \$175,000 for Sound Reproduction Records the unexpended balances of \$67,93 and \$71,391.15 respectively were realappropriated for fiscal year 1940 by the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1940".

⁹ Includes \$20,000 made immediately available by the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1940".

¹⁰ Includes \$2,000 made immediately available by the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1940".

¹¹ Credit on account of photoduplications sold to Federal agencies.

EXHIBIT B. *Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1940. Status as of June 30, 1940*

Appropriation Title	Appropriation or Allotment	Reimbursements to Appropriations	Obligations	Disbursements	Unobligated Balance	Unliquidated Obligations	Unexpended Balance
Salaries:							
Salaries, Library Proper ¹	\$1,079,885.93	\$1,079,433.47	\$1,079,433.47		\$452.46		\$452.46
Special and Temporary Services	1,954.07	1,954.07					
Total	1,081,840.00	1,081,387.54	1,081,387.54		452.46		452.46
Salaries, Copyright Office ²	274,940.00	274,283.61	274,283.51		656.49		656.49
Legislative Reference Service:							
Salaries and Printing and Binding	96,499.62	93,909.09	93,909.09		2,590.53		2,590.53
Piecework and Work by Day or Hour	3,000.38	3,000.38	3,000.38				
Total	99,500.00	96,909.47	96,909.47		2,590.53		2,590.53
Distribution of Card Indexes:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	156,060.00	155,550.51	155,550.51		509.49		509.49
Piecework and Work by Day or Hour ³	58,500.00	45,904.52	63,788.61		615.91		615.91
Freight	500.00				500.00		500.00
Total	215,060.00	5,904.52	219,339.12		1,625.40		1,625.40
Index to State Legislation:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	39,200.00		39,199.86		14		14
Sunday Opening ⁴	23,087.00		23,072.39		14.61		14.61
Union Catalogues:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	25,480.00		25,323.12		156.88		156.88
Special and Temporary Services	700.00		675.00		24.91		24.91
Total	26,180.00		25,998.21		181.79		181.79

Increase of the Library:							
Increase of the Library, General:							
Books and Other Expenditures	113,000.00		112,439.59	95,018.01	560.41	\$17,421.58	17,981.99
Travel	5,000.00		4,335.74	4,335.74	664.26		664.26
Total	118,000.00		116,775.33	99,353.75	1,224.67	17,421.58	18,646.25
Increase of the Law Library	85,000.00		84,139.12	64,100.11	860.88	20,039.01	20,899.89
Books for Adult Blind:							
Books in Raised Characters	92,768.09		92,742.13	92,742.13	25.96		25.96
Personal Services	7,299.84		7,299.84	7,299.84			
Sound Reproduction Records	241,309.40		240,879.05	240,879.05	430.35		430.35
Personal Services	5,229.50		5,229.50	5,229.50			
Travel Expenses and Attendance at Meetings	52.25		52.25	52.25			
Total	346,659.08		346,202.77	346,202.77	456.31		456.31
Printing and Binding:							
Miscellaneous Printing and Binding	299,878.00		299,058.66	299,058.66		819.34	819.34
Authorized Field Binding	122.00		122.00	122.00			
Total	300,000.00		300,000.00	299,180.66		819.34	819.34
Catalogue of Title Entries, Copyright Office	53,300.00		53,300.00	53,300.00			
Printing of Catalog Cards	165,000.00	4 2,531.51	167,518.25	167,518.25	13.26		13.26
Contingent Expenses of the Library:							
Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses	8,511.64		8,496.25	8,496.25	15.39		15.39
Attendance at Meetings	488.36		488.36	488.36			
Total	9,000.00		8,984.61	8,984.61	15.39		15.39
Photoduplicating Supplies	6,000.00	10 460.70	6,400.31	6,400.31	60.39		60.39
Library Buildings:	279,720.00		273,191.20	273,191.20	6,528.80		6,528.80
Salaries, Superintendent, etc.	750.00		490.66	490.66	259.34		259.34

See footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT B. Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1940. Status as of June 30, 1940—Continued

Appropriation Title	Appropriation or Allotment	Reimbursements to Appropriations	Obligations	Disbursements	Unobligated Balance	Unliquidated Obligations	Unexpended Balance
Library Buildings—Continued.							
Total	\$280,470.00		\$273,681.86	\$273,681.86	\$6,788.14		\$6,788.14
Sunday Opening	10,880.00		9,368.99	9,368.99	1,511.01		1,511.01
Mail, Delivery, Telephone Services, etc.	12,500.00		12,416.36	12,416.36	83.64		83.64
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	500.00		243.91	243.91	256.09		256.09
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management, Coordination between American Republics War): ¹¹							
For the publication and distribution in Latin America of C. K. Jones' "Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies",	1,500.00		1,500.00			\$1,500.00	1,500.00
For exchange of Folkloristic material between Library of Congress and Discoteca Pública Municipal of São Paulo—	1,200.00				1,200.00		1,200.00
For the purchase of a Spanish Translation of a recognized history of the United States to be distributed by the Library to Latin American libraries and educational institutions—	4,500.00		452.40		4,047.60	452.40	4,500.00
Total	7,200.00		1,952.40		5,247.60	1,952.40	7,200.00
Total Library of Congress	3,154,316.08	\$8,896.73	3,141,174.01	3,100,941.68	22,038.80	40,232.33	62,271.13

¹ Includes \$820.00 made immediately available by the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1941".

² Does not include \$12,400.00 made available for expenditure in Fiscal Year 1939. Includes \$3,180.00 made immediately available by the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1941".

³ Does not include \$9,500.00 made available for expenditure in Fiscal year 1939. Credits on account of catalog cards sold to Federal agencies.

⁴ Does not include \$350.00 made available for expenditure in Fiscal year 1939. Includes \$67.33 unexpended balance from Fiscal Year 1939 reappropriated for Fiscal Year 1940.

⁷ Includes \$71,391.15 unexpended balance from Fiscal Year 1939 reappropriated for Fiscal Year 1940.

⁸ Does not include \$20,000.00 made available for expenditure in Fiscal Year 1939. Includes \$2,000.00 made available for expenditure in Fiscal Year 1939.

⁹ Does not include \$2,000.00 made available for expenditure in Fiscal Year 1939. Credits on account of photoduplications sold to Federal Agencies.

¹¹ Working fund transferred from office of Emergency Management in accordance with the Provisions of Section 601 of the Economy Act approved June 30, 1932, 47 Stat. 417.

EXHIBIT C. Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1941. Status as of June 30, 1941

Appropriation Title	Appropriation or Allotment	Reimbursements to Appropriations	Obligations	Disbursements	Unobligated Balance	Unliquidated Obligations	Unexpended Balance
Salaries:							
Salaries, Library Proper ¹	\$1,246,100.00	\$1,145,761.78	\$1,143,279.65	\$100,358.22	\$2,482.13		\$102,820.35
Special and Temporary Services	2,000.00	1,485.08	1,485.08	514.92			514.92
Total.	1,248,100.00	1,147,246.86	1,144,764.73	100,853.14	2,482.13		103,355.27
Salaries, Copyright Office ²	280,060.00	277,886.55	276,444.20	12,173.45	1,442.35		13,615.80
Legislative Reference Service:							
Salaries and Printing and Binding	98,920.00	96,612.18	95,850.53	2,307.82	761.66		3,060.47
Piecework and Work by Day or Hour	5,700.00	5,647.62	5,259.91	52.38	387.71		440.09
Preparation and Reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills	17,460.00	17,274.61	15,182.71	185.39	2,091.90		2,277.29
Total.	122,080.00	119,534.41	116,293.15	2,545.59	3,241.26		5,786.85
Distribution of Card Indexes:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	183,095.25	182,597.00	181,557.68	498.25	1,039.32		1,537.57
Piecework and Work by Day or Hour	63,664.75	3 \$3,063.27	59,434.55	57,118.35	7,293.47		3,609.67
Total.	246,760.00	3,063.27	242,031.55	238,676.03	7,791.72		11,147.24
Index to State Legislation:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	30,402.40	30,395.99	30,316.68	6.41	79.31		85.72
Special and Temporary Services	2,097.60	2,097.60	1,974.75		122.85		122.85
Total.	32,500.00	32,493.59	32,291.43	6.41	202.16		208.57
Sunday Opening	25,032.00	25,010.00	22,838.25	22.00	2,171.75		2,193.75

See footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT C. Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1941. Status as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Appropriation Title	Appropriation or Allotment	Reimbursements to Appropriations	Obligations	Disbursements	Unobligated Balance	Unliquidated Obligations	Unexpended Balance
Union Catalogs:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	\$25,480.00		\$25,452.96	\$24,706.35	\$27.04	\$746.61	\$773.65
Special and Temporary Services	700.00		697.20	697.20	2.80	—	2.80
Total	26,180.00		26,150.16	25,403.55	29.84	746.61	776.45
Increase of the Library:							
Increase of the Library, General:							
Books and Other Expenditures	143,000.00		118,888.17	36,883.30	24,111.83	82,004.87	106,116.70
Travel	5,000.00		3,570.79	2,969.59	1,429.21	601.20	2,030.41
Total	148,000.00		122,458.96	39,852.89	25,541.04	82,606.07	108,147.11
Increase of the Law Library							
Books and Periodicals for the Supreme Court	85,000.00		69,220.28	26,239.77	15,779.72	42,980.51	58,760.23
Travel	10,000.00		10,000.00	—	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total	91,491.64		91,419.58	50,040.06	72.06	41,379.52	41,451.58
Books in Raised Characters:							
Personal Services	8,508.36		8,508.36	8,508.36	—	—	—
Sound Reproduction Records	217,490.10		216,537.88	133,459.03	952.22	83,078.85	84,031.07
Personal Services	7,509.90		7,509.90	7,509.90	—	—	—
Total	325,000.00		323,975.72	199,517.35	1,024.28	124,458.37	125,482.65
Printing and Binding:							
Miscellaneous Printing and Binding	399,923.50		398,550.71	241,232.91	1,372.79	157,317.80	158,690.59
Authorized Field Binding	76.50		76.50	76.50	—	—	—
Total	400,000.00		398,627.21	241,309.41	1,372.79	157,317.80	158,690.59
Catalogue of Title Entries, Copyright Office	59,600.00		59,600.00	37,878.09	—	21,721.91	21,721.91
Printing of Catalog Cards	197,500.00		176,465.27	122,960.23	22,347.41	53,505.04	75,852.45
Total	3 \$1,312.68		3 \$1,312.68	22,347.41	53,505.04	75,852.45	75,852.45

Contingent Expenses of the Library:						
Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses	10,727.83		10,694.43	9,288.19	33.40	1,406.24
Attendance at Meetings	272.17		272.17	183.12	-----	89.05
Total	11,000.00		10,966.60	9,471.31	33.40	1,528.69
Photoduplicating Supplies	6,000.00		5,996.12	5,076.59	3.88	919.53
Library Buildings:						
Salaries, Superintendent, etc.	286,656.00		281,763.26	278,793.24	4,892.74	2,970.02
Special and Temporary Services	750.00		256.75	180.75	493.25	76.00
Total	287,406.00		282,020.01	278,973.99	5,385.99	3,046.02
Sunday Opening	10,880.00		10,146.70	9,289.70	733.30	857.00
Mail, Delivery, Telephone Services, etc.	16,700.00		16,526.68	14,298.35	173.32	2,228.33
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	500.00		432.45	174.45	67.55	288.00
Cooperation with the American Republics: ⁶						
Hispanic Foundation	5,500.00		4,759.32	2,377.22	740.68	2,382.10
Division of Music	3,000.00		2,788.80	2,491.05	211.20	287.75
Division of Documents	3,400.00		2,022.28	2,022.28	1,377.72	-----
Law Library	6,600.00		4,713.22	4,713.22	1,886.78	1,886.78
Total	18,500.00		14,283.62	11,603.77	4,216.38	2,679.85
Total Library of Congress	3,566,798.00		4,375.95	3,371,072.74	2,853,357.24	200,101.21

¹ Does not include \$8,820.00 made available for expenditure in Fiscal Year 1940.

² Does not include \$3,180.00 made available for expenditure in Fiscal Year 1940.

³ Credits on account of catalog cards sold to Federal agencies.

⁴ Purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court under the direction of the Chief Justice.

⁵ Includes \$25,000.00 appropriated in "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940" approved June 27, 1940, and \$25,000.00 appropriated in "First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941" approved October 9, 1940.

⁶ Funds made available in "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940," approved June 27, 1940.

EXHIBIT D. Comparison of Appropriations and Obligations, Fiscal Years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942. Status as of June 30, 1941

Appropriation Title	Appropriation or Allotment ¹				Obligations		Unobligated Balance
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941
Salaries, Library Proper	\$1,052,288.36	\$1,079,885.93	\$1,246,100.00	\$1,313,840.00	\$985,932.78	\$1,145,761.78	\$66,355.58
Salaries, Library Proper	1,911.64	1,954.07	2,000.00	5,000.00	1,911.64	1,954.07	1,485.08
Special and Temporary Services							
Total	1,054,200.00	1,081,840.00	1,248,100.00	1,318,840.00	987,844.42	1,081,387.54	66,355.58
Salaries, Copyright Office	267,800.00	274,940.00	290,060.00	288,600.00	267,737.30	274,283.51	277,886.55
Legislative Reference Service:							
Salaries and Printing and Binding	95,886.40	96,499.62	98,920.00	105,250.00	94,898.43	93,909.09	96,612.18
Piecework and Work by Day or							
Hour	3,613.60	3,000.38	5,700.00	5,700.00	3,613.60	3,000.38	5,647.62
Preparation and Reproduction of							
copies of the Digest of General							
Public Bills							
Total	99,500.00	99,500.00	122,080.00	130,950.00	98,512.03	96,909.47	119,534.41
Distribution of Card Indexes:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses:	155,957.22	156,060.00	183,095.25	175,260.00	155,538.71	155,550.51	182,597.00
Piecework and Work by Day or							
Hour	68,424.67	64,404.52	66,728.02	76,000.00	68,410.28	63,788.61	59,434.56
Freight	27.78	500.00		500.00	27.78		
Total	224,409.67	220,964.52	249,823.27	251,760.00	223,976.77	219,339.12	242,031.55
Index to State Legislation:							
Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses	32,000.00	39,200.00	30,402.40	36,700.00	31,851.25	39,199.86	30,395.99
Special and Temporary Services			2,097.60	2,500.00			2,097.60
Total	32,000.00	39,200.00	32,500.00	39,200.00	31,851.25	39,199.86	32,493.59

[i] Includes reimbursements to appropriations.

EXHIBIT D. Comparison of Appropriations and Obligations, Fiscal Years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942. Status as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Appropriation Title	Appropriation or Allotment				Obligations		Unobligated Balance					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940		1939	1940	1941	1942	1941
Books for the Adult Blind—Con.												
Sound Reproduction Records	\$103,384.61	\$241,309.40	\$217,490.10	\$239,750.00	\$103,384.61	\$240,879.05	\$216,537.88					
Personal Services		5,229.50	7,509.90	10,000.00		5,229.50	7,509.90					
Travel Expenses and Attendance at Meetings	24.24	52.25		250.00	24.24	52.25						
Total	203,340.92	346,059.08	325,000.00	350,000.00	203,340.92	346,202.77	323,975.72					
Printing and Binding:												
Miscellaneous Printing and Binding—Authorized Field Binding	258,500.00	299,878.00	399,923.50	360,000.00	258,500.00	299,878.00	398,550.71					
Total		122.00	76.50				122.00	76.50				
Catalogue of Title Entries, Copyright Office	258,500.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	360,000.00	258,500.00	300,000.00	398,627.21					
Printing of Catalog Cards	50,000.00	53,300.00	59,600.00	45,000.00	50,000.00	53,300.00	59,600.00					
Total	177,102.59	167,531.51	198,812.68	200,000.00	177,027.80	167,518.25	176,465.27	\$74.79	13.26	22,347.41		
Contingent Expenses of the Library:												
Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses—Attendance at Meetings	10,626.85	8,511.64	10,727.83	18,900.00	10,625.96	8,496.25	10,694.43	.89	15.39	33.40		
Total	373.15	488.36	272.17	500.00	373.15	488.36	272.17					
Photoduplicating Supplies	11,000.00	9,000.00	11,000.00	19,400.00	10,999.11	8,984.61	10,966.60	.89	15.39	33.40		
Furniture and Equipment	5,792.90	6,460.70	6,000.00	31,230.00	4,835.42	6,400.31	5,986.12	957.48	60.39	3.88		
Security of Collections				64,500.00								
Library Buildings:				30,000.00								
Salaries, Superintendent, etc.	268,209.44	279,720.00	286,656.00	265,876.00	218,477.84	273,191.20	281,763.26	6,528.80	4,892.74			
Special and Temporary Services	390.56	750.00		3,250.00	390.56	490.66	256.75		259.34	493.25		
Total	268,600.00	280,470.00	287,406.00	269,126.00	218,868.40	273,681.86	282,020.01	49,731.60	6,788.14	5,385.99		

Sunday Opening	9,000.00	10,880.00	10,880.00	11,353.00	5,676.58	9,368.99	10,146.70	3,323.42	1,511.01	733.30
Mail, Delivery, Telephone Services, etc	16,700.00	12,500.00	16,700.00	13,500.00	15,379.56	12,416.36	16,526.68	1,320.44	83.64	173.32
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	274.88	243.91	432.45	225.12	256.09	67.55
Total...										
Cooperation with the American Re- publics:										
Hispanic Foundation				5,500.00						
Division of Music				3,000.00						
Division of Documents				3,400.00						
Law Library				6,600.00						
				18,500.00						
Working Fund, Library of Congress (Emergency Management, Coordina- tion between American Republics (War):										
For the publication and distribution in Latin America of C. K. Jones' "Bibliography of Latin America Bibliographies":						1,500.00				
For exchange of Folkloristic material between Library of Congress and Disoteca Publica Municipal of Sao Paulo										
For the purchase of a Spanish Trans- lation of a recognized history of the United States to be distributed by the Library to Latin American libraries and educational institu- tions										
Total...										
Total Library of Congress	2,951,596.08	3,163,212.81	3,571,173.95	3,834,157.00	2,823,816.06	3,141,174.01	3,371,072.74	127,780.02	22,038.80	200,101.21

EXHIBIT E. Emergency Relief, Library of Congress (transfers from W. P. A.), Fiscal Years 1939, 1940, 1941.
Status of Funds as of June 30, 1941

Appropriation Title	Appropriation or Allot- ment	Obligations	Disburse- ments	Unobligated Balance	Unliquidated Balance	Unexpended Balance
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress, Public Buildings, Parks, Utilities, Flood Control, etc. (Transfer from W. P. A.) 1938 and 1939	\$138,426.75	\$138,195.85	\$138,195.85	\$230.90		\$230.90
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress, Federal Non-Construction Projects (Transfer from W. P. A.), 1940	115,227.93	115,227.93	115,227.93			
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress, Administrative Expenses (Transfer from W. P. A.), 1940	341.95	341.95	341.95			
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress, Federal Non-Construction Projects (Transfer from W. P. A.), 1941	119,500.00	108,167.67	103,353.22	11,332.33	\$4,814.45	16,146.78
Emergency Relief, Library of Congress, Administrative Expenses (Transfer from W. P. A.), 1941	500.00	470.75	364.90	29.25	105.85	135.10
Total . . .	373,946.63	362,404.15	357,488.85	11,502.48	4,920.30	16,512.78

EXHIBIT F. Gift and Trust Funds (Including Permanent Specific Appropriations), From Inception. Status of Funds as of June 30, 1941

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Allotments		Disbursements	Unobligated balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unexpended balance
		Donations	Earnings				
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, Interest account.	Purchase of prints	\$22,886.67	\$21,218.04	\$21,208.04	\$1,668.63	\$10.00	\$1,678.63
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Interest on Permanent Loan Account:							
Babine, Bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material	1,064.10			1,064.10		1,064.10
Beethoven Association	Advancement of musical research	1,400.22			1,400.22		1,400.22
Bowles, R. R.	Bibliographic Service	1.94			1.94		1.94
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Chair in the Fine Arts	13,205.25	2,447.96	2,447.96	10,757.29		10,757.29
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	14,324.87	11,531.23	11,531.23	2,793.64		2,793.64
Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics	10,520.42	8,483.51	8,483.51	2,036.91		2,036.91
Huntington, Archer M.:							
Books	Purchase of Hispanic material	17,968.92	15,568.89	11,536.70	2,400.03	4,032.19	6,432.22
Consultant	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	174.60			174.60		174.60
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas	Furtherance of music	1,222.35	965.04	890.04	257.31	75.00	332.31
Pennell, Bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts	19,411.58	15,776.27	3,635.31		3,635.31	
Whitfall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows and for programs in which instruments are used.	37,779.26	32,011.21	31,687.01	5,788.05	324.20	6,092.25

See footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT F. Gift and Trust Funds (Including Permanent Specific Appropriations), From Inception. Status of Funds as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Allotments		Disbursements	Unobligated balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unexpended balance
		Donations	Earnings				
Wilbur, James B.:	Chair of Geography.	\$13,155.48	\$11,518.34	\$1,637.14	\$1,637.14		
	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European Archives.	25,995.65	19,031.71	6,963.94	\$1,510.00	8,473.94	
	Treatment of source material for American history.			5,027.75	4,393.48	634.27	634.27
	Total.	161,252.39	121,727.64	115,786.25	39,324.75	5,941.39	45,466.14
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Income from Investment Account:	Purchase of Slavic material.	1,785.58	1,555.10	1,555.10	230.48		230.48
	Advancement of musical research.	4,429.73	1,700.68	1,625.68	2,729.05	75.00	2,804.05
	Chair of American history.	33,114.90	33,114.90	33,114.90			
	Bibliographic service.	1,446.36	1,161.02	1,161.02	285.34		285.34
	Chair in the Fine Arts.	36,713.36	36,713.36	36,713.36			
	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	98,528.18	98,090.09	98,090.09	438.09		438.09
	Chair of Aeronautics.	32,759.36	32,759.36	32,759.36			
	Promotion of Aeronautics, Daniel.						
	Huntington, Archer M.:	41,615.00	41,606.43	41,606.43	8.57		8.57
	Books.	13,202.50	12,170.02	12,170.02	1,032.48		1,032.48
Longworth Foundation, Nichols.	Consultant						
	Chair.	45,401.02	30,952.54	30,871.08	14,448.48	81.46	14,529.94
		757.02	757.02				

Pennell, Bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.	48,837.42	48,710.81	46,923.80	126.61	1,787.01	1,913.62
Porter Memorial Fund, The Henry	Establish consultancies.	500.00	110.26	-----	389.74	110.26	500.00
Kirke.	Chair of Geography	11,398.84	11,398.84	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wilbur, James B.	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European Archives.	91,591.39	91,591.39	91,591.39	-----	-----	-----
	Treatment of source material for American History.	4,354.86	4,354.86	4,354.86	-----	-----	-----
Total.		466,435.52	446,746.68	444,692.95	19,688.84	2,053.73	21,742.57
Library of Congress Gift Fund:		-----	-----	-----	397.50	-----	-----
American Council of Learned Societies.	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books.	\$24,207.88	-----	23,810.38	397.50	-----	397.50
	Completion and publication of census of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts and compilation of catalogue of alchemical manuscripts.	24,366.24	-----	24,366.24	-----	-----	-----
	Photograph service.	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00	-----	-----	-----
	Study of anthropological and linguistic methods of musicological research at Columbia University in 1938-1940.	500.00	-----	500.00	-----	-----	-----
	Development of a training center for Far Eastern studies at the Library of Congress.	15,800.00	-----	15,800.00	15,800.00	-----	-----
	Printing catalog cards for books in foreign languages and publications in series.	750.00	-----	750.00	750.00	-----	-----
American Library Association	Special fellowship for compilation of guide to Mexican public documents.	1,500.00	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	-----	-----
	Contribution towards salary of Paul North Rice for work with Librarian's Committee.	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00	1,000.00	-----	-----
Anonymous.	Expert advisory assistance in selection and acquisition of French literature.	2,323.67	-----	2,323.67	2,323.67	-----	-----
	Services of Benjamin Catchings.	470.00	-----	470.00	470.00	-----	-----
	Equipment & construction of Hispanic Room.	40,000.00	-----	40,000.00	40,000.00	-----	-----
	Bibliographic research relating to American writers.	22,500.00	-----	13,484.90	9,015.10	44.90	9,060.00

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See footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT F. Gift and Trust Funds (Including Permanent Specific Appropriations), From Inception. Status of Funds as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Allotments		Obligations	Disbursements	Unobligated balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unexpended balance
		Donations	Earnings					
Atherton, Percy L.	Towards purchase of a Schumann manuscript.	\$50.00		\$50.00	\$50.00			
Baruch, Bernard H.	Purchase of papers of Alexander H. Stephens.	6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00			
Beethoven Association	Increase of music collection.	4,500.00		4,500.00	4,500.00			
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Collection of photographs of early American architecture.	26,000.00		26,000.00	26,000.00			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Treatment of Carnegie papers.	700.00		700.00	700.00			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Development of Indie Studies.	13,500.00		11,902.59	\$1,597.41			\$1,597.41
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Development of Recording Laboratory in the Music Division.							
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Equipment.	21,520.00		18,305.50	15,457.13	3,214.50	\$2,848.37	6,062.87
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Technical Staff.	15,000.00		4,636.26	4,636.26	10,363.74		10,363.74
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Revolving Fund.	5,000.00	\$1,510.15	4,722.62	4,473.87	1,787.53	248.75	2,036.28
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Consultant Service.	55,000.00		55,000.00	55,000.00			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Projects and undertakings proposed and recommended by Librarian of Congress.	40,000.00		33,850.33	33,529.73	6,119.67	350.60	6,470.27
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Development Fund.	12,500.00		2,672.33	2,375.03	9,827.67	297.30	10,124.97
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.	Survey of early Virginia architecture.	9,500.00		9,500.00	9,500.00			
Cohen, Bequest of Bertha.	Expenses of Ricardo Donoso of Chile on visit for study of U. S. Libraries and Archives.	300.00		300.00	430.00			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Purchase of material.	2,929.55		2,929.55	2,929.55			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	419,580.72		419,298.85	\$419,173.97	281.87	124.88	496.75
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars.							
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Fellowship in European Law.	1,200.00		1,200.00	1,200.00			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Fellowship in European Education.	600.00		600.00	600.00			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Fellowship in Slavonic History.	600.00		533.33	477.78	46.67	75.55	132.22
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Fellowship in Scandinavian Culture.	600.00		310.00	310.00	290.00		290.00
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Fellowship in Philosophy.	600.00		253.33	253.33	346.67		346.67

Folk Song Project—Various Donors:	Towards establishment of an archive of American folk song.	22,900.00	22,900.00	
	Purchase of music.	25.00	25.00	
Friedenwald, Dr. H. Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Enrichment of music collection.	9,750.75	9,253.37	497.3
General Education Board.	Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts.	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Hogan, Frank	Consultant Service—Continuation of Cooperative Cataloguing Service until 12/31/43.	74,951.01 8,331.23	74,951.01 487.75	7,843.48
Leidy, Bequest of Helen Carter	Personal Services—Aeronautics Division.	13,998.31	13,998.31	
Longworth Memorial Concerts, Nicholas—Various Donors.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.	51,001.69	44,595.72	6,384.75
Meyer, Agnes E.	Towards purchase of James Stephens' manuscript of <i>Deirdre</i> .	150.00	150.00	
Moore, Ada Small Oberlaender Trust	Purchase of music.	1,013.00	1,013.00	
Pheiffer, G. A. Rockefeller, John D., Jr.	Consultant in Political Science and Government administration.	3,000.00	2,655.56	344.44
	Purchase of music.	378.87	135.00	243.87
	Concerts of music.	418.21	417.81	.40
	Acquisition of Chinese literature.	10,000.00	10,000.00	
	Acquisition of Chinese maps.	12,500.00	12,500.00	
	Towards purchase of Vachel Lindsay manuscripts.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Acquisition of Chinese manuscripts or books.	1,000.00	1,000.00	
	Personal Services:			
	Fellowship in European Education.	600.00	600.00	
	Fellowship in War Time Communications.	900.00	900.00	900.00
	Transportation cost on set of books donated.	25.00	25.00	
	Acquisition of source material for American history.	445,000.00	445,000.00	7445,000.00
	Enlargement of bibliographic apparatus.	250,000.00	250,000.00	
	Acquisition of source material of American History.	40,000.00	40,000.00	
	Further development of the Far Eastern Center in the Library's Division of Orien-	30,000.00	30,000.00	talia.

See footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT F. *Gift and Trust Funds (Including Permanent Specific Appropriations) From Inception. Status of Funds as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Allotments		Obligations	Disbursements	Unobligated balance	Unexpended balance
		Donations	Earnings				
Rockefeller Foundation	Cataloguing of the holdings of the Division of Orientalia.	\$1,500.00	-----	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	-----	-----
	Development of a catalogue of Hispanic material & organization of bibliographical services.	16,377.79	-----	16,164.93	16,164.93	\$212.86	\$212.86
	Laboratory of Microphotography: Equipment.	25,000.00	10,553,367.93	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----	-----
	Revolving fund for operation.	10,000.00	-----	45,714.04	45,188.69	19,633.89	\$525.35
	Study of library and book conditions in South America by Henry H. McGeorge.	1,800.00	-----	1,800.00	1,800.00	-----	20,179.24
	Expenses of Ricardo Donoso for study of U. S. libraries and archives.	500.00	-----	500.00	12,500.00	-----	-----
	Experimental study of trends of war time communications.	20,000.00	-----	18,167.94	17,584.91	1,832.06	583.03
	Radio research project.	23,320.00	-----	10,899.21	10,503.72	12,420.79	395.49
	Towards travel expenses of Dr. Hummel and his family to visit China and Japan.	2,500.00	-----	2,500.00	12,2,500.00	-----	12,816.28
	Personal Services:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Semitic Division Gift Fund	Fellowship in Slavonic History	1,000.00	-----	553.33	469.45	446.67	83.83
	Fellowship in Scandinavian Culture	1,200.00	-----	310.00	310.00	890.00	890.00
	Fellowship in Philosophy	1,200.00	-----	253.33	253.33	946.67	946.67
	Acquisition of Semitic material	350.00	-----	-----	-----	350.00	350.00
	Guide to diplomatic history of the United States.	5,500.00	-----	5,500.00	5,500.00	-----	-----
	Readings by distinguished poets	1,100.00	-----	1,100.00	1,100.00	-----	-----
	An "Evening of Oswald and Sandburg"	100.00	-----	100.00	100.00	-----	-----
	Musical concerts	13,323.79	-----	12,435.65	10,911.08	888.24	1,524.47
	Equipment of Whittall Pavilion	688.73	-----	688.73	688.73	-----	2,412.71
	Purchase of collections of musical holographs	40,000.00	-----	-----	-----	40,000.00	40,000.00

Wilbur, James B.-----	Part payment of photostat machine (British Museum, London).	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00	2,000.00	-----	-----
	Part payment of photostat machine (Public Record Office, London).	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00	2,000.00	-----	-----
Witherspoon, Bequest of Herbert-----	Acquisition of musical material as a memorial to Florence Hinkle Witherspoon.	3,592.44	-----	3,592.44	3,574.44	-----	-----
	Total -----	1,956,093.88	56,878.08	1,875,706.91	1,868,157.56	137,265.05	7,549.351

² \$50.00 refunded to donor.

³ Earnings received from sale of recording records.

⁴ \$128.77 refunded to donor.

⁵ Includes \$10,798.51 disbursed under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol for partial payment in construction of Coolidge Auditorium.

⁶ \$64.43 refunded to donor.

⁷ \$4,115.40 refunded to donor.

⁸ \$0.77 refunded to donor.

⁹ \$1,468.64 refunded to donor.

¹⁰ Earnings received from sale of photoduplications.

¹¹ \$4.00 refunded to donor.

¹² \$122.47 refunded to donor.

¹³ \$2,500 refunded to donor.

EXHIBIT G. Gift and Trust Funds (Including Permanent Specific Appropriations), Activity During Fiscal Year 1941. Status of Funds as of June 30, 1941

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Unexpended balance June 30, 1940	Receipts July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Total available for expenditure July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Expended July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Unexpended balance June 30, 1941	Uniqued dated obligations, June 30, 1941	Unobligated balance June 30, 1941
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, Interest Account.	Purchase of prints	\$991.13	\$800.00	\$1,791.13	\$112.50	\$1,678.63	\$10.00	\$1,668.63
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Interest on Permanent Loan Account:								
Babine, Bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material	796.72	267.38	1,064.10		1,064.10		1,064.10
Beethoven Association	Advancement of musical research	916.70	483.52	1,400.22		1,400.22		1,400.22
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic service		1.94	1.94		1.94		1.94
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Chair in the Fine Arts	9,670.63	3,634.62	13,205.25	2,447.96	10,757.29		10,757.29
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	3,723.10	4,323.22	8,046.32	5,252.68	2,793.64		2,793.64
Guggenheim Fund, Inc. for the promotion of Aeronautics, Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics	2,160.75	3,626.16	5,786.91	3,750.00	2,036.91		2,036.91
Huntington, Archer M.:								
Books	Purchase of Hispanic material	6,801.24	4,492.23	11,293.47	4,861.25	6,432.22	4,032.19	2,400.03
Consultant	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	130.95	43.65	174.60		174.60		174.60
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas.	Furtherance of music	474.65	307.66	782.31	450.00	332.31	75.00	257.31
Pennell, Bequest of Joseph Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts. Maintenance of collection of Stradivari Instruments and Tourte bows and for programs in which instruments are used.	3,544.04	7,146.37	10,690.41	7,055.10	3,635.31		3,635.31
		5,244.11	11,400.00	16,644.11	10,551.86	6,092.25		5,768.05

See footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT G. Gift and Trust Funds (Including Permanent Specific Appropriations), Activity During Fiscal Year 1941. Status of Funds as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Unexpended balance June 30, 1940	Receipts July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Total available for expenditure July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Expended July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Unexpended balance June 30, 1941	Unliquidated obligations June 30, 1941	Unobligated balance June 30, 1941
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Con.								
Anonymous	Bibliographic research relating to American Writers.	\$6,523.50	\$6,000.00	\$12,523.50	\$3,463.50	\$9,060.00	\$44.90	\$9,015.10
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Equipment and construction of Hispanic Room.	30.54	—	30.54	30.54	—	—	—
	Development of Indie Studies.	1,807.06	4,500.00	6,307.06	4,709.66	1,597.41	—	1,597.41
	Development of Recording Laboratory in the Music Division.	21,520.00	—	21,520.00	15,457.13	6,062.87	2,848.37	3,214.50
	Equipment.	14,782.23	—	14,782.23	4,418.49	10,363.74	—	10,363.74
	Technical Staff	5,000.00	* 1,510.15	6,510.15	4,473.87	2,036.28	248.75	1,787.53
	Revolving Fund.	1,725.55	33,000.00	34,725.55	28,255.28	6,470.27	350.60	6,119.67
	Projects and undertakings proposed and recommended by Librarian of Congress.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Development Fund.	12,500.00	—	12,500.00	2,375.03	10,124.97	297.30	9,827.67
	Expenses of Ricardo Donoso of Chile on visit for study of U. S. Libraries and Archives.	128.77	—	128.77	3 128.77	—	—	—
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	1,295.09	20,894.20	22,189.29	21,782.54	406.75	124.88	281.87
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.	Personal Services:	666.67	—	666.67	666.67	—	—	—
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars.	Fellowship in European Law.	—	600.00	600.00	600.00	—	—	—
	Fellowship in European Education.	—	600.00	600.00	477.78	122.22	75.55	46.67
	Fellowship in Slavonic History.	—	600.00	600.00	310.00	290.00	—	290.00
	Fellowship in Scandinavian Culture.	—	600.00	600.00	253.33	346.67	—	346.67
Folk Song Project—Various Donors.	Towards establishment of an archive of American folk song.	14.90	—	14.90	14.90	—	—	—
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Enrichment of music collections.	—	1,997.38	—	1,500.00	497.38	—	497.38

General Education Board.....	Continuation of Cooperative Cataloguing Service until December 31, 1943.	8,331.23	4,487.75	7,843.48	7,843.48
Guggenheim Fund, Inc. for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Daniel Littauer Foundation, Inc., Lucius N.	Acquisition of collections of aeronautical historical material.	6,980.55	145.80	6,834.75	428.78
Loeffler, Bequest of Elise Fay.....	Consultant in Political Science and Government administration.	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,655.56	344.44
Longworth Memorial Concerts, Nicholas—Various Donors.	Purchase of music.	130.26	113.61	243.87	243.87
Meyer, Agnes E.....	Concerts of music.	.40	.40	.40	.40
Moore, Ada Small.....	Towards purchase of Vachel Lindsay manuscripts.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Oberlaender Trust.....	Acquisition of Chinese manuscripts or books. Personal Services:	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Rockefeller Foundation.....	Fellowship in European Education.	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
	Fellowship in War Time Communications.	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
	Further development of the Far Eastern Center in the Library's Division of Orientalia.	44.05	44.05	44.05	44.05
	Development of a catalogue of Hispanic material and organization of bibliographical services.	1,021.18	10,924.55	11,945.73	11,732.87
	Laboratory of Microphotography:	13,731.97	531,383.43	45,115.40	24,936.16
	Revolving fund for operation.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	Study of library and book conditions in South America by Henry H. McGeorge.			20,000.00	17,584.91
	Experimental study of trends of war time communications.			20,000.00	2,415.09
	Radio research project.			23,320.00	10,503.72
Personal Services:					12,816.28
	Fellowship in Slavonic History.				395.49
	Fellowship in Scandinavian Culture.				12,420.79
	Fellowship in Philosophy.				
	Towards travel expenses of Dr. Hummel and his family to visit China and Japan.				
Semitic Division Gift Fund Washington Post.....	Acquisition of Semitic material.	350.00		350.00	350.00
	Readings by distinguished poets.				
	An "Evening of Oswald and Sandburg",				

See footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT G. Gift and Trust Funds (Including Permanent Specific Appropriations), Activity During Fiscal Year 1941. Status of Funds as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Unexpended balance June 30, 1940	Receipts July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Total available for expenditure July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Expended July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Unexpended balance June 30, 1941	Unliquidated obligations June 30, 1941	Unobligated balance June 30, 1941
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.	Musical concerts	\$353.84	\$3,923.79	\$4,459.63	\$2,046.92	\$2,412.71	\$1,524.47	\$88.24
Witherspoon, Bequest of Herbert	Equipment of Whittall Pavilion Purchase of collections of musical holographs Acquisition of musical material as a memorial to Florence Hinckle Witherspoon.	18.00	186.00 40,000.00 18.00	186.00 40,000.00 18.00	186.00 40,000.00 18.00	40,000.00 18.00	40,000.00 18.00	40,000.00
	TOTAL.		84,059.13	236,086.96	320,146.09	175,331.69	144,814.40	7,549.35
								137,265.05

² Earnings received from sale of recording records.

³ \$128.77 refunded to donor.

⁴ \$54.43 refunded to donor.

⁵ Earnings received from sale of photoduplications.

⁶ Refunded to donor.

⁷ \$2,500.00 refunded to donor.

EXHIBIT H. Investments Held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, Uninvested Cash and Cash Deposited as a Permanent Loan to the United States Treasury as of June 30, 1941

Name of Fund	Purpose	Face Value of Investments	Anticipated Annual Income	Cash in Permanent Loan Fund	Annual Income	Uninvested Cash Held by Treasury, U.S. No Annual Income	Total Face Value of Investments, Uninvested Cash, and Cash in Permanent Loan	Total Anticipated Annual Income
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	\$28,730.00	\$1,352.00	\$6,684.74	\$267.39	-----	\$6,684.74	\$267.39
Received in June 1931	Chair of American history.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$26.62	28,756.62	1,352.00
William Evans Benjamin Fund.....	Bibliographic service.....	8,800.00	562.00	1,109.06	44.36	46.27	9,955.33	606.36
Received in April 1927	Chair of Fine Arts.....	5,000.00	(2)	88,365.58	3,534.62	30.00	93,395.58	3,534.62
Richard Rogers Bowker Fund.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation. ³	39,800.00	2,622.80	108,080.32	4,323.21	35.20	147,915.52	6,946.01
Received in January 1926	Chair of Aeronautics.....	-----	-----	90,654.22	3,626.17	-----	90,654.22	3,626.17
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Received in July 1927	Received in November 1926	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Received in November 1926	Daniel Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the Promotion of Aeronautics.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Daniel Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the Promotion of Aeronautics.	Received in November 1929	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Received in November 1929	Archer M. Huntington Foundation: Book Purchase Fund, Received in December 1927.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Archer M. Huntington Foundation: Book Purchase Fund, Received in December 1927.	Purchase of Hispanic material.....	-----	-----	112,305.74	4,492.23	-----	112,305.74	4,492.23
Purchase of Hispanic material.....	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal. ⁴	49,500.00	(2)	1,091.25	43.65	33.75	50,625.00	43.65
Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal. ⁴	Furtherance of music.....	-----	-----	7,691.59	307.66	-----	7,691.59	307.66
Furtherance of music.....	Received in March 1933	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT H. *Investments Held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, Uninvested Cash and Cash Deposited as a Permanent Loan to the United States Treasury as of June 30, 1941—Continued*

Name of Fund	Purpose	Face Value of Investments ¹	Anticipated Annual Income	Cash in Permanent Loan Fund	Annual Income	Uninvested Cash Held by Treasury, U.S. No. Annual Income	Total Face Value of Investments, Uninvested Cash, and Permanent Loan	Total Anticipated Annual Income
Bequest of Joseph Pennell Received in September 1937.	Purchase of material for the Pennell collections.	\$127,177.62	\$5,000.00	\$196,079.69	\$7,843.18	-----	\$323,257.31	\$12,843.18
Henry Kirk Porter Memorial Fund. Received in December 1938	Maintenance of a consultancy (or for any other needs of the Library). Aid and advancement of musical research.	186,310.00	5,000.04	-----	-----	-----	186,310.00	5,000.04
Conneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association. Received in October 1929	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall and for concerts in which those instruments are used.	-----	-----	12,088.13	483.53	-----	12,088.13	483.53
Geatrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. Received between March 1936 and February 1940	Reproductions of manuscript source material on American history in European archives.	-----	-----	285,000.00	11,400.00	-----	285,000.00	11,400.00
James B. Wilbur: Donation, Received in August 1925.	Treatment of source material on American history.	-----	-----	192,671.36	7,706.85	-----	192,671.36	7,706.85
Bequest, Received in February 1933.	Chair of geography	-----	-----	31,285.29	1,251.41	-----	31,285.29	1,251.41
Bequest, Received in February 1933.	-----	-----	-----	81,856.92	3,274.28	-----	81,856.92	3,274.28
Totals-----	-----	445,317.62	14,536.84	1,214,963.89	48,598.54	\$171.84	1,660,453.35	63,135.38

¹ Consisting of bonds, stocks, and realty. (Stocks of no par value are listed at selling price as of June 30, 1941.)

² Income temporarily suspended.

³ In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library, in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately \$16,500 a year) from a fund of \$400,000, held in trust by the Northern Trust Co., of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.

⁴ Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half the income from \$888,348.09 held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispano Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English Language.

⁵ Of this amount, \$64,743.32 represents book values of realty and certain Treasury notes, held by the Provident Trust Co., of Philadelphia, under power of attorney.

⁶ Consisting of one-half of the proceeds to be realized from the sale of real estate (assessed at \$372,620) conveyed to the Trust Fund Board by Miss Annie-May Hegeman.

NOTE: This statement does not reflect the Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000, accepted by an act of Congress, (Public No. 276, 62nd Congress), approved August 20, 1912, and deposited with the U. S. Treasury, from which the Library receives an annual income of \$800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection.

EXHIBIT I. *Appropriations to Architect of the Capitol for the mechanical and structural maintenance of the Library Buildings and Grounds, Fiscal year 1941. Status as of June 30, 1941*

Object of Appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	Withdrawn for Retirement fund	Balance
Salaries.....	\$87,900.00	\$79,369.79	\$2,870.01	\$5,660.20
Sunday service.....	6,768.00	6,520.89	247.11
Repairs and supplies ¹	36,539.00	36,390.21	148.79
Furniture ²	94,799.00	93,392.28	1,406.72
To provide for the construction and equipment of the Annex Building, etc. ³	9,300,000.00	9,293,582.42	550.61	5,866.97
Total.....	9,526,006.00	9,509,255.59	3,420.62	13,329.79

¹ Includes \$3,649 for restoring space previously occupied by the Smithsonian Division, (immediately available for 1940 expenditure). Includes \$1,500 for trees and shrubs.

² Includes \$37,378 for Law Division Bookstacks, \$8,500 for equipment for new employees, \$13,000 for Card Storage Cases, making a total of \$58,878 made immediately available for 1940 expenditure. Includes \$15,000 for Map Cases and \$4,421 for equipment, Hispanic Room.

³ Appropriation consists of \$1,000,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1932; \$150,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1933; \$325,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1934; an allotment of \$2,800,000 made available in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery act of 1933; \$2,225,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1937; \$2,800,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1938; available until expended. Also includes the sum of \$18,000 made available in the "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937," approved August 25, 1937, for the construction of a fireproof bookstack, with necessary appurtenances, for the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress.

EXHIBIT J. Appropriations to Architect of the Mechanical and Structural Maintenance of the Library Buildings and Grounds. Comparative Statement, Appropriations, Fiscal Years 1940, 1941, 1942. Status as of June 30, 1941

Object of Appropriations	Appropriations 1941	Expenditures 1941	Appropriations 1940	Appropriations 1942
Salaries 1	\$87,900.00	\$82,239.80	\$81,220.00	\$91,320.00
Sunday opening	6,768.00	6,520.89	6,768.00	6,768.00
Repairs and supplies 2	36,539.00	36,390.21	48,600.00	76,840.00
Furniture 3	94,799.00	93,392.28	36,500.00	-----
To provide for the construction and equipment of the Annex building 4	9,300,000.00	9,294,133.03	-----	-----
Elimination of fire hazards	-----	-----	-----	40,000.00
Total	9,526,006.00	9,512,676.21	173,088.00	214,928.00

¹ Appropriations include the following amounts withdrawn for the Retirement Fund: for 1940, \$2,759.67; 1941, \$2,870.01; 1942, amount not yet determined. Expenditures for 1941 include \$2,870.01 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund.

² Appropriation for 1941 includes \$3,649 for restoring space previously occupied by the Smithsonian Division (immediately available for 1940 expenditure). Includes \$1,500 for trees and shrubs. Appropriation for 1940 includes \$10,000 for restoring spaces formerly occupied by the Catalog, Accession, Classification, Periodical and Smithsonian Divisions and \$10,000 for underfloor duct system (appropriation became immediately available for 1939 expenditure). Includes \$1,500 for trees and shrubs. Appropriation for 1942, includes \$2,500 for remodeling space occupied by the Card Division. \$2,800 for installing pneumatic tube system in the Card Division, \$1,500 for trees and shrubs, and \$5,000 for built-in furniture; also, \$2,000 for modernizing sidewalk lift, \$3,500 for air-conditioning survey of the main building, \$12,650 for air-conditioning special rooms in the main building and \$13,500 for refrigerating equipment.

³ Appropriation for 1941, includes \$37,375 for Law Division Bookstacks, \$8,500 for equipment for new employees, \$13,000 for Card Storage Cases, making a total of \$58,878 made immediately available for 1940 expenditure. Includes \$15,000 for Map cases and \$4,421 for equipment, Hispanic Room. Appropriation for 1940, includes \$15,000 for equipping spaces formerly occupied by Catalog, Accessions, Classification, Periodical and Smithsonian Divisions (appropriation became immediately available for 1939 expenditure). Also includes \$5,000 for Map Cases.

⁴ Appropriation consists of \$1,000,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1932; \$150,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1933; \$325,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1934; an allotment of \$2,800,000 made available in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery act of 1933; \$2,225,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1937; \$2,800,000 appropriated in the Legislative act of 1938; available until expended. Also includes the sum of \$18,000 made available in the "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937", approved August 25, 1937, for the construction of a fireproof bookstack, with necessary appurtenances, for the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress. Expenditure includes \$550.61 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund.

Gifts

The following gifts or grants of funds (all for immediate disbursement of the principal for the purposes specified) were made to the Library during the fiscal year 1941. (A statement of actual receipts under these gifts is presented in Exhibits F and G, *supra*.)

The American Jewish Committee:		
For a study of the trends of current opinion	-----	\$800. 00
The Carnegie Corporation of New York:		
As a development fund	-----	25, 000. 00
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge (Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge):		
Toward expenses of concerts	-----	5, 000. 00
The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars:		
For a consultantship in European Education	-----	
First grant November 1940	-----	600. 00
Second grant April 1941	-----	600. 00
For a consultantship in Slavonic history	-----	1, 200. 00
For a consultantship in Scandinavian culture	-----	1, 200. 00
For a consultantship in philosophy	-----	1, 200. 00
The General Education Board:		
For a continuation of cooperative cataloging service until December 31, 1943	-----	8, 276. 80
The Oberlaender Trust:		
For a fellowship in European education	-----	600. 00
For a fellowship in the experimental study of the trends of war-time communications	-----	1, 200. 00
The Rockefeller Foundation:		
For assistance to South and Central American libraries for the period ending June 30, 1944	-----	10, 000. 00
For the development of a catalog of Hispanic material and for the organization of bibliographical services, January 1-December 31, 1942	-----	11, 000. 00
For an experimental study of trends of war-time communications		
First grant November 1940	-----	20, 000. 00
Second grant June 1941	-----	28, 800. 00
For a consultantship in Slavonic history	-----	1, 200. 00
For a consultantship in Scandinavian culture	-----	1, 200. 00
For a consultantship in philosophy	-----	1, 200. 00
For a radio research project	-----	23, 320. 00
To enable Dr. Hummel to visit China and Japan (entire amount refunded to donor due to cancellation of trip)	-----	2, 500. 00
The Washington Post:		
For readings by distinguished poets	-----	2, 200. 00
For an evening of Oswald and Sandburg	-----	100. 00
Gertrude Clarke Whittall (Mrs. Matthew John Whittall):		
Toward expenses of concerts	-----	3, 500. 00
For the purchase of musical holographs	-----	40, 000. 00
For equipment in the Whittall Pavilion	-----	186. 00
TOTAL	-----	\$190, 882. 80

Interdepartmental Transfers of Funds

Under the provisions of the Economy Act of 1932 as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), which authorizes agencies of the government to procure from each other services which may be most efficiently rendered in this way, the Library has during the past year performed for several other branches of the government, at reasonable cost, services which they themselves—lacking its resources—would have been unable to accomplish without considerable and unnecessary duplication. The transfers of funds involved in these transactions are indicated in the list which appears below.

In addition, certain sums were transferred to the Library from the Work Projects Administration under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1941, and other sums were transferred from the Department of State under authority of the Department of State Appropriation act, 1941.

The transferring agency, purpose and extent of these transfers of funds is indicated in the following list; details concerning certain of the projects involved may be found in the reports of the units of the Library in which the services were rendered.

Department of Justice:

For services rendered by the Experimental Study of War Time Communications-----	\$14, 999. 04
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Department of State:

For projects in cooperation with the American Republics under the Documents, Law, and Music Divisions and Hispanic Foundation-----	18, 500. 00
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Institute of Public Health:

For services rendered by the Radio Research Project-----	341. 00
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Office for Emergency Management:

For a legislative reference service-----	10, 332. 46
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For the distribution in exchange to libraries and educational institutions in Latin America of an American History in Spanish translation (available through 1942)-----	4, 500. 00
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For the publication and distribution of Dr. C. K. Jones's <i>Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies</i> -----	1, 500. 00
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For the exchange of folkloristic material with the Discoteca Publica Municipal, São Paolo, Brazil (available through 1942)-----	1, 200. 00
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Work Projects Administration:

For the construction of talking book machines for the blind, etc.-----	119, 500. 00
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For administrative expenses in connection with the above-----	500. 00
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Various:

For furnishing printed catalog cards-----	7, 723. 27
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TOTAL-----	\$179, 104. 77
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Objects of Obligation

The following table analyzes the objects for which obligations were incurred against the funds available to the Library during the fiscal year:

	<i>Annual Appropriations</i>	<i>Funds transferred from other governmental agencies</i>	<i>Gift and trust funds including permanent specific appropriations</i>
Personal services-----	\$2, 163, 924	\$115, 022	\$185, 222
Supplies and materials-----	22, 887	26, 011	11, 851
Communications-----	11, 867	320	790
Expenses of travel-----	5, 449	3, 036	3, 921
Transportation of things-----	1, 672	4	135
Printing and binding-----	638, 823	5, 474	814
Furnish heat, light, electricity, etc-----	14	988	114
Rents-----		2, 817	
Repairs and alterations-----	155	29	1, 027
Special and miscellaneous-----	585		4, 802
Grants-----			1, 674
Equipment (other than books)-----	1, 619	4, 397	23, 467
Equipment—books, manuscripts, music, prints, etc-----	505, 719	182	27, 739
Refunds-----			2, 687
 Total obligations-----	 3, 352, 714	 158, 280	 264, 243
Balance available for 1942-----	41, 321	5, 248	198, 145
Savings-----	160, 272	15, 577	
 Total available for obligation in 1941-----	 3, 554, 307	 179, 105	 462, 388
Unobligated balances available from 1940 (deduct)-----	6, 009		162, 799
1941 appropriation obligated in 1940-----	12, 000		
 Appropriations or receipts, 1941-----	 3, 560, 298	 179, 105	 299, 589

Self-sustaining Services

A number of the services of the Library are in whole or in part self-sustaining. A final statement showing the ratio of costs to receipts is not at this time obtainable, for whereas accounts receivable are known with exactitude, charges are not. Especially in the case of the Distribution of Card Indexes this circumstance prevents a complete estimate of the operations of the last year, for the reason that cards to be added to stock, constituting one of the assets of the service, are still in process of being printed, and their number is not yet known.

The following statement is not intended in any sense, consequently, to be a complete accounting of the services described, but merely to show, for purposes of gross comparison, the total disbursements on account of each service (as shown on the books of the Disbursing Office during the year) and the total receipts (as shown in the accounts of the Treasury for the same period). Just as disbursements may have been from any one of the appropriations for the last three years which were available for disbursement during 1941, so the receipts may have been partly on account of services rendered during prior years.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

Disbursements:

Salaries and miscellaneous expenses	\$241, 605. 23
Printing of catalog cards	159, 272. 26
	————— \$400, 877. 49

Receipts (sales of catalog cards)	391, 828. 06
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COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Disbursements:

Salaries	\$276, 509. 61
Printing, catalog of Copyright Entries	45, 962. 92
	————— \$322, 472. 53

Receipts (copyright fees)	352, 260. 60
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PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

Disbursements (from the Gift fund, Revolving fund)	24, 936. 16
Receipts (sales of photoduplicates)	31, 383. 43

RECORDING LABORATORY

Disbursements (from the Gift fund, Revolving fund)	4, 473. 87
Receipts (sales of sound recordings)	1, 510. 15

Miscellaneous Receipts

During the fiscal year 1941 there were deposited in the general fund of the Treasury the following receipts:

Sale of card indexes-----	\$391, 828. 06
Copyright fees-----	352, 260. 60
Fines and penalties—all other-----	566. 11
Sale of waste paper-----	284. 94
Sale of photoduplications-----	204. 95
Sale of scrap and salvaged materials (Emergency Relief)-----	76. 86
Sale of scrap and salvaged materials—all others-----	71. 80
Sale of equipment-----	40. 00
Reimbursement, government property lost or damaged-----	36. 86
Unclaimed moneys, Copyright Office-----	13. 38
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown-----	5. 00

TOTAL----- \$745, 388. 56

PERSONNEL

The Personnel Office was created, at the general departmental reorganization, from the personnel section of the Chief Clerk's Office; it continued the duties of that section, but was given new responsibilities with a view to centralizing all basic personnel records and responsibilities of the Library, many of which had been lodged in other places. The staff of the office was assembled from the previous personnel section to which were added two assistants from other sections of the Chief Clerk's Office, an assistant previously employed on the pay roll in the Disbursing Office, an assistant previously assigned to personnel work in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and an assistant personnel officer, provided from new funds. The functions for which the new Office became responsible are as follows:

Recruitment and appointment of personnel; interviewing, examining and testing of applicants, maintenance of application files and classification of applicants, posting notices of vacancies and certification of recommendations for appointment.

Maintenance of individual personnel records: oaths of office and other required attestations and documents, employee histories and qualifications, records of status of employment, efficiency ratings, etc.

Classification of positions and maintenance of classification records.

Maintenance of annual and sick leave, retirement and disability retirement records.

Making up and certification of the payroll and maintenance of all payroll records (including individual employee retirement benefit deductions records) involving accountability for expenditures under all appropriations for personal services.

Welfare activities, including maintenance of a first aid room, responsibility for instituting procedures in cases requiring medical treatment or hospitalization; conduct of procedures regarding compensation for injury; facilitation of employee welfare activities such as group hospitalization or in-service training.

Conduct of employee relations, including representation in all group discussions involving grievances or personnel policy.

Conduct of correspondence, maintenance of files, preparation of statements and reports relating to all the above activities.

The consolidation and efficient organization and execution of such a group of activities would have constituted an exacting task at any time. They have consequently been effected only slowly during the course of the past year. Some of the occasions for this have already been enumerated, but in addition to an unparalleled increase in the general activity of the Library which has been reflected directly in the personnel operations, there have been other factors. Many new personnel procedures have been adopted during the year, or have been required by law. The forms of individual personnel records previously used have been found inadequate, and it has become necessary to renovate them entirely—a process involving the purchase of new equipment and wholesale revision. It was discovered, too, that the procedures for controlling the payroll, for making it up, and for obtaining comprehensive statements based on payroll payments were lacking in assurance of accuracy, besides being clumsy and laborious; and processes have consequently been devised for securing the necessary simplicity, accuracy and promptness of payroll documents, and at the same time for instituting a proper system of counterchecks to guarantee the accounting and disbursing officers against payroll errors. Thus, although the consolidation of personnel activities is incomplete, in the sense that it does not as yet include the staff of the buildings and grounds, yet it has progressed substantially in all other directions, and has expectations of a speedy conclusion.

Operations surrounding the recruitment and appointment of personnel were given additional impetus by the appropriation of funds for 148 new positions for 1941, by the transfer of funds for the employment of numerous additional temporary employees required for projects in cooperation with other governmental agencies, etc., and by the induction of a number of employees into the military or naval services. In order to assure the best appointments to these positions or vacancies, library schools and other sources for qualified assistants throughout the country were canvassed, and many thousands of applicants were examined and interviewed. In many instances, of course, positions were filled by in-line promotions, with the consequent

effect of multiplying the number of appointments made and applicants considered.

Employees of the Library who were inducted into the naval or military services numbered 36: 16 as reservists, 5 as members of the National Guard, and 18 under the operation of the Selective Service Act. Their positions have in all cases been filled temporarily, pending their return. (Enlistments, of which there have been a number, show up in our records unfortunately only as resignations.)

Promotions within grade, granted in accordance with the formula prescribed by the House Appropriations Committee in its report on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill 1941 (House Report 1515, 76th Congress, 3d session), affected 141 employees, and amounted to \$10,040 per annum.

Classification Survey

In April 1940 the Civil Service Commission agreed, at the request of the Librarian, to conduct a survey of the Library in order to adjust existing inequalities of classification, to correct the allocation of positions where duties had undergone a gradual change over a period of years and to bring the classification of all positions into line with that of the government service generally. Preliminaries to such an examination were started immediately, but, due to the impending reorganization of functions within the Library, the survey of individual positions was deferred until February 1941 when the reorganization could be said to have been substantially completed. At that time four representatives of the Commission were detailed to the Library; and their investigations, as of June 30, 1941, were nearing completion in the several offices of the Administrative Department, the Legislative Reference Service, and the Card Division.

Employee Relations

The evinced desire of the present administration of the Library has been to seek the cooperation of the members of the staff by taking them into its confidence as fully as possible, by candid and open dealings with them, by eliciting and offering an attentive ear to their suggestions and by providing for the disposition of grievances. It has encouraged joint action through membership in employee labor organizations; it has accepted suggestions from these organizations; and it has sought methods for consulting members of the staff who prefer not to enter into these associations.

As a result of this policy there have been developed and established during the past year several procedures intended to serve the interest of employees individually and as a body, as well as to advance the interest of the institution. For example, the provision of a substantial number of new positions in the appropriations for 1941 called attention to the lack of existing means whereby members of the staff might learn of vacancies and apply for them. The counterpart of this situation, which the inquiries of the Librarian's Committee brought to notice, was the lack of precise definition of the qualifications required for appointment to various positions, and the resulting tendency toward excessive promotion from within—excessive because incompletely justified on grounds of comparative qualifications. Suggestions were requested from the staff for meeting this situation so as to make it possible to secure for every appointment the ablest person available, while affording the broadest possible opportunities to members of the staff. On September 10, 1940, a procedure was tentatively adopted for posting notices of all vacancies, with full information regarding salaries, duties and minimum qualifications, in order that qualified members of the staff might apply. The chief defect of this procedure has been its tendency to delay the making of appointments, without (for the most part) eliciting applicants who would not otherwise have been considered. After a trial period it was determined, however, that this defect was overbalanced by the merits of erecting and maintaining standards for appointment, of securing formal and careful consideration for the qualifications of each candidate; and of providing the staff currently with information of qualifications exacted, thus serving as a stimulus to preparation for advancement. On April 4, 1941, therefore, this procedure was announced by the Librarian as (with certain very minor exceptions) the permanent practice of the Library.

For the settlement of employee grievances there had existed, prior to the past year, no stated procedure. In tentative approaches to a workable plan under the present administration of the Library, grievances were made the subject of direct discussions between the Librarian or his immediate staff and employee groups representing the aggrieved, or use was made of a special investigating committee appointed by the Librarian to report with recommendations. These approaches led to a full statement, expressed in General Order 1014 issued on February 21, 1941, not only specifying arrangements for the disposition of grievances, but also covering the whole subject of the status, privileges and limitations upon the activities of employee labor organizations. This statement, which followed the tenor of the President's statement of August 16, 1937 on this subject, was subsequently somewhat

expanded so as to include the disposition of recommendations for dismissal, thus assuring to every employee threatened with discharge a full opportunity for answering charges and presenting his side of the case.

The subject of an in-service training program for the Library has had considerable attention during the past year and a half, and although it has not been possible to perfect plans leading to the adoption of a rounded program, encouragement has been given to the presentation of courses in languages and in library techniques for the information of the staff on a voluntary and entirely informal basis. The following courses were given during the past year:

Elementary German. Dr. Otto Neuburger, Documents Division.

Library Classification. Mr. Myron W. Getchell, Associate Editor, Dewey Decimal Classification and Relativ Index.

Elementary Spanish. Miss Margaret J. Bates, Hispanic Foundation.

Elementary Italian. Dr. Jerrold Orne, Fellow in Library Science.

Certain statistics regarding the staff of the Library during the fiscal year 1941, and of changes affecting it, follow:

Composition of staff:

	1940	1941	Increase
Permanent—			
Office of the Librarian	5	5	
Reference Department	383	425.5	
Processing Department	313	381	
Administrative Department	332	348	
Law Library	20	25	
Copyright Office	146	156	
 TOTAL PERMANENT	 1,199	 1,340.5	 11%
Sunday opening	133	139	
Temporary employees (averaged)—			
Usual temporary	18	18	
Cooperation with American Republics (transfer from Department of State)		7	
Emergency Relief, Talking Book Project (transfer from WPA)	120	101	
Other transfers of appropriations		33	
Gift and trust funds (paid wholly from such funds)	33	70	
 TOTAL STAFF	 1,503	 1,708.5	 13%
Personnel changes:			
Appointments from outside	233	533	
Promotions from within	179	361	
Transfers	127	44	
Increases within grade	25	141	

Personnel changes—Continued	1940	1941	Increase
Resignations-----	76	186	145%
Details-----		36	
Demotions-----		3	
Reallocations-----	18	4	
Retirements-----	12	17	
Terminations-----	17	57	
Separations-----	4	1	
Deaths-----	5	7	
 TOTAL PERSONNEL CHANGES-----	696	1,390	100%
Turnover of staff (excepting Emergency Relief):			
Ratio of appointments from outside to total staff-----	17%	33%	16%
Ratio of all personnel changes (except promotions in grade) to total staff-----	49%	78%	29%
Personnel memoranda:			
Number issued-----		334	
Positions announced-----		415	
Applications received-----	3,340	5,650	69%
Typing and stenographic tests (performed in Copyright Office)-----	104	774	644%

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Office inherited from the Publications Section of the Accessions Division the large stock of book and pamphlets previously issued by the Library. It was given responsibility for supervision of the preparation, issue and distribution of all Library of Congress publications and was provided with a staff of three persons. To advise with the Publications Officer in selecting manuscripts and in determining publication policy, an Advisory Committee on Publications, consisting of the Librarian, the Directors of the three Departments, the Reference Librarian and the Administrator of Consultant Services, was established by general order on December 31, 1940.

The first undertaking of the Publications Office was to survey and arrange the stock of approximately half a million books and pamphlets which had, for lack of sufficient assistance, fallen into disorder. This process consumed a large part of the summer of 1940. Large quantities of publications which had for years been kept in various divisions and offices were brought together in the publications stockroom. At the same time arrangements were made to have free booklets and leaflets available at twenty-four distribution points throughout the Library.

The Library has published in the past many useful and valuable publications but distribution of them has been restricted by lack of

sufficient information regarding them on the part of the public. One of the year's activities has been, therefore, to make known the existence of these publications through notices in appropriate journals, also by the inclusion of circulars in Library correspondence, by the renovation of mailing lists and in other ways. During the year 56,324 books and pamphlets were distributed, as against 19,217, 18,712 and 30,132 in the three years next preceding.

Included with the Library's own publications were large stocks of three works published under the direction of the Library Committee—fifty four-volume sets of the *Letters and Other Writings of James Madison* (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1865); nearly four hundred sets of the six-volume work by Pierre Margry, *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Amérique Septentrionale* (Paris, Jouaust, 1875-1886) and scattered volumes, plates, sheets and cuts of the reports of Commodore Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition. The first-named was transferred to the Superintendent of Documents, who sold the entire stock in a few weeks. Preparations are being made for a similar disposition of the Margry series, should it be found to be appropriate.

The stock of the third publication presents a special problem. The Wilkes expedition occupies a unique position in the history of American science, and the recent celebration of its centenary has aroused renewed interest in its history and records. The bibliography of these records is, however, so complicated and the circumstances surrounding their publication, distribution and eventual commitment to the Library are so beclouded that it has been deemed wise to suspend distribution of the volumes and final disposition of the other materials until a careful study can be made of the responsibilities of the Library in the premises. Such a study has been started several times in the past but, because of the difficulty of the subject, has never been pushed to a conclusion. On this occasion the Librarian has designated Dr. Slade, the reference consultant, to undertake an investigation which will be definitive.

The publications of the Library during the past year appear in the following list. The total number of publications, including reprints and individual numbers of serials, was 155, while the total number of pages in the publications which were actually issued was 8,005. Unless otherwise indicated, the publications listed were paper-covered and were printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Unpriced publications are distributed free; priced items are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Items marked (A) were ordered prior to July 1, 1940;

those marked (B) were issued after the beginning of the present fiscal year and those marked (C) are still in process of production.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940. 1941. 555 p. Cloth, \$1.25.

The Contribution of the Negro to American Culture. A record of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution at the Library of Congress, December 18, 1940. (C)

General Survey and Statement of Objectives. By Archibald MacLeish. 1941. 34 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.* (B)

Magna Carta; the Lincoln Cathedral copy exhibited in the Library of Congress. Some notes prepared by David C. Mearns and Verner W. Clapp. 1939, revised and reprinted 1941. 16 p. (C)

The Library of Congress. 1940. 10 p. Reprinted from *American Universities and Colleges*, published by the American Council on Education, 3d ed., 1940.

The Library of Congress; its collections and services. 1941. 12 p. (B)

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. [1941] 4 p.
The same, revised. [1941] 4 p. (B)

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

The Division of Aeronautics. From the report of the chief, Dr. Zahm. 1941. 8 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

Book Services for the Blind. Books for the Adult Blind, from the report of the director, Mr. Voorus; Service for the Blind, from the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. Nichols; Braille Transcribing Section, from the report of the Director of Braille, Miss Alice Rohrback; Talking-book Machine Project. 1941. 38 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.* (B)

Books in Braille, 1939-1940. 1940. 13 p.

Moon Titles of 1938-40. 1940. 1 p.

Talking-book Titles, 1939-1940. 1940. 10 p.
The same. Second printing. 1941.

CARD DIVISION

Handbook of Card Distribution. 6th ed., 3d printing. 1940. 108 p.

L. C. Printed Cards; how to order and use them. By Charles Harris Hastings. 5th ed., 7th printing. 1940.

The same. 8th printing. 1941. 38 p. (B)

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Catalog of Copyright Entries.

Part 1, group 1—Books. New series, v. 37, no. 4—v. 38, no. 5. 1940–1941.
 14 monthly issues and index to v. 37. 768 p. \$3.00 per year.

Part 1, group 2—Pamphlets, etc. New series, v. 37, no. 5—v. 38, no. 4. 1940–1941. 12 monthly issues and index to v. 37. 1402 p. \$3.00 per year.

Part 1, group 3—Dramatic Compositions and Motion Pictures. New series, v. 13, no. 5—v. 14, no. 4. 1940–1941. 13 monthly issues and index to v. 13. 359 p. \$2.00 per year.

Part 2—Periodicals. New series, v. 35, no. 2—v. 36, no. 1. 1940–1941. 4 quarterly issues. 547 p. \$2.00 per year.

Part 3—Musical Compositions. New series, v. 35, no. 4—v. 36, no. 3. 1940–1941. 12 monthly issues and indexes to v. 34 and 35. 2637 p. \$3.00 per year.

Part 4—Works of Art, etc. New series, v. 35, no. 4—v. 36, no. 5. 1940–1941. 13 monthly issues and index to v. 35. 507 p. \$2.00 per year.

Code of Federal Regulations of Copyright Office. 1941. 14 p. and 1 multilithed and 1 mimeographed sheet laid in.

Forty-third Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940. 11 p.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG DIVISION

Guide to the Cataloguing of Periodicals. By Mary Wilson MacNair. 3d ed., 4th printing. 1941. 23 p. 10 cents. (B)

A List of American Doctoral Dissertations Printed in 1938. 1940. 420 p. 50 cents. Final volume of the series. (A)

DOCUMENTS DIVISION

Author Entry for Government Publications. By James B. Childs. [3d ed.] 1941. 38 p. 10 cents. (B)

Colombian Government Publications. By James B. Childs. 1941. 41 p. Reprinted for the Library of Congress by the H. W. Wilson Co. from the *Proceedings of the Third Convention of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association.* (To be reprinted by the Government Printing Office for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.)

The Division of Documents. From the report of the chief, Mr. Childs. 1941. 9 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

Government Document Bibliography. By James B. Childs. 3d ed. (C)

Mexican Government Publications. A guide to the more important publications of the national government of Mexico, 1821–1936. By Annita Melville Ker. 1940. 333 p. Cloth, \$1.25 (A)

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Title-page and index to v. 30 (1939). 1940. 31 p. v. 31, no. 5 (May 1940)—v. 32, no. 5 (May 1941). 1940–1941.

648 p. Annual subscription, \$1.50; to foreign countries for which postage is required, \$2.25; single copies, 15 cents.

Official Publications of Present-day Germany—government, corporate organizations and National Socialist Party. By Otto Neuburger. (C)

FINE ARTS DIVISION

The Division of Fine Arts. From the report of the chief, Dr. Holland. 1941. 7 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Colonial Printing in Mexico. Catalog of an exhibition held at the Library of Congress. 1939. Second printing. [1940] 60 p. (A)

The Hispanic Foundation. From the report of the chief, Dr. Hanke. 1941. 18 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

Latin American Bibliographies. By C. K. Jones. 2d ed. Latin American series no. 2. (C)

INDIC STUDIES

Development of Indic Studies (Project F). From the report of the director, Dr. Poleman. 1941. 6 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

Current Ideas in 1939 State Legislatures. A review of bills introduced and laws enacted during the year. State Law Digest report no. 5. 1941. 86 p. 10 cents. (A)

Digest of Outstanding State Legislation on Agriculture, 1935-1939. State Law Digest report no. 4. 1940. 113 p. 20 cents. (A)

State Law Index. An index to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium, 1937-1938. Seventh biennial volume. 1940. 701 p. \$1.50. (A)

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library of Congress. From the report of the law librarian, Mr. Vance. 1941. 58 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

Legal Codes of the Latin American Republics. Compiled by Cortland M. Bishop. Latin American series no. 1. (C)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Digest of Public General Bills. 76th Congress, 3d session, no. 16; 77th Congress, 1st session, nos. 1-3. 1941. 532 p. Subscription, \$2.00 per session.

Legislative Reference Service. From the report of the director, Dr. Evans. 1941. 8 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and Other Historic Material in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress. 1941. 16 p. (C)

The Division of Manuscripts. From the report of the chief, Dr. Sioussat. 1941. 40 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.* (B)

History of the Reporting of the Debates and Proceedings of the Congress of the United States. By Elizabeth Gregory McPherson. (C)

MAPS DIVISION

The Division of Maps. From the report of the chief, Colonel Lawrence Martin. 1941. 18 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

MUSIC DIVISION

The Division of Music. From the report of the chief, Dr. Spivacke. 1941. 75 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.* (B)

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

The Division of Orientalia. From the report of the chief, Dr. Hummel. 1941. 34 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.* (B)

RARE BOOK ROOM

A Tribute to A. Edward Newton. 1940. 27 p.

The same. Second issue. 1941. To depository libraries.

The same. 2d ed. 1941. 22 p. 15 cents.

The Spanish Discovery of the South American Mainland. By William Jerome Wilson. [1941]. 17 p. Reprinted for the Library of Congress by the American Geographical Society from *The Geographical Review*, April 1941.

READING ROOMS

Instructions, General, no. 1. 1940. 4 p. "To the members of the Reading Room staff." (A)

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Classification. Class C: Auxiliary Sciences of History. Subclass CN: Inscriptions, Epigraphy. 1942. (C)

Classification. Subclass PA, supplement: Byzantine and Modern Greek Literature, Medieval and Modern Latin Literature. 1942. (C)

Classification. Subclass PT, part 2: Dutch and Scandinavian Literatures. 1942. (C)

List of Subject Headings, third edition; additions and changes. Lists 49 (July-September 1940)—50 (October-December 1940) [1940-1941] 15 sheets. 10 cents for the first sheet of a list and 1.6 cents for each additional sheet.

Subject Headings, 4th ed.; quarterly supplement no. 1 (January–March 1941) 1941.
 10 sheets. 10 cents for the first sheet and 1.6 cents for each additional sheet.
Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. 4th ed. (C)

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION—DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION SECTION

Notes and Decisions on the Application of "Decimal Classification, Edition 13."
 nos. 10 (December 1940), 11 (February 1941), 12 (May 1941) [1940–1941]
 4 sheets. 10 cents for the first sheet of an issue and 1.6 cents for each additional sheet.

UNION CATALOG

Symbols Used in the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. 4th ed. 1942.
 (C)

The Union Catalog. From the report of the Director, Mr. Schwegmann. 1941.
 8 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.*

The Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. By William Jerome Wilson. 1941.
 8 p. (C)

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

	1940–1941	1939–1940	1938–1939
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through Publications Office-----	56, 324	30, 132	18, 712
Through Card Division-----	4, 458	4, 504	6, 584
Through Superintendent of Documents-----	12, 050	12, 107	12, 838
TOTAL-----	72, 832	46, 743	38, 134
Sales (pieces):			
By Card Division-----	7, 330	3, 022	3, 375
By Superintendent of Documents-----	14, 724	15, 641	18, 981
TOTAL-----	22, 054	18, 663	22, 356
GRAND TOTAL-----	94, 886	65, 406	60, 490
Receipts from sales:			
By Card Division-----	\$2, 222. 58	\$1, 551. 80	\$2, 033. 65
By Superintendent of Documents-----	4, 421. 98	3, 579. 96	15, 459. 20
TOTAL-----	\$6, 644. 56	\$5, 131. 76	\$17, 492. 85

BINDING

The Librarian's Committee, in reporting upon the processing operations of the Library in June, 1940, noted that even with a 100%

increase in the output of the bindery, it would take seven and a half years to work off the binding arrears which had accumulated. These arrears were attributable to several causes—to the increasing rate of accessions, during recent years, of materials which were not already bound in permanent form or which presented special binding problems (governmental publications of all descriptions, periodicals and newspapers, Chinese books, sheet music, manuscripts, prints, etc.); to the normal increase in wear and tear resulting from increased use; and to the dilapidations suffered by large blocs among the classified collections (especially law books and the government documents of the 19th century, bound in perishable sheep skins) which had fallen into disrepair as a consequence of the mere passage of time.

The problem was familiar; but the report of the Committee demonstrated its urgency from the point of view of its relation to the entire processing problem; for books, to be placed upon the shelves, should be bound as well as cataloged. The situation had already been drawn to the attention of Congress in the estimates for the fiscal year 1941, and an increase in the appropriation had been allowed, in the amount of \$100,000. At the same time it was pointed out that while the Library has a bindery (staffed and operated by the Government Printing Office) it had no binding officer. Provision for such an officer was requested, and was granted.

Thus, during the year just past, there have been improved means for meeting the problem. Mr. David R. Wahl has been appointed to a study of the proportions and outlines of the task, and of the routines for accomplishing it in harmony with the reorganized procedures of the processing establishment, and with the requirements of the reference divisions. Meanwhile, advances have been made upon arrearages, particularly upon those which immobilize materials already otherwise processed,—such as newspapers and other serials complete and collated by volumes, books standing in disrepair upon the shelves, and new books received in paper covers or otherwise unsuitable for circulation. Quite apart from the important operations of map and print mounting, manuscript repair, etc., there were sent to the bindery 21,527 more volumes this past year than during the year previous. An additional binder has been assigned to arrears of map-mounting. Increased production has been obtained in the treatment of pamphlets, making of special cases for sheet music, making of minor repairs, etc.

This increased binding production represents more than an increased expenditure of binding funds. Before books can be sent to the bindery they must be assembled, examined, completed if defective, and

provided with indications of the binding treatment to be applied, lettering, etc. The increase in this activity (an increase of 38%) has been one of the sources of increased pressure during the year upon the divisions affected, and constitutes by itself one of the problems of procedure to be worked out.

Several desirable objectives have been attained, or are in view. The binding of newspaper volumes and of a substantial number of the other serials maintained by the Periodicals Division is so nearly up-to-date that the arrearage has been reduced nearly to normal, and no longer gives rise to acute embarrassment. (On July 1, 1940, 1,757 volumes of newspapers awaited binding; on June 30, 1941 there awaited but 858). Advances have been made into other arrears. More important, there is the prospect that a program is in process of development which will examine the whole relationship of binding to the other processing procedures; which will scrutinize routines and costs of binding with a view to simplification and reduction; which will view binding methods in relation to the amount of work to be done and the means at hand to do it.

A tabular account of the binding work during the year follows:

	1940	1941
Books sent to binder (including newspapers)-----	56,394	77,921
Books bound (including newspapers)-----	49,865	67,570
Books repaired without rebinding-----	5,068	4,692
Miscellaneous lettering, apart from that incidental to binding (volumes)-----	8,219	4,669
Pamphlets stitched in covers-----	19,297	27,055
Newspapers bound-----	2,725	3,033
Prints and fine arts books processed-----	30,118	26,344
Maps mounted, reconditioned, etc-----	7,724	¹ 32,853
Rare books treated and repaired-----		9,961
Manuscripts processed-----	81,635	74,739
Boxes and portfolios made-----	9,235	10,130
Ledgers made-----		38
Photomount binders made-----	400	4,700
Binder's board cut-----	3,040	57,000
Binder's board cut, all-rag-----	3,000	-----
Dummies made-----	320	81,500
Guide cards made-----	50,000	-----
Serap books made-----	15	-----
Expansion folders made-----	500	-----
Book pockets made-----		3,113
Books bound, field-----		76

¹ This figure includes 3,504 maps mounted (consisting of 5,873 sections), 14 maps mousselineed, and 29,335 maps reconditioned.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

The responsibilities of the Superintendent of the Library Buildings are of two kinds. He has charge of the custodial force of the buildings (guards and watchmen) and of the non-structural maintenance personnel (cleaning force, telephone and elevator operators, laborers, etc.); and he expends the appropriations made to the Library for these purposes. But he is also, from the nature of the case, the representative in the Library of the Architect of the Capitol, who is charged by law with responsibility for the structural maintenance of the Library buildings, including the operation and maintenance of the mechanical plant. These operations, conducted as they are in the interest of the Library, are executed in full collaboration with its administration, represented by the Superintendent.

Custody and Maintenance

The custodial and maintenance staff employed under the direction of the Superintendent from appropriations to the Library was, during the fiscal year 1941, as follows:

Assistant superintendent and pur-	
chasing agent	Foreman of laborers
Property clerk	2 assistant foremen
3 clerks	4 chauffeurs
Head telephone operator	3 skilled laborers
5 telephone operators	43 laborers
Captain of the guard	3 laundresses
6 lieutenants	2 attendants, ladies' room
62 guards	6 book cleaners
10 check boys	4 head charwomen
2 attendants, ladies' room	106 charwomen
18 elevator operators	TOTAL, 285

In connection with the custody of the building and its contents, the most noteworthy occurrence of the year was the return, on December 27, 1940, of the original manuscript of Magna Carta (the Lincoln Cathedral example) to the protection of the Library "for the duration" after the second period of its exhibition at the New York World's Fair. On December 28th the document was removed from its special exhibition case and placed in the Librarian's vault while the case was sent to the Cleveland International Exposition with a carefully executed facsimile of the manuscript. On January 18, 1941, the parchment was placed in the Gutenberg Bible exhibit case in order that it might be seen by visitors to the President's Inauguration, while the Bible was placed, for the time being, in the Librarian's

vault. After the return of the exhibition case from Cleveland on March 7, 1941, the document was replaced, and the Gutenberg Bible restored to its exhibition case. While it rests in its exhibition case in the second floor main hallway of the Library, the document is under continuous surveillance, day and night, by the same guard who is assigned to the protection of the Gutenberg Bible.

Changes of location of divisional activities during the year include the relocation of the Documents Division (previously in the northeast attic, Main Building) in the east curtain, south, main floor, Main Building; the removal of the Books for the Adult Blind from the east curtain, north, to the east curtain, south and later to the northeast pavilion, on the basement floor, Main Building; the transfer of the Bibliography Division from the east end of the south curtain, main floor, Main Building, to the east curtain, south, basement floor, in the space vacated by the Books for the Adult Blind. The entire card stock of the Card Division was removed from the work rooms on the third floor of the Annex to the lowest stack level, and the vacated mezzanine was arranged for work space. The reading rooms for the Documents Division and for the Social Sciences Reference Room were furnished and occupied during the year, the one in the south and the other in the north of the east curtain, main floor, Main Buildings.

The usual tabulation of visitors follows:

VISITORS, FISCAL YEAR, 1941		
	Main Building	Annex
Total number of visitors during the year-----	1,178,136	189,904
Daily average for the 364 (363) ¹ days on which the building was open-----	3,237	521
Smallest daily average by months (December 1940)-----	1,982	420
Largest daily average by months (April 1941) (May 1941)-----	4,766	705
Total number of visitors on weekdays-----	973,236	161,443
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays-----	204,900	27,661
Daily average for 304 weekdays-----	3,201	531
Daily average for 60 (59) ¹ Sundays and holidays-----	3,415	469

¹ The Main Building was closed on December 25, 1940; the Annex was closed on July 4 and December 25, 1940.

The obligations incurred under the appropriation to the Library of Congress for the care and maintenance of the Library Buildings, 1941 (as of August 26, 1941) were as follows:

Supplies, including dry goods; soap powders, soaps, toilet supplies, towels, and other miscellaneous supplies-----	\$2,244.22
Gas-----	15.89
General telephone service-----	8,932.66

Mail and delivery service, operation and repair of motor vehicles	\$869. 36
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, carfare, drayage, and postage stamps	471. 33
Supplies and equipment for emergency room	107. 23
Uniforms for guard and elevator force	3, 707. 98
 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	 \$16, 348. 67
Unobligated balance	351. 33
 TOTAL APPROPRIATION	 \$16, 700. 00

Engineering and Structural Operations

The force controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the Superintendent of the Library Buildings, consisted of:

ENGINEER FORCE

Chief Engineer	12 mechanics
Decorator	1 junior mechanic
Principal mechanic	6 under-mechanics
3 senior mechanics	1 clerk (storekeeper)

ELECTRICAL FORCE

Chief electrician	1 junior mechanic
Principal mechanic	3 under-mechanics
4 senior mechanics	

AIR-CONDITIONING FORCE

Head engineer	4 assistant engineers
Engineer	5 under-mechanics

ELEVATOR FORCE

Elevator mechanic	Mechanic
Senior mechanic	2 under-mechanics

TOTAL, 52

The most important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the Main Building and Annex were as follows:

A large portion of the bookstack in the east curtain, north, second floor, of the Main Building, was removed to provide a reading room for the Law Library. In this room, and the adjoining northeast pavilion, underfloor duct and conduit was laid and the floors afterwards restored and covered with rubber tile. An entrance lobby and mezzanine floor were built in the south end of the room and an office for the Law Librarian was built in the northeast corner of the pavilion. Contracts were placed for furniture equipment, iron and brass railings, wire grilles, and a dumb waiter for the remaining bookstacks. The walls and bookstacks were all repainted.

Contracts were also placed for steel and wood partitions, iron and brass railings, charging desk, bronze and glass screen, and special furniture equipment for the Manuscripts Division which is to be moved from the north curtain, second floor, Main Building, to the southwest quarter, third floor, Annex, in space to be released by the Card Division.

Six double-faced steel map-cases have been ordered for the Map Division and sixty-eight steel card storage cases, containing 9,520 steel trays, were purchased and installed in the Card Division's storage stack.

A recording laboratory, provided from funds granted to the Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was installed in the east curtain, north, basement floor, Main Building. Sound-proof partitions were erected, creating a recording studio, laboratory, workshop, speaker's studio, and listening room.

Other structural changes include:

Repainting, plastering, and refinishing of floors in northeast and southeast attics, Main Building. Repainting: east curtain, south, main floor; Personnel Office, Music Division, Reference Department offices, Accounts Office, Disbursing Office, Recording Laboratory, octagon basement corridor, all Main Building.

Rewiring: Stack and reading-room space of Law Library; north end of Card Division; 600 magnetic switches in bookstacks of Annex (out of a total of 1,200); Smithsonian bookstack; ceiling of north curtain, second floor, Main Building; desk lighting system of second floor of Annex; southeast attic and northeast pavilion cellar, Main Building. A special underground conduit was laid across the grounds from East Capitol Street to make 110 v. A. C. power available where needed in the Library, and the Recording Laboratory was wired for A. C. current.

Repairs to the heating and air-conditioning system: The entire heating system was overhauled and cleaned and all seats in steam traps were reshaped and changed from feather-edged to beveled-edged type; all washers of air-conditioning system were treated with special Rubalt paint to reduce corrosion; filter frames were revamped and new types of filters installed in the air-conditioning apparatus, involving about half of the total number of filters; all ventilating fans and refrigerating equipment were repainted.

Elevators: Elevator cables, amounting to 9,403 feet, were replaced in both buildings; new hoisting cables installed on elevators 4, 9, 11 and 12, Annex, and 4, 6, 7 and 9, Main Building; the governor cable was replaced on elevator 15, Annex; the burnt-out signal motor was replaced on elevator 7, Main Building; a new "A" frame for the main bearing support was installed on lift 14, Main Building, to replace the frame damaged by jamming of control chain, and alterations were made to prevent recurrence, and also to the lower entrance gate to prevent tampering by unauthorized persons; new pressure tank on freight lift in the Main Building to replace worn-out equipment; the faulty operation of the control equipment on elevators 1 and 2, Main Building, due to overheating, was corrected by installation of exhaust fans in the penthouse; a new signal relay was installed for the improvement of operation of elevators 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, Annex; a new cab was installed on the dumbwaiter in the Manuscripts Division and the cables renewed; changes were made in the signal system on dumbwaiter 16 in the Annex in order to eliminate certain floor stops and to furnish service only to the basement, 3d, 6th and 9th decks.

Miscellaneous installations: A new 500-gallon hot-water heater in the west main cellar, Main Building, to increase the supply of hot water to the café and to lavatories on the west side of the building; a new lavatory in the northeast

pavilion, second floor, Main Building; an exhaust system in the Photoduplication Laboratory; a new pastry oven in the café. The entire grass area of the Library grounds was reseeded and fertilized.

A statement of the status of the appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for the Library, as of June 30, 1941, may be found among other similar statements in this report in the section on Finance. The two following statements itemize the obligations incurred:

Obligations incurred under the appropriation to the Architect of the Capitol for the mechanical and structural maintenance of the Library Buildings, 1941:

Repairs to buildings and equipment	\$10, 882. 80
Engineering supplies	4, 107. 63
Electric lamps	5, 662. 70
Electric supplies	2, 232. 11
Rubber-tile flooring	3, 296. 00
Air-conditioning supplies and repairs	3, 105. 68
Elevator parts and repairs	5, 090. 57
Freon gas for air-conditioning system	173. 90
Bake oven for café	341. 00
Blueprints, freight, express, etc.	15. 85
Trees, shrubs, fertilizer, grass seed, etc., and care of grounds	1, 481. 97
 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$36, 390. 21
Unobligated	148. 79
 TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$36, 539. 00

Obligations incurred under the appropriation to the Architect of the Capitol for furniture and equipment for the Library Building, 1941:

Miscellaneous furniture including repairs	\$10, 775. 15
Typewriters, repairs and parts	6, 349. 09
Adding machines, repairs and parts	2, 249. 87
Card cabinets and file cases	2, 762. 99
Desks	9, 116. 20
Floor tile	1, 896. 00
Map cases	13, 659. 00
Alterations to bookstack, partitions, flooring, etc., Law Library	8, 388. 39
Special equipment for Law Library	5, 104. 00
Partitions, stairs, screens, and charging counter, Manuscripts Division	11, 457. 00
Special equipment for Manuscripts Division	7, 206. 00
Steel card-tray cases for Card Division	12, 997. 00
Steel bookease units	1, 400. 00
Telegrams, freight, drainage, blueprints, etc.	31. 59
 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$93, 392. 28
Unobligated	1, 406. 72
 TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$94, 799. 00

Security of the Buildings and of the Collections

While a survey of the collections was being conducted throughout the Library with a view to making a selection for special use or protection in the event of any possible emergency (see p. 156) studies were also being made with regard to the kind of protection to be given, not only to the books themselves, but also to the buildings which now house them.

Methods of packing were investigated, and a standard container (a collapsible plywood carton) was selected; arrangements were made for making special containers, not commercially available, for unusually rare or valuable pieces and for oversize items; estimates of cost were prepared and plans were drawn up. At the same time the structure of the buildings was considered from the point of view of their use and protection under the circumstances envisaged, and through the negotiations of Dr. Richard H. Heindel, Fellow of the Library of Congress in Modern European history, the buildings were made the subject of a test study by Professor John E. Burchard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Executive Secretary of the National Research Council's Committee on Passive Protection against Bombing.

LEGISLATION

Legislation regarding the Library during the 1st session of the 77th Congress (through July 1, 1941) is quoted in extenso in the following pages.

The Beaufort Township Library, Beaufort, S. C.

Of legislation of previous Congresses, making requirements of the Library, only one Act has involved special action not included in routine functions. This was the Act approved August 30, 1940 "To provide for the transfer of the duplicates of certain books in the Library of Congress to the Beaufort Library of Beaufort, South Carolina", in order to replace certain volumes which were taken in 1862 by the order of an officer of the United States from the Library of the Beaufort Library Society and which were subsequently destroyed by fire in the Smithsonian Institution where they had been stored for safekeeping pending the ending of the War between the States.

In order to discharge the obligations of this Act, correspondence has been instituted with the authorities of the Beaufort Library. An agreement has been reached with Miss Mabel Runnette, the Librarian, representing the trustees of the Library, as to the appraisal of the

books to be replaced ¹ (in the amount of \$4,300). A number of lists of duplicates in our collections have been submitted to Miss Runnette, and a number of volumes have been selected by her and have been shipped. The valuation of these, as set by our exchange desk, amounts to \$274.85. More lists will be submitted until the whole credit has been utilized.

Legislation Relating to the Library of Congress Enacted During the First Session of the Seventy-Seventh Congress

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, namely:

* * * * *

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

* * * * *

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$91,320.

Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$6,768.

General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expenditures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the

¹ Based on the list of books taken from the Library at Beaufort contained in a "Catalogue of an Immense Collection of Library Books in all Departments of Literature, Arts and Sciences to be Sold at Auction, By order and under the Direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., On Monday Evening Nov. 17th, 1862, and the Succeeding Evenings of the Week, By Bangs, Merwin & Co., [New York] C. C. Shelley, Printer, [1862].

mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings and grounds, \$76,840, of which \$3,500 shall be immediately available.

Elimination of fire hazards, Library of Congress Buildings: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to remedy fire hazards in the Library of Congress Buildings, and for labor, materials, and equipment, personal and other services, including professional services without reference to section 35 of the Act of June 25, 1910, as amended, repairs, alterations, and improvements, and any other item necessary in connection therewith, \$40,000.

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Salaries, Library, Proper: For the Librarian, the Librarian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, including special and temporary services and extra special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000) at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$1,318,840: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of any money accruing from lapses under this appropriation may be transferred in such sums as the Librarian may designate to the appropriations for the Copyright Office, Union Catalogs, Distribution of Card Indexes, and Library Buildings; but none of such transferred funds shall be utilized for the employment of additional personnel.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$288,600.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$130,950: *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000 of this sum shall be used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$76,000 for employees engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$251,760.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$39,200.

SUNDAY OPENING

Salaries: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$26,018.

UNION CATALOGUES

Salaries and expenses: To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$26,180.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$7,500, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the payment of obligations legally incurred in previous fiscal years under appropriations for these purposes, \$248,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1943.

Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the increase of the law library, including not to exceed \$2,000 for the payment of obligations legally incurred in previous fiscal years under appropriations for these purposes, \$90,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1943.

Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$20,000.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$350,000, including not exceeding \$20,000 for personal services and not exceeding \$500 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

PRINTING AND BINDING

General printing and binding: For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office,

and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$360,000.

Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, \$45,000.

Printing catalog cards: For the printing of catalog cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the distribution of card indexes, \$200,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, office supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$19,400.

For furniture, including the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$64,500, to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, of which sum \$10,000 shall be immediately available.

For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$31,230.

Security of collections: To enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the security of the collections of the Library of Congress, including personal services, equipment, and supplies, \$30,000, to be available immediately.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, including special and temporary services and special services of regular employees in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings, in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$3,250), at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$269,126.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$11,353.

For mail, delivery, including purchase or exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings, \$13,500.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$500.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, or the Government Printing Office shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the average of the compensation rates for the grade, except that in unusually meritorious cases of one position in a grade, advances may be made to rates higher than the average of the compensation rates of the grade, but not more often than once in any fiscal year, and then only to the next higher rate: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service; (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act; (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit; (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law; or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

SEC. 4. Whenever any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is specifically appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation or designation of any position specifically appropriated for herein is different from that specifically established for such position by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of the position, or either, specifically appropriated for herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the authority for any position specifically established by such Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease to exist.

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended and no part of any appropriation or fund otherwise available to any Federal agency for which appropriations are contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States, unless such person is (1) a citizen of the United States, or (2) a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, or (3) who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress may be exempt from the provisions of this section, but the Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such position until he has ascertained that he

cannot secure for such appointment a person in any of the three categories hereinbefore specified in this section who possesses the special qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise meets the general requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942".

Approved, July 1, 1941.

(Public Law 145, 77th Congress, 1st Session, 55 Stat. 446, 457-462, 465-466)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

* * * * *

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939 * * *; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics not exceeding the following amounts, respectively: * * * Library of Congress, \$35,000 * * *

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942".

* * * * *

Approved, June 28, 1941.

(Public Law 135, 77th Congress, 1st Session, 55 Stat. 265, 276-277.)



Register of Copyrights

REPORT TO THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Washington, September 15, 1941

SIR: In past years the Register's report has taken more or less the form of a mere repetition of statistics dealing with the amount of registrations made, copyright deposits received in the Copyright Office or thereafter transferred to the Library, fees received and the disposition thereof under the direction of Congress, as expressed in the Act. During the passage of the past two years there have been adopted new and salutary methods in the Copyright Office. The old accounting system has given place to more modern methods. A close liaison has been established between Library administration on the one hand and Copyright Office administration on the other, which has stimulated a mutual cooperation in favor of the functioning of certain aspects of the great Library machine. In these things the public has a general interest, and the Congress, as the representatives of the people, a special one. It seems, therefore, fitting that they should be made a matter of reference and of record here.

But there are other matters connected with the conduct of this Office which should be of intense interest not only to every author and to every copyright proprietor, but to every Member of Congress. I refer to questions arising in connection with the relations of the Copyright Office with that public which it was created to serve.

(a) Of outstanding importance in this connection is the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in the case of *Clement L. Bouvé, as Register of Copyrights, Appellant v. Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.*,¹ based *inter alia* upon the adequacy and nature, for the purposes of the deposit provisions of Section 12, of material offered for registration and upon the importance of the payment of copyright fees as a legislative consideration.

(b) The Committee of Congress which reported the bill which became the present act, found occasion to observe:

¹ See also *King Features Syndicate, Inc., v. Clement L. Bouvé, as Register of Copyrights*, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, Dec. 18, 1940.

"In enacting a copyright law Congress must consider, as has been already stated, two questions: First, how much will the legislation stimulate the producer and so benefit the public; and second, how much will the monopoly granted be detrimental to the public? The granting of such exclusive rights under the proper terms and conditions confers a benefit upon the public that outweighs the evils of the temporary monopoly." (Report 2222 to accompany H. R. 28192, 60th Cong., 2nd Sess., House of Representatives, p. 7)

The Copyright Office is manifestly an instrument of government created by Congress, the main function of which is to carry out the legislative will. One of the purposes of this report is to call your attention, the attention of Congress and that of the public to attempts to thwart that will, with which the undersigned has been and is still confronted in connection with the administration of the Office under the Act and to suggest in a general way how a solution of these problems can and, in the opinion of the undersigned, should be effected by amendatory legislation.

Receipts

The gross receipts during the year were \$374,125.35. There was a balance on hand July 1, 1940 of \$41,303.06, making a total sum of \$415,428.41 to be accounted for. Of this sum \$8,325.30, representing a balance of copyright fees earned during June 1940, were deposited as Miscellaneous Receipts in the Treasury in July 1940. The earned fees for the fiscal year 1941 were \$347,430.60. Of this amount there was deposited as Miscellaneous Receipts in the Treasury the sum of \$343,935.30, making a total of \$352,260.60 thus deposited. There was refunded as excess fees, or as fees for articles not registrable, \$20,277.62. A balance of \$42,890.19 was carried over from the fiscal year 1941, consisting of the following items: (1) fees for unfinished business material not yet cleared, \$12,270.27; (2) deposit accounts credit balance, \$27,124.62; (3) fees earned in June of the fiscal year 1941, to be deposited as Miscellaneous Receipts in the Treasury in July 1941, \$3,495.30. The sum of the amounts turned into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$352,260.60, together with the sum of \$20,277.62 refunded, plus the amount of \$42,890.19 made up of the three items (1), (2) and (3), constitute the amount of \$415,428.41.

The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897 are shown in Exhibit C. (See p. 400.)

Expenditures

In prior reports, under the title "Expenditures," it has for many years past been the custom of the Copyright Office to aggregate its

"expenditures," compare them with the fees received and refer to the result as a profit or loss of the Copyright Office. The purpose of this statement was to inform the Librarian and the public, through the Librarian's annual report—in which, under Section 51 of the Act, the annual report of the Register is to be printed—of the extent to which the Copyright Office is or is not a self-sustaining institution.

The items of expenditure which have hitherto been reported for this purpose have been the cost for the year in salaries, stationery, postage stamps and car tokens expended in copyright business. However, there are other costs of operation of the Copyright Office which should definitely be taken into consideration in determining this question of profit or loss. First, the cost of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*. Under the Copyright Act the obligation of compiling this catalog, together with its indexes, as well as of having it printed, is a duty specifically laid upon the Register of Copyrights and, as a matter of fact and common sense, should be considered a Copyright Office cost. There is another item known as "Printing and Binding, General" for the Copyright Office, to distinguish it from the printing done in connection with the publication of the *Catalog*. This is obviously another cost of administering the Copyright Office.

Shortly prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, it was wisely decided to place the estimating of the expenditures in connection with the appropriation for the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* in the hands of the Copyright Office, which submits to the Administrative Assistant to the Librarian a copy of these estimates. An allotment of the sum estimated to be required for the item of "Printing and Binding, General" was set up by the Library. In connection with this allotment, also, the making of estimates for the cost of items included therein, when and as needed, was turned over to the Copyright Office. Requisitions based on the estimates of such items are now prepared in the Copyright Office. This step is of outstanding assistance to the Register of Copyrights, enabling him, as it does, to keep track of situations with respect to which under former practice he had only a hazy conception.

The total obligation for salaries for the fiscal year 1941 was \$276,-552.20, which includes a payment of \$108.00 made on July 2, 1941. The expenditures for stationery, postage and transportation were \$1,816.43.

As far as the cost of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* is concerned, it was impossible to state on June 30, 1941 just what the cost involved would be, for at that date all the bills had not been received from the Government Printing Office. Thus far bills received and paid

amounted to \$37,878.09, leaving a balance of \$21,721.91 of the \$59,600 appropriated for printing the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and decisions of the United States Courts involving copyright.² The bills covered all the *Catalog* material through the month of February 1941, with the exception of the music catalog for January 1941 and the music index for the calendar year 1940. Generally speaking, the estimates made have exceeded bills received. In view of the abnormally large number of registrations reflected in the volumes of the *Catalog* printed under this appropriation, estimates have been limited to the printing of the *Catalog*, which is required as a statutory duty. It is believed and hoped that the actual cost of the *Catalog* for the fiscal year will not exceed \$59,600, the amount of the appropriation. In view of the uncertainty as to what that exact cost will be, due to the absence of the receipt of the bills, the cost of the *Catalog* for the present fiscal year may turn out to be less than the amount of the appropriation. However, in estimating the cost of the *Catalog* the only safe figure to announce at this time is \$59,600, the amount of the appropriation.

The cost of the item of "Printing and Binding, General," based on the allotment for that purpose prescribed by the Library of Congress, is \$9,163.01.

The sum total of the salaries obligated, the appropriation for the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, money expended on "Printing and Binding, General" and miscellaneous stationery is \$347,131.64. This amount deducted from the fees earned in the fiscal year ending June 1941, \$347,430.60, leaves a sum to the credit of the Copyright Office of \$298.96.

During the period of forty-four years, 1897 to 1941, the annual copyright business, as evidenced by the applied fees, has increased over sixfold. During these forty-four years since the organization of the present Copyright Office, the copyright fees applied have amounted to a grand total of \$7,244,079.60 and the total copyright registrations have reached the figure of 5,894,265.

² As of September 19, bills paid, \$46,835.17, leaving a balance of \$12,764.83.

Copyright Registrations and Fees

FISCAL YEAR 1941

Registrations for prints and labels numbered	7, 152	at \$6	\$42, 912. 00
Registrations for published works numbered	115, 113	at \$2	230, 226. 00
Registrations for published photographs without certificates numbered	1, 587	at \$1	1, 587. 00
Registrations for unpublished works numbered	46, 453	at \$1	46, 453. 00
Registrations for renewals of prints and labels numbered	19	at \$6	114. 00
Registrations for renewals, all other classes, numbered	10, 323	at \$1	10, 323. 00
 Total number of registrations	180, 647		
Fees for registrations			\$331, 615. 00
Fees for recording 3,266 assignments		\$10, 470. 00	
Fees for indexing 17,216 transfers of proprietorship		1, 721. 60	
Fees for 1,187 certified copies of record		1, 187. 00	
Fees for 464 notices of user recorded		464. 00	
Fees for searches made at \$1 per hour of time consumed		1, 973. 00	15, 815. 60
 Total fees earned, fiscal year 1941			\$347, 430. 60

Summary of Copyright Business

FISCAL YEAR 1941

Balance on hand July 1, 1940			\$41, 303. 06
Gross receipts July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941			374, 125. 35
 Total to be accounted for			\$415, 428. 41
Refunded		\$20, 277. 62	
Deposited as earned fees		352, 260. 60	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1941:			
Fees earned in June 1941 but not deposited until July 1941	\$3, 495. 30		
Unfinished Business balance	12, 270. 27		
Deposit Accounts balance	27, 124. 62	42, 890. 19	415, 428. 41

Correspondence

The business of the Copyright Office involves daily contact with the public, transacted for the most part through correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 249,564, while the letters, parcels, etc. dispatched numbered 282,507. Both figures show an increase over last year.

Copyright Deposits

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which were registered during the fiscal year is 283,737. The number of these articles in each class for the last five fiscal years is shown in Exhibit E.

Following closer contacts and closer cooperation between the Copyright Office and the Library of Congress which have come into being in the course of the past two fiscal years, the number of works received by the Library as a result of requests sent to the Copyright Office from the Library has notably increased. This is made apparent by reference to the last five annual reports of the Register of Copyrights.

During the fiscal years 1937, 1938 and 1939,³ a number totaling 1,373 works were received by the Library as the result of requests addressed by it to the Copyright Office, making an average of 491 such works for each of the fiscal years concerned. However, for the fiscal year 1940 alone, 2,636 works were received by the Library in response to such requests.⁴ During the present fiscal year 2,665 such works were received in response to requests addressed to delinquent copyright owners, and in addition thereto eighteen additional works were received within the demand period where official demands were made, making a total of 2,683.

However, there is good reason to believe that this number, encouraging as it may appear, represents no more than a fraction of the cases occurring all over the United States in which works are published with copyright notice, of which neither the Library nor the Register of Copyrights can possibly have a complete knowledge and in connection with which the copyright owner makes no attempt whatsoever to meet the requirements of Section 12. Where demands made were not fulfilled, it was necessary in twenty-six cases to bring the matter to the attention of the Attorney General, in all of which cases a final disposition has not as yet been reached. The Copyright Office cannot sufficiently express its appreciation of the courteous and efficient cooperation of the Department of Justice in connection with these cases.

It should be noted that a request made of an author or a publisher for one title frequently results in the deposit with the Copyright Office of other titles by the same author or publisher which have not been previously submitted.

³ *Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights* for the fiscal year 1937, p. 3; for the fiscal year 1938, p. 3; for the fiscal year 1939, p. 3.

⁴ *Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights* for the fiscal year 1940, p. 3.

Our copyright laws have required the deposit of copies for the use of the Library of Congress, and the act in force demands a deposit of two copies of American books and one of foreign books registered. The act provides that, of the works deposited for copyright, the Librarian of Congress may determine (1) what books or other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the Law Library, (2) what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange or (3) be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein. The law further provides (4) that articles remaining undisposed of may upon specified conditions be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

During the fiscal year a total of 171,115 current articles deposited have been transferred to the Library of Congress. This number included 67,979 books, 74,460 periodical numbers, 22,530 pieces of music, 2,560 maps and 1,586 photographs and engravings.

Under authority of Section 59 of the Act of March 4, 1909, 1,367 books were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1941 the following libraries have since 1909 received the total number of books indicated below:

Department of Agriculture, 4,618; Department of Commerce, 23,076; Navy Department, 1,879; Treasury Department, 1,496; Bureau of Education, 22,749; Federal Trade Commission, 30,266; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Army Medical Library, 10,026; Walter Reed Hospital, 2,884; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,202; Soldiers' Home, 1,600; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 64,082. A number of other libraries have received a smaller number of books. In all, 191,020 volumes have been thus distributed during the last thirty-two years.

The Copyright Act authorizes the return to copyright claimants of such deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the Copyright Office. Under such authority, 3,296 motion picture films were returned during the fiscal year.

The New Accounting System of the Copyright Office

The new accounting system established in the Copyright Office with the assistance and under the guidance of representatives of the General Accounting Office has affected the handling of the work in the Copyright Office as a whole in various ways. While it must be admitted that the system has to a certain extent increased the work

in the Deposit and Periodical Section, as well as in the Examining and Mails, Files and Index Sections, it has been of marked advantage to the Searching Unit.

For instance, in the Master Index Group of the Mails, Files and Index Section the new system has made it necessary to revise all cards made for incoming mail with fees enclosed, since the cards under the new system are now used as permanent records in the Accounting Section. This has necessitated the full time of two extra clerks for revision and one extra clerk for indexing. They have had to be borrowed from the other units, thereby allowing other work to be postponed and to accumulate. Aside from this difficulty, which it is believed may, under certain circumstances, be overcome to a great extent, the installation of the new system has raised the quality of the work done by the indexers and provided a fairer basis of judging the quality of their work. The delayed return of the original card until the money received has been used and the stamping of the entry numbers on the Deposit Account cards are decided helps in the searching, for they are effective in providing a systematic check on the closing of the day's work.

From the standpoint of the Accounting Section of the Copyright Office, the new system installed shows little difference in basic principles from that of the old system. On the one hand, the handling of details has in certain respects increased and, on the other, the elimination of several unnecessary steps has facilitated the completion of the statistical data needed from day to day.

The new system, which has been standardized by the use of forms prescribed by the General Accounting Office, shows a very detailed picture of the daily work for any month, and—what is of particular satisfaction to the undersigned—has resulted in giving the Accounts Office of the Library a complete picture of the work involved. The General Accounting Office is furnished with the Account Current rendered each month and a complete detailed statement of every transaction for the current month.

In connection with the establishment of this system the undersigned cannot too deeply express his appreciation of the constant courtesy and unflagging patience of Mr. Charles F. Taylor and Mr. Raymond B. Jeffrey, of the General Accounting Office.

The Establishment of the Loose-leaf Registration System

On July 1, 1940 the first step was taken in the installation of a new system of registration and certification in the Copyright Office with a

view to achieving greater promptness both in recording the claims and issuing the certificates. The new form of certificate is based upon the form used for many years in the Patent Office in connection with the registration of claims to copyright in commercial prints and labels when the handling of that material was under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Patents. Typewriting machines are now used for filling in the necessary data, so that, by means of a carbon sheet, two copies of the certificate can be made by one operation, the original being then dispatched to the claimant and the carbon copy retained for ultimate binding in a permanent volume of certificates. Under the former system, which involved the making of manuscript entries in bound volumes, the bound record book could only be used by one clerk at a time for making the entries, whereas under the new system many certificates of the same class can be made simultaneously. The small card form of certificate which has heretofore been issued in longhand has been discontinued gradually during the course of the present fiscal year, as it is not suited to this purpose.

The change has been adopted for various reasons, some economic and some addressing themselves particularly to what is conceived to be improvement in administering this bureau of the government. The administration of the Office requires the handling of many problems calling for a solution which must, on the one hand, deal with the subject matter, not only from the standpoint of any particular one of the sections of the Copyright Office, but from that of the coordination of the work of those sections taken as a whole.

But for a sympathetic understanding of these problems on the part of the Library and a thorough recognition of the obvious necessity of the equipment required for their solution, coupled with the actual providing of such equipment, this reform in the matter of record-making, of which the Copyright Office has for years been in need, could not have been accomplished.

Coordination of the Work of the Copyright Office With That of the Divisions of the Library

On October 3, 1940 the Librarian appointed a committee to study the possibilities of integration and coordination of the activities of the Copyright Office with the divisions of the Library. The committee consisted of Mr. L. Quincy Mumford, Director of the Processing Department, Mr. John Lester Nolan, Chief of the Catalog Preparation and Maintenance Division, Mr. John W. Cronin, Chief of the Card Division, and the undersigned, who was designated to act as chairman.

Lengthy conferences were held, supplemented by extensive conversations and discussions throughout the period October 3, 1940 to January 15, 1941. Various recommendations were made by the committee and received the approval of the Librarian, such as further study of the advisability of printing the cumulative indexes for the purposes of the Copyright Office, further examination of possible uses which the Maps Division might make of the copyright number on map entries the forwarding of copies of copyrighted periodicals received by the Copyright Office to the Chief of the Periodicals Division and the advisability of omitting the copyright notice on the cards printed by the Card Division of the Library. The Copyright Office welcomes the opportunity of being of what assistance it may in this matter, realizing the necessity of the closest cooperation between the Library and the Office in this field.

Recommendation in the Direction of Equalization of Copyright Fees

Prior to the effective date of the Act of Congress of July 31, 1939, which transferred to the Register of Copyrights jurisdiction over the registration of commercial prints and labels, the fees for registration of material recorded in the Copyright Office were divided roughly into two classes—\$2.00 for the registration and issuance of certificates of registration of material, copyright of which is obtained by publication with copyright notice, and \$1.00 in the case of any unpublished work registered as unpublished under Section 11 of the Act (Sec. 61). By the Act of July 31, 1939 the registration fee for commercial prints and labels was maintained at the amount of \$6.00—the same amount at which such fee had been set by Congress in Section 3 of the Act of June 18, 1874 and maintained for the sixty-six years preceding the change of jurisdiction from the Commissioner of Patents to the Register of Copyrights.

The maintenance of the \$6.00 fee has given rise to some dissatisfaction in interested quarters. And it must be admitted that from one point of view this sense of dissatisfaction is not difficult to understand. A, who publishes with copyright notice an encyclopedic work, can obtain registration and certification thereof for a fee of \$2.00; whereas B, the copyright owner of a mere commercial print, must pay three times as much for the same service. But it must be borne in mind that the owner of the encyclopedic work (which may have a retail price at \$150 or \$500 or more) must, in order to obtain registration and certification, deposit two complete copies of the best edition thereof with the Copyright Office for the enrichment of the Library of

Congress and incur thereby a very considerable financial sacrifice; whereas B, by the deposit of two copies of his commercial prints or labels suffers financially, as a general rule, to an infinitely less extent.

On the other hand, a work embodied in copyrighted leaflets of published written material representing a bona fide edition of such material may be registered for \$2.00 and the retail price may be practically nil; whereas the commercial print or label may conceivably represent a far greater initial cost, and the two copies deposited a far greater value, than two of the leaflets referred to and yet the registrant must pay a registration fee of \$6.00. Or, worse yet, it might be argued (although recognizing that many unpublished works may greatly exceed the cost or value of commercial prints or labels) all unpublished works—which include manuscripts which may have no commercial value at all—which in an unpublished state are entitled to copyright, may be registered at a cost of \$1.00; whereas the copyright owner of the commercial print or label must pay \$6.00.

Although apparent inequities arising in many instances seem to be eliminated by counterbalancing considerations, the contemplation of the registration for \$1.00 of a manuscript scrawl of so-called "music," which costs the applicant the price of a half-sheet of music paper and a pen and ink (or even a pencil), as opposed to the registration for \$6.00, coupled with two copies of a beautiful and artistic commercial print or label, for which the copyright owner may perhaps have had to pay the artist \$250, more or less, shocks one's sense of proportion.

It seems to the undersigned that something in the way of equalization of fees should be accomplished. Copyright protection is a monopoly (Report No. 2222 to accompany H. R. 28192, 60th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 7) to be enjoyed under the conditions of the statutory grant. The copyright term extends for twenty-eight years from the first publication with copyright notice, with respect to published works, or from the date of the due filing of the application with a copy of the work in the case of unpublished works, subject to renewal for an additional twenty-eight years in both cases—a total of fifty-six years.

Congress has always felt that the fee for the registration and certification of unpublished works should be less than that of published works. The distinction cannot be based on a supposed difference between the type of the services rendered in connection with both classes, for both published and unpublished works are registered and a certificate of registration is issued. An excellent reason for the distinction is, however, to be found in the fact that, while thousands of unpublished copyright works are never thereafter published, thousands of them are and Section 11 provides that the acquisition of

copyright in unpublished works "shall not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of copies under sections twelve and thirteen of this Act, where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale." This means that, upon such publication, the proprietor of the hitherto unpublished work is put to added expense. It is therefore felt that the fee of \$1.00 for unpublished works should remain.

However, it is recommended that the registration fee for published works should be equalized. The observation has often been noted that the Copyright Office is not intended to be a revenue-producing institution. The fact is that it has, in a very definite sense, always been a revenue-producing institution, in that fees applied are turned into the Miscellaneous Receipts of the United States Treasury. The undersigned finds nothing inappropriate in suggesting that, in view of the extraordinary sacrifices which the present emergency makes and is bound to make upon the public purse, a registration fee of \$3.00 should be required as one of the conditions of the enjoyment of the copyright monopoly in the case of all published copyrighted works.

JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT

For some years past efforts have been directed by the undersigned against what he has always considered attempts on the part of certain persons or interests to evade the intention of Congress to provide for the enrichment of the Library through copyright deposits. That, in one instance, these efforts have been misdirected is the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as expressed in its decision of the case of *Register of Copyrights, Appellant, v. Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation*.⁵

The following statement of facts appears in the opinion:

Appellee deposited in the Copyright Office two copies of printed matter, bound together in book form and entitled "In Old Chicago." It tendered two dollars in payment of the registration fee. The Register of Copyrights refused registration upon the ground that the material was not a *book* but, instead, was page proof of twenty *contributions to periodicals* within the meaning of Section 12 of the Copyright Act; hence, that each contribution must be separately registered; and that a separate fee of two dollars must be paid for the registration of each.

Inter alia the appellate Court states that

The important consideration in the mind of the Register seems to be the number of fees which he is entitled to collect.

While the matter of the collection of fees prescribed by the act should be and always will be regarded as an important consideration by the

⁵ See also *King Features Syndicate, Inc., v. Clement L. Bouvé*, as Register of Copyrights (*supra* p. 359).

Register, he felt that the consideration of outstanding importance was the type of deposit which he is authorized to accept, bearing in mind that one of the basic functions of the deposit of copyrighted works is the enrichment of the Library of Congress.

No one more readily than the undersigned concedes the propriety on the part of any court to limit the statement of facts in the opinion to the extent which to the court seems sufficient for the purposes of its decision.

However, it is believed that the Librarian, as well as Congress, should have a fuller statement of the facts in order to determine whether, in the light of the interpretation placed upon the statute by a distinguished tribunal entrusted with the decisions of problems of the greatest moment to the government, the situation calls for remedial legislation.

On or before December 30, 1937, the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation prepared twenty proof sheets of a serialization in newspaper form of the story entitled *In Old Chicago*, each proof sheet consisting of a separate chapter and each bearing a separate copyright notice. The District Court found that "the sheets are printed on one side only; each page has a separate copyright notice, and a résumé of the preceding pages; the statement "To be continued" is used at the end of the chapters; there is an absence of pagination; different grades of paper are used * * *" and "it is apparent from the face" of the material that "the purpose was to have it published in installments in periodicals." Prior to December 30, 1937 these twenty separate proof sheets were bound together in a paper cover and offered for sale to the public on December 30, 1937 with notice of copyright. This "publication" was found by the District Court to have been made "as a requisite for bringing suit to enforce registration." This appears further from the fact that the first chapter of the serialization appeared in published newspaper form four days later on January 3, 1938, but particularly from the fact that registration had been refused in two similar cases for reasons identical with those of the case at bar and for the further reason that the form of the copyright notice did not comply with the requirements of the act.

On January 13, 1938 the appellee deposited in the Copyright Office two copies of this material, applied for the registration of claim to copyright in this aggregation of copyrighted proof sheets and tendered \$2 in payment of the registration fee. At that time ten chapters had already appeared in one newspaper before application for registration was made. The Register, relying in part on the wording of the

Copyright Act, refused to register the material in question as a book, on the ground that it consisted of twenty page proof copies of separate pages, to each of which was affixed a copyright notice intended for publication in a newspaper or newspapers.

Further, relying on the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States⁶ which had held that, for the purpose of evading the payment of higher postage rates under the postal laws, a book could not be transformed into a periodical by changing its covers and calling it a periodical, the Register of Copyrights concluded that for the purpose of what, in his opinion, constituted an evasion of the payment of registration fees, as well as an evasion of the deposit required by Section 12, twenty separate page proof contributions to newspapers could not be converted into a book for the purposes of the Copyright Act.

He further refused to register it, on the ground that, assuming it for the sake of argument to be a book within the meaning of the Copyright Act, it was not registrable as such because it did not constitute a complete copy of the best edition of a book within the meaning of Section 12 of the Copyright Act. He felt that when Congress, having in mind the enrichment of its Library, provided in Section 12 that in the case of books the deposits should take the form of "two complete copies of the best edition thereof," it did not mean "two complete copies of page proof thereof."

In other words, registration of this material as a book was refused because the Register felt that, if deposits of page proof material were accepted, he would be reading into Section 12 and Section 59 of the Copyright Act a provision manifestly opposed to the intention of Congress, as well as to the terms of the act; and finally, such action on his part necessarily would result in seriously jeopardizing the Library copyright collections.

As stated in the Government's brief,

The only difference which the [District] Court found between the material in question and page proof of contributions to periodicals was that "the sheets of page proof are bound together in the form of a book." (Fdg. 4, R. 20.)

The fact that a decision has been rendered by a court of high repute, the effect of which is to hold that deposits in the nature of page proof must in the case of books be accepted by the Register of Copyrights for the enrichment of the Library, is one which it is believed should be very definitely called to your attention, as well as to that of Congress, at this time.

⁶ Under the postal laws, "books are not turned into periodicals by number and sequence," and "magazines are not brought into the third class [books] by having a considerable number of pages stitched together." (*Smith v. Hitchcock*, 226 U. S. at 59; and *Houghton v. Payne*, 194 U. S. 88-104.)

In the brief filed on behalf of the appellant for the government, it was contended that

even if the material in bound form be deemed to constitute a "book," the copies tendered for registration are not the "best edition." The Government submits that such "page proof" is not an "edition" at all within the meaning of the Act * * *. The "edition" deposited must be in a form which in accordance with the purpose manifested in Section 59, may be included in a "library collection" for public use, and material in a form not intended for public use and published for the sole purpose of obtaining registration is therefore not an "edition" within the meaning of the Act. (p. 25)

These observations were, of course, addressed to the provision in Section 12 that, where applications for registration of claims to copyright in domestic books are involved, the application must be supported by deposits consisting of "two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published." In connection with this contention the court stated:

As for the Government's contention that the copies deposited were not of the best edition, the answer is that they were of the only edition published.

Assuming what seems to be the fact, that the enrichment of the Library of Congress has been for ninety-five years one of the salient features of our copyright legislation, the Library and Patents Committees of Congress may feel called upon to give serious consideration to the issues decided in the case and to certain dicta contained in the opinion.

ATTEMPTS TO ABUSE THE COPYRIGHT ACT

Authorship is at once the begetter and the soul of ownership in literary property, whether viewed from the standpoint of common law or statutory copyright. The principle is recognized in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, in which the authority of Congress to grant copyright under such terms as it sees fit is founded; in the committee report quoted below; in the statute itself⁷; and in the decisions of the federal courts⁸ which have denied the validity of a

⁷ Sec. 2: "That nothing in this Act shall be construed to annul or limit the right of the author or proprietor of an unpublished work, at common law or in equity, to prevent the copying, publication, or use of such unpublished work without his consent . . ."

Sec. 4: "That the works for which copyright may be secured under this Act shall include all the writings of an author."

Sec. 8: "That the author or proprietor of any work made the subject of copyright by this Act, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have copyright for such work under the conditions and for the terms specified in this Act . . ."

⁸ *Jollie v. Jaques, et al.* (Fed. Cases 7437), 1852; *Norden v. Oliver Ditson Co., Inc.* (28 USPQ 183) Dist. Court, Dist. Mass., Jan. 9, 1936; *Cooper v. James*, May 16, 1914 (213 Fed. 871); *Arnstein v. Marks Music Corp.*, June 12, 1935 (11 Fed. Supp. 535).

claim of copyright based on an alleged authorship where that authorship was found to be lacking.

In the report⁹ to accompany H. R. 28192, the bill which became the present act, the committee set forth the authority of Congress to pass copyright legislation, as well as the basic purposes of such legislation, in such language as to make the following excerpt a classic:

The Constitution of the United States provides, Article I, Section 8—

“Congress shall have the power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.”

It will be noted that the language of this authority limits the power of Congress by several conditions. The object of all legislation must be (1) to promote science and the useful arts; (2) by securing for limited times to authors the exclusive right to their writings; (3) that the subjects which are to be secured are “the writings of authors.” (p. 6)

* * * * *

The Constitution does not establish copyrights, but provides that Congress shall have the power to grant such rights if it thinks best. Not primarily for the benefit of the author, but primarily for the benefit of the public, such rights are given. Not that any particular class of citizens, however worthy, may benefit, but because the policy is believed to be for the benefit of the great body of the people, in that it will stimulate writing and invention, to give some bonus to authors and inventors.

In enacting a copyright law Congress must consider, as has been already stated, two questions: First, how much will the legislation stimulate the producer and so benefit the public; and, second, how much will the monopoly granted be detrimental to the public? The granting of such exclusive rights, under the proper terms and conditions, confers a benefit upon the public that outweighs the evils of the temporary monopoly. (p. 7)

In furtherance of these purposes, the statute provides for a Copyright Office and for the administration thereof by a Register of Copyrights.¹⁰ Under this statute Congress has plainly laid down the conditions under which registration should be made and a certificate of registration be issued.¹¹ As stated in the committee report

Section 10 explains the method of obtaining registration of the claim to copyright and what must be done before the register of copyrights can issue to the claimant a certificate of registration. (p. 10)

The undersigned has assumed from the time of his incumbency that the administration of the Office shall be accomplished within the limi-

⁹ 60th Cong., 2d Sess., House of Representatives, Report No. 2222—To amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright.

¹⁰ Secs. 47, 48.

¹¹ Sec. 10: “That such person [referring to the phrase in Section 9: ‘any person entitled thereto by this Act may secure copyright’] may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of this Act, including the deposit of copies, and upon such compliance the register of copyrights shall issue to him the certificate provided for in section fifty-five of this Act.”

tations, as well as to the full extent, of the authority conferred upon him by Congress and, taking his cue from the basic purposes of the law as defined in the committee report, has been guided by two rules of conduct—(1) that registration will be made unless he is convinced that he has no authority to permit it; (2) that registration will not consciously be accomplished when he is convinced that registration is forbidden by the act. Registration, when properly accomplished, is an act performed to the direct advantage of the copyright owner, as opposed, temporarily, to the direct interests of individual members of the public, in the sense that it is *prima facie* an official confirmation by the government of the copyright monopoly. When registration is properly denied, such denial is an act which operates as a government affirmation of a public right of unrestricted use in the material involved. Thus there is in the opinion of the undersigned imposed upon him the duty of never consciously losing sight of the interests of the copyright owner on the one hand or those of the public on the other.

Proceeding upon the above premise, the undersigned has been left with no recourse but to deny registration in numerous instances where applications for registration have, in his opinion, constituted examples of attempts to abuse the act and consequently the public interest.

Nor can the Register at any time permit himself consciously to overlook, in connection with the performance of his duties relating to the registration of claims to copyright, the true significance of the deposit requirements of the act, particularly in their application to the Library of Congress and to the use of its collections by those whose needs the Library was designed primarily to meet. During the proceedings of the third session of the Conference on Copyright, at which Dr. Herbert Putnam, while Librarian of Congress, presided and which were held at that Library March 13–16, 1906, at a time when, under the law in force, there was no provision that the deposit required by the act should constitute the best edition, the then Register of Copyrights pointed out the then great difficulty of the Copyright Office in obtaining good copies of copyrighted works. Referring to these observations, Dr. Putnam stated:

It is this difficulty in the administration and experience of the office, in getting what the Government is really intended to get, which would make us disposed to be sure that we would get a really complete and perfect copy of a really creditable edition.

In the "Arguments Before the Committees on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives, Conjointly, on the Bills (S. 6630

and H. R. 19853) To Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Copyright," June 6, 1906, pages 14-15, the Librarian, referring to the conference on copyright from which quotation has been made above, stated *inter alia*:

The original purpose of such deposits was the enrichment of the Library. This is clear from their history, both in this country and abroad. * * * The fact of the deposit has been and will be an integral part of the record, and in times past this could most readily be proved by the copies themselves, the law providing neither for a certificate to the claimant admitting the receipt of the deposit nor an entry in the official record showing it. But hereafter the fact of deposit will be proved by the certificate itself.

These views are reflected throughout the applicable provisions of the statute and the basic purpose of the deposit—the enrichment of the collections of the Library of Congress—is clearly manifested in Section 59. That the deposit shall promptly follow publication is a mandate addressed to the copyright owner of the work, yet the requirement of prompt deposit is being constantly evaded—and therewith the payment of the Copyright Office fees required by the act.

Aside from those of the type above mentioned, there are certain other abuses, the extent and nature of all of which are such that it is believed that they should be brought to your attention, as well as to that of Congress, as a part of this report.

1. Attempts to Avoid Prompt Deposit and the Payment of Copyright Fees

That the purpose of deposits is the enrichment of the Library of Congress has been announced by the highest authority.¹²

Section 12 of the act makes the deposit a mandatory duty on the part of the copyright owner and declares what form it shall take. Section 13 provides for the enforcement of this duty under the pain of a penalty involving a substantial fine, the loss of the copyright claimed and compensation to the Library of Congress for the loss of the work. Section 59 defines the purposes to which the deposits taken over by the Librarian shall be put—their transference to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the Law Library, or their location in the reserve collections of the Library for purposes of sale or exchange, or their transference to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia.

¹² "The penalty for delay clearly specified in section thirteen is adequate for punishment of delinquents and to enforce contributions of desirable books to the Library." (Washingtonian Publishing Co., Inc. v. Pearson, Allen and Van Rees Press, Inc., No. 222, October Term, 1938, 306 U. S. 30, 41); *Joe Mittenthal, Inc. v. Irving Berlin, Inc., et al*, Dist. Ct., S. D., N. Y., March 18, 1923 (291 Fed. 714).

On February 23, 1939, twenty-four days following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *The Washingtonian Publishing Co., Inc. v. Pearson, Allen and Van Rees Press, Inc., et al.*, handed down on January 30 of that year, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 4433) which took into account some of the problems dealt with here. In the course of the hearings held on the bill on March 23, it was said by a member of the Committee, who for years has dealt at first hand with the problems of copyright law, that

the two principal things which inspired the introduction of this measure are that the Library of Congress is primarily for the Congress, and for the information of the Congress and generally for the public. It is important that material be available for the research, inspection, and perusal of Members of Congress frequently with reference to pending legislation, or matters in which they are interested in the pursuit of their official duties, so that unless copies are deposited there is no access to the works. The second consideration was this: That inasmuch as copyright is a monopoly right, granted by the Constitution, and strengthened by statute, they who enjoy the monopoly should, necessarily, pay sufficient sums for the privilege of enjoying that monopoly to carry on the necessary machinery of copyright through the Copyright Office and otherwise.¹³

Further, in connection with the use of the word "promptly," found by the Court in the above case to be ambiguous, it was stated in the hearings that "one purpose of this bill is to correct that ambiguity" (*ibid.*, p. 4).

The bill was, with certain amendments suggested at the hearings, re-introduced on March 24, 1939, under the title, H. R. 5319. It attempted to stimulate prompt deposit by providing that no action could be brought for infringement occurring between the thirtieth day following publication and the date of deposit; and by applying to the case of failure to deposit within six months following publication, the penalties of section 13.

On May 9, 1941 another bill was introduced (H. R. 4703) attempting to stimulate prompt deposit by providing for deposit not later than the date of publication and, further, that no action shall be brought for an infringement occurring between the date of publication and the date of deposit. No further action has been taken on these bills.

• Some of these attempted evasions take the following forms:
(a) The least complex form of attempted evasion to make prompt deposit or to pay the copyright fees required by the Act consists of the refusal to send to the Copyright Office any deposits or applica-

¹³ Hearings before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 76th Cong., 1st Sess., March 23, 1939, p. 3.

tions for registration at all, or until the fact of such failure has in some way become known to the Copyright Office and the recalcitrant copyright owner has been furnished with a request to deposit and register, as preliminary to the issuance by the Register of the formal demand authorized by section 13 in case the request is ignored.

(b) Another type of such attempt is supplied by the case of the author and contributor to monthly issues of periodicals whose contributions are copyrighted in his or her name and who, after having published a dozen or more copyrighted contributions of this type in various issues of the periodical, seeks to obtain registration for a dozen or more works subject to copyright on the payment of a single fee of \$2.00, which section 61 of the act specifically provides shall be the fee to be paid for registration and certification of any one work subject to copyright. In such case there is no attempt to avoid in the end making the deposit provided in the act, but there is an attempt to avoid the making of deposit promptly as prescribed by section 12. If the Register were to concede that, in such instances as are discussed in this paragraph, the copyright owner were at liberty to wait until he had concluded with the publication of twelve or twenty-four articles published in consecutive months before making the deposit of any one of the copies of the periodicals containing such contributions, requests from members of Congress for copies of material published in periodicals could not be filled and the work of the Card Division of the Library would be to that extent hampered. It is understood that, particularly during this time of emergency, it is of the utmost importance that certain types of contributions be received by the authorities interested at the earliest possible moment.

In such a case as that described above, the intention to evade the payment of the fees prescribed by the act seems clear.

(c) Ever since the coming into effect of the act of July 31, 1939, transferring jurisdiction over commercial prints and labels, for the purpose of copyright registration, from the Commissioner of Patents to the Register of Copyrights, strenuous efforts have been directed toward obtaining registration in the Copyright Office of commercial prints and labels as "books" or non-commercial prints. The registration fee for books or non-commercial prints is \$2.00. The registration fee for commercial prints is \$6.00, corresponding to the fee required by statute from 1874 to July 1, 1940, when the Act of July 31, 1939 became effective. This registration fee is specially contained by that act. It thus occurs that the Register is more or less constantly called upon to decide whether material, registration of claim to copyright in which is applied for as a "book," is not in fact

or in law a "print or label published in connection with the sale or advertisement of articles of manufacture" (Act of July 31, 1939, sec. 3). The specimen books transferred to this office from the Patent Office are of the greatest assistance in determining questions which come up in this way, for they serve as precedents, reflecting what in the judgment of the Commissioner of Patents constitute commercial prints and labels.

(d) Steps the result of which would be the evasion, intentional or unintentional, of the deposit provisions are not wholly without their humorous aspect. More than once in the past twelve months the copyright owners of certain works have requested the Library to buy editions of these copyrighted works with two complete copies of the best edition of which the prospective seller was obliged under section 12 to furnish the Library without a drain upon its appropriation and without cost to the American people.

The examples above submitted are no more than straws pointing the direction of the wind. While thousands of copyright owners meet, without urging, the deposit provisions of the statute, thousands certainly do not. This is established by the fact that, in the two fiscal years last past, 5,348 copyrighted works were obtained for the Library of Congress only as the result of formal requests by the Copyright Office. This means that, without any attempt on its part to obtain the information, the Library of Congress has been informed from outside sources, and the Copyright Office has been informed by the Library, of the existence of approximately nine delinquent copyright owners for every working day in the fiscal year. One is inclined to wonder what the answer would have been had either the Library or the Copyright Office been equipped with personnel whose duty it had been to ascertain the extent of the delinquencies in this field.

What the undersigned wishes particularly to call to your attention is that, if Congress desires that the principle which has thus far characterized our copyright legislation—that deposit of copies, and registration of claim to copyright are conditions precedent to complete copyright protection—is to operate as a practical sanction, sections 12 and 13 of the statute must be reinforced by new legislation.

Even assuming that the deposit delinquency of the last fiscal year mentioned above, covering 2,683 copyrighted works, gave a true—instead of a partial—picture of the extent to which the mandatory duty of deposit was evaded during that period, it must follow that the withholding of at least a portion of such works was deliberate. When a publisher has studied the copyright law with sufficient care to know just what to insert by way of copyright notice and just where to put

it in order to make his monopoly stick, it is difficult to assume that, in his perusal of the act, sections 12 and 13 have escaped his attention or that of his counsel.

In 1909 sections 12 and 13 were definitely new legislation. (Report No. 2222, *supra*, p. 374). They materially altered the preceding law. In the opinion of the legislators each section presumably carried an adequate sanction. Under section 12 deposit and registration promptly following publication was made a mandatory duty, but the only legislative sanction for its performance was the provision that, until such performance was effected, no action for infringement could be brought. This was plainly a sanction of inducement, to be followed by the sanction of enforcement set out in section 13. Under this section, if prompt deposit was not effected under section 12, the Register might at any time after publication demand deposit and, on failure to meet the demand, the recalcitrant copyright owner would lose his copyright and be subject to a fine and to the payment to the Library of twice the value of the work.

But, as is shown by the facts heretofore set forth, neither the sanction of section 12 nor that of section 13, nor both taken together, has proved sufficient to reach the mark set by Congress, to wit, deposit and registration of copyrighted works as a condition of the grant of the copyright monopoly, and that fulfillment of this condition shall be a matter of general observance by copyright owners as a whole. Why make "prompt" deposit under section 12, say certain members of the public, if, after their failure to do so has been discovered and demand is made virtually *at any time within the life of the copyright*, they have the right to continue their initial lack of promptness for three months more and then slip the deposit and application in the United States mails and thus avoid paying the penalty prescribed by section 13?

True, Congress provides that the Register of Copyrights may, "at any time after the publication of the work," set the demand period running. But this provision presupposes that the Register shall have knowledge of the existence of the material for which he makes demand. And, in order that the obvious intent of Congress that the obligation of prompt deposit and registration shall be of general observance and application with respect to all copyright owners, the provision presupposes a capacity for omniscience on this point on the part of the Copyright Office which simply does not exist.

To sum up:

The situation as to the enrichment of the Library through copyright deposits is most unsatisfactory both from the factual and legal aspect. The factual situation must depend for its cure upon effec-

tive amendatory legislation. The apparent purpose of Congress that prompt deposit and registration are conditions of the enjoyment of the copyright monopoly "not primarily for the benefit of the author, but primarily for the benefit of the public" (Report 2222, *supra*, p. 374) and shall apply generally to copyright owners as a whole, is not being fulfilled. Evasion of this duty on the part of a large number of the members of the copyrighting public is shown to exist as a matter of official record in this Office, as well as in the records of the Library of Congress. To meet this evil three amendments to the following effect are suggested:

First, an amendment making it obligatory on persons or firms engaged in the business of publishing copyrighted works to furnish both the Librarian of Congress and the Register of Copyrights with a monthly list of copyrighted works published by them.

Under the present set-up it is an established fact that thousands of works are published with copyright notice annually and that annually the duties of deposit and registration are evaded in connection with such publications. What valid objection can those who enjoy the copyright monopoly oppose to informing the government of the monopolies which they unreservedly announce to the public at large by placing a copyright notice on their works? Experience shows that the method provided by the act for furnishing the government with such information—by deposit and registration—has proved markedly inadequate. It should be reinforced by additional legislation which will at least help to carry out the will of the legislators of 1909. The amendment should carry adequate sanctions.

Second, deposit should be required to be made not later than the date of first publication. That was required under the act supplanted by the present statute.¹⁴ There is no hardship in this, for under the present act, where copyright comes into being through the mere fact of publication with notice, adequate deposit is not limited to physical deposit in the Copyright Office, but in the United States mail properly addressed. It is recommended that the deposit provisions be regarded as adequate if deposit is made in foreign mail as well. Congressman Secrest's Bill (H. R. 4703) contains the provision of deposit not later than publication.

Third, sections 12 and 13, even if reinforced by the furnishing to the Library and the Copyright Office of a list of copyright publications above-mentioned, will, of course, not entirely cure the situation. For there will be left a percentage of copyright owners who do not

¹⁴ Report No. 2222, *supra*, p. 374, p. 11.

deposit and who, there is ground to believe, will be likely to remain quiescent until the authorities find out for themselves whether the list has been sent or not. In such cases, where (a) deposit and registration have not been performed, coupled with (b) failure to provide a list of copyrighted publications, the question of whether there has been a wilful evasion of the act would in the great majority of cases hardly be debatable, particularly where this evasion has continued for sufficient length of time following publication to eliminate the probability that failure to meet with statutory requirements is attributable to negligence alone.

A failure to meet both requirements for six months following publication would, in the opinion of the undersigned, constitute the presumption of deliberate refusal to comply with the act which must, it is thought, be regarded as a condition to the imposition of the penalties of section 13, for it is refusal to comply after notice has been factually received by the recalcitrant copyright owner which is penalized in that section. It is believed that a failure to meet both requirements—deposit and the submission of the list of copyrighted publications—should meet with the penalties of section 13, except that loss of copyright should not follow unless the copyright owner is also the author.

2. Attempts to Obtain Registration of Editions of Musical Works in the Public Domain

It may be stated at the outset that any member of the public is free to make any use that he may wish to make of any work in the public domain. He may copy it verbatim or note for note, republish and perform it without asking permission of any man. He may use such work as the basis of creative authorship, but he may not claim copyright in it until the use he makes results in authorship, for the protection afforded by the copyright statute extends only to the writings of "authors." Section 6 of the act specifically provides that compilations or abridgments, adaptations, arrangements, dramatizations, translations or other versions of works in the public domain, or such works if republished with new matter, "shall be regarded as new works subject to copyright under the provisions of this Act." This provision, which operates at once as a grant and as a limitation, must be read in connection with section 4 and section 8, which, by necessary inference if not in express terms, limit copyright protection under the statute to "the writings of authors" and particularly with reference to the provision of section 7 of the act, which states that "no copyright

shall subsist in the original text of any work which is in the public domain."

The problem which confronts the Copyright Office at this time is not the question of registering copyrighted editions of new works resulting from acts of musical authorship based upon works in the public domain. On the contrary, the problem discussed here is the action of the Office on applications for registrations of copyright in editions of classical music of great composers who have long since gone to their reward, where the claim to copyright is based on new editions of the original works as they have come down to us, with occasional changes in isolated measures, or where the changes take the form of fingering, pedaling, added or eliminated marks of expression or the like.

When in the fall of 1937 the attention of the undersigned was first called to a case of this kind, a careful study of all available material having a bearing on the subject was set on foot and is maintained up to this time. Inquiry was also made with respect to office practice, which in this regard to a definite extent did not appear to have kept in step with legal concepts officially expressed.

On several occasions during his incumbency of the position of Register, the undersigned has been informed by the Music Division of the Library that it is extremely difficult and sometimes almost impossible for a resident in this country, except by applying abroad or to the representatives of foreign firms in the United States, to obtain copies of the works of Wagner, Beethoven, Mozart, Rossini, Gounod, Liszt and perhaps scores of other great composers whom it is unnecessary to name, to which the copyright notice provided by the Copyright Act is not attached.

In connection with this whole question an investigation has been undertaken of a very insignificant part of the great mass of material in the Music Division of the Library of Congress in an attempt to obtain some conception of the extent of this particular abuse. A partial picture of the results obtained will be found in the following paragraph. Great care has been taken in connection with the material referred to therein to take only as examples what amount to reproductions of the original work in the public domain. In other words, recognizing the fact that a work which is in the public domain may be lawfully used as the basis for a real arrangement or new version, the examples provided here are not in the nature of such arrangements or new versions. They are to all intent and purposes, as far as the law of copyright is concerned, reproductions of the old work. Nothing which can be justly recognized as a bona fide arrangement or new version—not even a simplified version—has been consciously included

here. It must be borne in mind in connection with the presentation of the material submitted in the following paragraph that no pretense is made that all the so-called "copyrighted" reproductions of these compositions that are contained in the Music Division of the Library of Congress are set out here—or that all existing reproductions "copyrighted" are available in the Music Division.

Since 1874 Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" has been reproduced with copyright notice nine times, the last time in 1935; since 1896 "Frühlingsräuschen" by Sinding, sixteen times, the last time in 1935; since 1890 Paderewski's "Minuet in G," fifteen times, the last time in 1935; since 1892 "La Cinquantaine," by Gabriel Marie, nine times, the last time in 1936; since 1896 Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in C Sharp Minor," Op. 3, No. 2, eighteen times, the last time in 1920; since 1910 "A Maiden's Prayer" by Badarzewska, four times, the last time in 1935; since 1888 Beethoven's "Für Elise," eleven times, the last time in 1917; since 1875 Rubinstein's "Melody in F," sixteen times, the last time in 1935; since 1886 Rubinstein's "Romance in E Flat," Op. 44, No. 1, nine times, the last time in 1913; since 1901 "Con Amore" by Beaumont, eight times, the last time in 1911; since 1886 Schumann's "Träumerei," seven times, the last time in 1935; since 1901 Schumann's "Arabesque," seven times, the last in 1916; since 1898 "To Spring," by Grieg, fourteen times, the last time in 1917; since 1886 Liszt's "Liebesträume," No. 1, five times, the last time in 1911; since 1886 Liszt's "Liebesträume," No. 3, fifteen times, the last time in 1935; since 1867 Chopin's "Nocturne," Op. 9, No. 2, nine times, the last time in 1917; since 1876 "The Two Larks," by Leschetizke, seven times, the last time in 1911; since 1885 Liszt's "Rhapsody No. 2," eleven times, the last time in 1926; since 1883 Tchaikovsky's "Chanson Triste," eight times, the last time in 1936; since 1885 Tchaikovsky's "Barcarolle," ten times, the last time in 1908, since 1892 "The Flatterer," by Chaminade, fifteen times, the last time in 1917; since 1889 Leybach's "Fifth Nocturne," five times, the last time in 1935; since 1884 "Flower Song," by G. Lange, nine times, the last time in 1935.¹⁵

Now, just what is the effect upon the music-loving and music-using public of the United States of the presence of the copyright notice on a musical classic, let us say Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata"? That copyright notice, when placed upon a published edition of such work, conveys the message to all persons other than the alleged copyright owner, that, without his permission, they cannot copy this

¹⁵ A file dealing with later material consisting of the correspondence and exhibits in cases of the above nature is being maintained in this Office.

music; they cannot adapt it; they cannot arrange it; they cannot play it in public for profit; they cannot print it, reprint it, publish it or vend it or make any setting of it of any kind. As a matter of fact and law, every citizen of the United States has a legal right to do those things with this music which this copyright notice tells him, by implication, that he may not do. By such copyright notice affixed to the material which is in the public domain, he is effectively "scared off." Before any of the uses above mentioned are made by him, he feels that, in order to enjoy such use, he shall have to apply to the alleged copyright owner for permission to do so. By virtue of the imprint of the copyright notice on music in the public domain, which the alleged copyright owner may have had no right to affix, with the intention of placing the work on the market,¹⁶ every other member of the American public is warned against the use of the material which he has every legal right to make.

It may be suggested that whether or not the public is victimized by such a process is no concern of the Copyright Office. Possibly, but the Copyright Office is definitely of the opinion that it is a matter of vital concern to the American public and to its representatives in Congress. In any event, it becomes of very definite concern to the Copyright Office when the alleged copyright owners seek to obtain government sanction of their attempted monopoly through registration of claim to copyright in what appears to have long ceased to belong to anyone but the people, and through the issuance of certificates of registration over the signature of the Register of Copyrights.

As far back as 1852, when the case of *Jollie v. Jaques et al* (Fed. Cases 7437) was decided by Judge Nelson of the Circuit Court in construing the Copyright Act of August 10, 1846, the court, recognizing the fact that intellectual creation is the basic foundation of copyright, as well as that works in the public domain are available to serve as a basis for a new intellectual creation, stood foursquare on the proposition that such a creation, in order to support a claim of copyright therein, must "be substantially a new and original work; and not a copy of a piece already produced, with additions and variations, which a writer of music with experience and skill might readily make." The authority of this ruling has been steadily recognized in subsequent decisions including several rendered under the present act. The gist of the modern decisions is that copyright cannot exist where the alleged

¹⁶ Section 29 of the Copyright Act: "Any person who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country * * * shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars."

“copyright” production based on a work in the public domain remains “the same old tune.”¹⁷

The principle announced in the case of *Jollie v. Jaques* had in 1925 been recognized by the Register of Copyrights at least three years before the effective date of the present act of July 1, 1909. For on December 22, 1925, the then Register, in a letter addressed to an applicant for registration, stated, *inter alia*, that there was no express provision of the Copyright Act to secure copyright in the mere phrasing, editing, fingering or dynamic markings of music, that, with respect to a claim of copyright based upon such editing, etc. made in relation to a musical work, the original music of which is in the public domain

* * * it is not believed that any such claim would be supported if brought to the scrutiny of a court. We know of no decisions which would justify any such opinion.

I will only add to the above that the present attitude of the Copyright Office is exactly what it has been for the last twenty-five years and more. We have again and again called attention to this matter but music publishers have ignored it and continue to file these claims. It seems desirable in view of the proposal for new copyright legislation, that we should accentuate the danger of trusting to any such claims even if recorded in this office, which action is not an expression of opinion as to the validity of the claims.

As far back as 1917—nearly a quarter of a century ago—the rules of the Copyright Office specifically set out that, while adaptations and arrangements may be registered as new works under the provisions of section 6 of the Copyright Act, “mere transpositions into different keys are not provided for in the Copyright Act.” In 1927 this rule was amended to read:

“Adaptations” and “arrangements” may be registered as “new works” under the provisions of Section 6. Mere transpositions into different keys, “editing,” “fingering” or “phrasing” are not provided for in the Copyright Act.

The rule, as thus worded, remained in effect until June 17, 1938, when it was amended to read:

Registration may also be made under this section [referring to section 6] of “works republished with new matter,” but this does not include mere “editing,” “fingering” or “phrasing” which are not provided for in the Copyright Act.

Registration of such material is refused, first, on the ground that it would result in registering as a claim to copyright a claim to material which, in the opinion of the undersigned, is obviously not copyrightable; and that, to make such registration, if adopted as a regular policy, would render the records contained in the Copyright Office a

¹⁷ *Norden v. Oliver Ditson Co., Inc.*; and see *Cooper v. James*; *Arnstein v. Marks Music Corp.* (*supra*, p. 373, note 8.)

“crazy quilt” of claims to material which is copyrightable and material which is not and thus defeat the clear purpose of Congress in its effort to obtain an official record of claims of copyrightable matter. Second, that, in the opinion of the undersigned, if registration were made, this Office, as a branch of the Government of the United States, would consciously render itself a party to misleading the public. Third, that, if such registrations were made, the public could never with security claim to have a free right of user in such classical music in the public domain, for any slight change in fingering or dynamics would serve to create a monopoly, which Congress specifically provided in section 7 could not exist and which, in turn, could be renewed in effect *ad infinitum* by further and similar changes, thereby depriving members of the public of the very benefit which it was the purpose of Congress to confer upon them.

In closing with this subject, it should be observed in justice at least to certain music publishers that, in correspondence with this office, they have contended with great vigor and persistence that they have a right, under the present act, to have such material registered by the Copyright Office. Perhaps no better proof of the sincerity of their conviction is to be found than the fact that they continue to publish it with copyright notice.

3. Attempts to Obtain Registration of Obscene, Seditious or Blasphemous Publications

The Copyright Office is not an office of censorship of public morals. In passing upon applications for registration of such material, the only official interest to be exercised is in deciding the question as to whether or not the material is copyrightable and hence registrable.

A well known authority on copyright has observed that, in determining whether a work is entitled to copyright, the courts take cognizance of the question whether it tends to disturb the public peace, corrupt morals or libel individuals; and that the publication of a seditious, blasphemous, immoral or libelous production is a violation of law, and therefore such a work is not entitled to protection as property (Drone, *The Law of Copyright and Playright*, 181, 182). The principle is an established rule of American copyright jurisprudence. Registration of such material, when its nature is brought to the attention of the examiner in the Copyright Office, is refused. The refusal is based on two grounds—first, that, as the Copyright Office construes the Copyright Act, it is not the intent of Congress that the Register of Copyrights shall consciously record claims of copyright in material

which is obviously uncopyrightable; second, that, for the Copyright Office solemnly to record as copyrightable and to certify material so objectionable from the standpoint of public morals and public policy as to subject the "copyright owner" to the possible penalty of five years' imprisonment and fine of \$5,000, or both, for sending it through the mails, would present the ridiculous spectacle of one entity of the government (the Copyright Office) purporting to protect *in connection with its publication* material which a much more important entity of the government (the Post Office Department) will not permit to be made the subject of publication through the use of the mails (Sec. 598 of the *Postal Laws and Regulations*).

Examples of obscene or subversive material are preserved in the Copyright Office, not as copyright deposits, but in order that they may be available to inspection at the instance of the Patents Committees of the Senate or of the House or any other agency of Congress or of the government interested in ascertaining what is going on.

In the interests of the American printers and book manufacturers and for the enforcement of the manufacturing provision of the Copyright Act, Congress provided in section 17 of the act that "any person who for the purpose of obtaining registration of a claim to copyright shall knowingly make a false affidavit as to his having complied" with the manufacturing provisions shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.

It would seem that, in the interests of public morals and public policy generally, the copyright law should be amended so as to create an equally effective sanction against attempts to obtain registration of obscene, seditious or blasphemous material in the Copyright Office—in other words, that such an attempt knowingly set on foot should constitute a misdemeanor, carrying a fine, imprisonment or both. Such legislation would seem to be all the more desirable at the present time in view of conditions which might well inspire attempts to obtain copyright—and, consequently, registration of claims to copyright—in subversive works.

The only protection against registration and the issuance of certificates of registration with respect to such material is to be found in the examination of books or pamphlets by Copyright Office examiners. However, due to the fact that from 500 to 800 applications come to the Copyright Office daily, it is obvious that the examination of the contents of any work must necessarily be cursory and that such examination as is made cannot constitute an adequate barrier against registration and certification. It is only with respect to works which, as the

result of this type of examination, are found on their face to be clearly obscene or subversive that recommendations adverse to registration can as a rule be made. It follows that works which may contain subversive material escape detection, are duly registered and certified by this Office, with the result that the "copyright owner" can point to the registration and to the certificate of registration in his possession as *prima facie* evidence of governmental approval of his own malfeasance.

There is no method which occurs to the undersigned whereby, under the present set-up of the Office, these attempts at abuse can be wholly eliminated, even with the aid of curative legislation, but it is believed that such legislation would be bound to act as a specific deterrent at the source. Moreover, such an amendment would effectively do away with the possibility of a defense in such cases based on an apparent governmental acquiescence taking the form of registration and certification in cases where such material failed to reflect its inherent vice on its face.

4. Attempts to Obtain Registration on False Information Furnished the Copyright Office

Attention has already been called (*supra*, p. 388) to the fact that, for the purposes of protecting American book manufacturers, the making of false statements in the affidavit setting out the American manufacture is characterized by section 17 of the act as a misdemeanor punishable by fine and loss of copyright.

While, under the above section, Congress established a deterrent against the making of a false affidavit in connection with the statement of facts concerning the American manufacture of a work with respect to which an application for registration of a claim to copyright is submitted, no such deterrent is provided against the making of false representations in connection with statements contained in the body of the application for registration as such. In other words, under the present act an application might be received setting out that the work for which registration of claim to copyright was requested was an original work of author A, although in fact a mere copy of a work in the public domain by an author long since in his grave and hence not subject to copyright at all; and, if the accompanying affidavit contained no false statement in respect to the American manufacture of the copies deposited, no action could be taken against the offender based upon his attempt, successful or otherwise, to impose upon this government and bring about an incorrect

entry as the result of such fraudulent misrepresentations. It would seem that moral turpitude is at least as much a characteristic of a document containing false statements with respect to the supposed right of the claimant to claim registration as it is of a false statement made in the affidavit of American manufacture offered to support the main document.

Such a penal sanction is earnestly recommended in the public interest, for the records of this Office are open to all lawful public uses and the public is entitled to a record of registration of claims of copyright as closely associated to existing conditions of law and fact as the administration of the Copyright Office permits. From this very important aspect it seems that the public is entitled to be guarded, to the extent that the ripe judgment of a wise Congress may dictate, against the recording of false claims of copyright resulting from the submission of false information to the Copyright Office.

To meet this situation, it is recommended that the present act be amended so as to provide adequate legal sanctions directed against the making of false representations to the Copyright Office, either in connection with an application for registration of a claim to copyright or for renewal of copyright, or the recording in this Office of any document whatsoever, and that the amendment should be framed so as to cover two cases—(a) that of any person who shall knowingly present to the Copyright Office in these connections any document containing any false statement, (b) any person, other than the person actually presenting the same to the Copyright Office, who is responsible for the presence in the document of a false statement made with a knowledge of its falsity.

Recommendations to this general effect have already been made to Congress on numerous occasions. I refer to H. R. 10740, H. R. 10976, H. R. 11948, H. R. 12094 and H. R. 12425, all of the 72nd Congress, first session.

5. Apparent Attempts to Avoid the Operation of Section 13 of the Copyright Act

A demand is made upon the copyright owner under section 13. He pays no attention to the demand within the three months period, which section 13 prescribes as the term within which he must act if deposit and registration via the copyright route is to be made. The matter is taken up with the Department of Justice by the Copyright Office and, even when such action is pending, the delinquent, who by operation of law has ceased to have any copyright in the

work in question, sends to the Copyright Office two copies of the work with an application for registration and registration fee, in which application he incorrectly describes himself as the copyright owner of the work. In some instances, undoubtedly this is done because of a lack of familiarity with the act. However, it is very difficult to conceive that, in some cases at least, such action is not intentionally taken, for the demand itself is so worded as fully to warn the copyright owner that, if the demand is not fulfilled within the statutory period, the copyright is lost, and consequently that an application sent to this Office describing the former copyright owner as the present copyright owner of the work contains a statement radically incorrect. No right to register exists, for there is no longer any copyright to be registered. Particular pains have been taken in the Copyright Office to set up machinery to detect the inadequacy of such applications, which on their face appear to be wholly normal and adequate, for registrations made under these circumstances constitute nullities and, if made, would, both on the record books of the Copyright Office, in the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and in the form of certificates which almost invariably accompany registrations, give inaccurate information to the public. When a formal demand is issued, a return receipt is always requested and, as far as the undersigned has any knowledge is invariably received by the Office.

THE NEED OF SPEEDY LEGISLATION TO PRESERVE BY AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 13 AND 17 THE RENEWAL RIGHTS OF AUTHORS

In connection with the preceding numbered heading 5 there is another point which, in the interest of authors and in the interest of a desire to meet the expressed will of Congress, both as reflected in the act and in the statements of the committee which reported the bill which became the present act, calls, in the mind of the undersigned, for prompt remedial legislation.

When the Register is called upon by the Library to obtain the deposit of copyrighted works not yet deposited, he must either make an informal request of the delinquent copyright owner for the deposit of the work and, if the request is ignored, go no further, or proceed with the demand authorized by section 13. That it is his duty to proceed with the demand if it becomes necessary appears unquestionable. If, however, the demand is ignored, section 13 mandatorily provides that "the copyright shall become void."

The fact is that, as a general rule, copyrights are taken out by publishers and not by authors. This being the case, what, in these circumstances, is to become of the renewal rights of the author?

The answer is that they are destroyed—and destroyed, the undersigned believes, in the great majority of cases—to the possible great loss and damage of a perfectly innocent party.

Section 23 of the act—section 24 now having become without effect with the passage of time—provides that, in the great majority of cases, renewal rights can only be enjoyed by the author, his surviving family, kin or estate.

In discussing section 23, the committee which reported the bill which became the present act stated, *inter alia*:

Your committee, after full consideration, decided that it was distinctly to the advantage of the author to preserve the renewal period. It not infrequently happens that the author sells his copyright outright to a publisher for a comparatively small sum. If the work proves to be a great success and lives beyond the term of twenty-eight years, your committee felt that it should be the exclusive right of the author to take the renewal term, and the law should be framed as is the existing law so that he could not be deprived of that right.

The present term of twenty-eight years, with the right of renewal for fourteen years, in many cases is insufficient. The terms, taken together, ought to be long enough to give the author the exclusive right to his work for such a period that there would be no probability of its being taken away from him in his old age, when, perhaps, he needs it the most.¹⁸

The author is the creator of the work. While it is true that copyrights are given,

not primarily for the benefit of the author, but primarily for the benefit of the public * * * Not that any particular class of citizens, however worthy, may benefit, but because the policy is believed to be for the benefit of the great body of people, in that it will stimulate writing and invention, to give some bonus to authors and inventors.¹⁹

the fact that such stimulus is given is solely due to the labor and sweat of the creator of the work. As is seen by the above quotation from the committee's report dealing with renewals, as well as from section 23 of the act, Congress definitely recognized that substantial benefits should reward the efforts of those whose works have lived. And yet, by providing that the copyright owner—who in the great majority of cases is not the author—shall, because of his failure to meet the requirements of the act, not only lose the copyright but that “the copyright shall become void,” it would seem that the statute, in many instances at least, has destroyed with one blow the

¹⁸ Report No. 2222 to accompany H. R. 28192, 60th Cong., 2nd Sess., House of Representatives, p. 14.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* p. 7.

possibility of the enjoyment by the author of those benefits of renewal which Congress in the clearest of terms has intended to preserve in his interest. The author does not transfer his copyright, or the common law right to acquire it, to the assignee of such rights because he wants to but because he must. He must sell his works to live and he must part with them, not on his own terms, but on the terms prescribed by others.

As appears from the Committee report

"It was suggested that the forfeiture of the copyright for failure to deposit copies was too drastic a remedy, but your committee feel that in many cases it will be the only effective remedy * * *"²⁰

At the same time, in view of the unquestioned desire so clearly expressed by the committee to protect the renewal rights of the author, the question may well arise as to whether or not, in reaching the conclusion just quoted immediately above, the committee and the legislators may not for the moment have lost sight of the effect which the voiding of the copyright as the result of a delinquency for which the author—when not the copyright owner—was entirely innocent, might have upon a deserving individual who had committed no delinquency at all. And it seems further a matter of reasonable inquiry as to whether or not the purposes of the committee could not be met by an amendment which, while avoiding the possibility of a loss of renewal on the author's part by eliminating the proviso that "the copyright shall become void," might provide an "effective remedy" by penalizing the delinquent copyright owner for failure to fulfill the demand, with the imposition of a fine of not more than \$1,000 or less than \$500 and the payment to the Library of Congress of twice the amount of the retail price of a copy of the best edition of the work—this amount to be applied by the Librarian of Congress to the acquisition of two copies of the book which is the subject matter of the unfulfilled demand.

Remedial legislation of a similar nature might seem to be called for in connection with section 17. In this section, already referred to (*supra*, p. 388), copyright "shall be forfeited" if the applicant for registration of copyright shall make a false affidavit as to his having complied with the manufacturing requirements set out in section 16. Thus the author who is not the copyright owner stands to lose his renewal rights through the negligence of another with respect to which in the majority of cases the author would be wholly innocent.

²⁰ *Ibid*, p. 11.

COPYRIGHT BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS IN CONGRESS

The following bills, among others, were introduced during the fiscal year, but had not been enacted into law up to June 30, 1941:

S. J. Res. 304. "A joint resolution to define the principle of international reciprocity in the protection of American patents, trade-marks, secret formulas and processes, and copyrights by providing a method for assuring the payments of amounts due to persons in the United States from users thereof in countries restricting international payments from their territories. Introduced November 25, 1940 by Senator Davis, of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. J. Res. 620. Introduced December 5, 1940 by Mr. Sheridan, of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee on Patents. This is identical with S. J. Res. 304.

H. J. Res. 32. "To define the principle of international reciprocity in the protection of American patents, trade-marks, secret formulas and processes, and *copyrights* by providing a method for assuring the payments of amounts due to persons in the United States from users thereof in countries restricting international payments from their territories." Introduced by Mr. Ditter, January 3, 1941; referred to the Committee on Patents. This is also identical with S. J. Res. 304 above.

S. J. Res. 3. Introduced by Senator Davis, January 6, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Identical with S. J. Res. 304 above.

H. J. Res. 73. Introduced by Mr. Ramsay, January 16, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents. Identical with S. J. Res. 304 above.

H. R. 3456. "A Bill to protect the public, sponsors of broadcasting programs, broadcasting stations, performers, and all persons interested in radio from being deprived of the enjoyment by means of radio broadcast of music." Introduced February 18, 1941 by Mr. Martin J. Kennedy, of New York, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. J. Res. 123. Introduced by Mr. Sheridan, February 20, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents. Identical with S. J. Res. 304 above.

On April 15, 1941, hearings were held on this resolution before the Committee on Patents of the House and the same printed for the use of the committee. Further hearings were held before the same committee, beginning June 10, 1941.

H. R. 2598. "A Bill to provide a uniform fee for the registration of copyrights." Introduced by Mr. Lanham, January 22, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 3331. "A Bill to amend section 8 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, as amended, so as to preserve the rights of authors during the present emergency, and for other purposes." Introduced by Mr. Kramer, February 13, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents. Hearings held on April 17 and printed for the use of the committee.

S. 864. Introduced by Senator Bone on February 13, 1941 and referred to the Senate Committee on Patents. Identical with *H. R. 3331* above.

H. R. 3640. "A Bill to amend section 25 of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright', approved March 4, 1909, as amended." Introduced by Mr. Keogh, February 27, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents. Identical with the amended section 25 of the Duffy bill *S. 3047*, 74th Congress, 1st Session which passed the Senate August 7, 1935, with certain amendments. See *Report of Register of Copyrights* for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, page 12, with Bill and Report on pages 41-51.

H. R. 3997. "A Bill to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright', approved March 4, 1909, as amended, and for other purposes." Introduced by Mr. Sacks, March 13, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents.

This bill is based on that of Congressman Daly, *H. R. 4871*, March 8, 1939, reintroduced by Mr. McGranery on May 8, 1940, *H. R. 8160* and again introduced by Mr. McGranery on May 8, 1940 as *H. R. 9703*. The bill amends in important particulars the general Copyright Act, especially by extending copyright to the performer's interpretive rendition of a musical work, and by providing for design copyright in the case of manufactured products other than for motor cars and their accessories. The pending bill, however, (*H. R. 3997*) embodies considerable changes in the provisions on the rights of performing artists.

H. R. 4016. "A Bill to reduce the amount of damages for infringement of copyright of musical compositions in certain hotels and other places." Introduced by Mr. O'Brien, of New York, March 14, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 4486. "A Bill to create five regional national libraries and to amend section 12 of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright,' approved March 4, 1909, and for other purposes." Introduced April 23, 1941 by Mr. Collins, of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

This bill would require the deposit of twelve copies of copyrighted books and periodicals, two for each of the regional libraries provided for, in addition to the two now required for the Library of Congress. (The bill is identical with H. R. 3699, 75th Congress, First Session, also introduced by Mr. Collins, January 26, 1937.)

H. R. 4521. "A Bill to amend section 64 of the copyright law (title 17, U. S. C.) so as to make copies or reproductions of prints and labels available upon payment of the required fee." Introduced by Mr. Kramer, April 24, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 4703. "A Bill to amend sections 12 and 13 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, to secure the prompt deposit of copyrightable material into the Library of Congress and prompt registration of claims of copyright in the Copyright Office, and for other purposes." Introduced by Mr. Secrest, May 9 and referred to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 4826. "A Bill to amend section 8 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, as amended, so as to preserve the rights of authors during the emergency, and for other purposes." Introduced by Mr. Kramer, May 20, 1941 and referred to the Committee on Patents. Similar to H. R. 3331 and S. 864, with changes, especially in the proviso. Reported out from the Committee on Patents May 26. (Report No. 619; passed by the House June 2, and referred to the Senate Committee on Patents, June 3.)

International Copyright Convention

On January 16, 1941, Senator Thomas, of Utah, Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report to accompany Executive E, 73d Congress, 2d Session, recommending the Senate to advise and consent to the International Convention of the Copyright Union as revised and signed at Rome on June 2, 1928 (Executive Report No. 1, 77th Congress, 1st Session).

On February 13 this convention was, at the request of Senator George, recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations (see *Congressional Record*, February 13, 1941, page 1011).

On April 15 and 17 hearings were held on the convention and printed for the use of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. BOUVÉ,
Register of Copyrights

To: ARCHIBALD MACLEISH,
The Librarian of Congress

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, COPYRIGHT OFFICE

EXHIBIT A. *Statement of Gross Receipts, Refunds, Net Receipts and Fees Applied for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941*

Month	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1940				
July.....	\$27,097.82	\$1,288.95	\$25,808.87	\$24,555.60
August.....	27,286.34	1,674.34	25,612.00	25,283.70
September.....	26,963.00	1,168.60	25,794.40	23,313.60
October.....	34,956.51	1,528.31	33,428.20	32,703.50
November.....	29,162.27	1,614.68	27,547.61	28,268.30
December.....	33,933.78	2,937.88	30,995.90	30,764.10
1941				
January.....	35,745.77	1,725.07	34,020.70	31,522.80
February.....	32,232.84	1,534.32	30,698.52	29,471.60
March.....	33,160.62	1,978.08	31,182.54	30,710.30
April.....	31,484.84	1,260.22	30,224.62	32,252.20
May.....	31,066.67	2,020.14	29,006.53	29,989.60
June.....	31,034.89	1,507.05	29,527.84	28,495.30
Total.....	374,125.35	20,277.62	353,847.73	347,430.60
Balance brought forward June 30, 1940.....				\$41,303.06
Gross receipts, fiscal year 1941.....				374,125.35
Total to be accounted for.....				\$415,428.41
Amount refunded.....				\$20,277.62
Copyright fees deposited as miscellaneous receipts during fiscal year, 1941.....				352,260.60
Balance carried to July 1, 1941:				
Balance of fees earned in June 1941 not deposited in Treasury				\$3,495.30
until July 1941.....				12,270.27
Unfinished business.....				27,124.62
Deposit accounts.....				42,890.19
				\$415,428.41

EXHIBIT B. Record of Applied Fees

Month	Registrations of prints & labels, including certificates		Registrations of published works, including certificates		Registrations of unpublished works, including certificates		Registrations of published photos (no certificate)	
	Number	Fees at \$6	Number	Fees at \$2	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees at \$1
1940								
July	154	\$924.00	9,447	\$18,894.00	3,013	\$3,013.00	125	\$125.00
August	310	1,860.00	8,944	17,888.00	3,468	3,468.00	131	131.00
September	175	1,050.00	8,681	17,362.00	3,236	3,236.00	98	98.00
October	583	3,498.00	11,664	23,328.00	3,574	3,574.00	159	159.00
November	919	5,514.00	8,557	17,514.00	3,228	3,228.00	73	73.00
December	941	5,646.00	9,813	19,626.00	3,418	3,418.00	153	153.00
1941								
January	657	3,942.00	10,093	20,186.00	4,588	4,588.00	112	112.00
February	629	3,774.00	9,147	18,294.00	5,216	5,216.00	166	166.00
March	602	3,612.00	9,830	19,660.00	4,963	4,963.00	174	174.00
April	897	5,382.00	10,028	20,056.00	4,261	4,261.00	105	105.00
May	595	3,570.00	9,384	18,768.00	4,130	4,130.00	171	171.00
June	690	4,140.00	9,325	18,650.00	3,358	3,358.00	120	120.00
Total	7,152	42,912.00	115,113	230,226.00	46,453	46,453.00	1,587	1,587.00

Month	Registrations of renewals				Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
	Number	Fees at \$6	Number	Fees at \$1		
1940						
July			592	\$592.00	13,331	\$23,548.00
August	1	\$6.00	531	531.00	13,385	23,884.00
September			662	662.00	12,852	22,408.00
October	1	6.00	737	737.00	16,718	31,302.00
November	3	18.00	833	833.00	13,813	27,180.00
December	2	12.00	765	765.00	15,092	29,620.00
1941						
January			1,027	1,027.00	16,477	29,855.00
February			1,010	1,010.00	16,168	28,460.00
March	2	12.00	921	921.00	16,492	29,342.00
April	2	12.00	921	921.00	16,214	30,737.00
May	7	42.00	1,438	1,438.00	15,725	28,119.00
June	1	12.00	886	886.00	14,380	27,160.00
Total	19	114.00	10,323	10,323.00	180,647	331,615.00

EXHIBIT B. *Record of Applied Fees—Continued*

Month	Copies of record		Assignments and copies		Indexing transfers of proprietorship		Notices of user		Search fees	Total fees applied
	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees	Number	Fees at \$0.10	Number	Fees		
1940										
July.....	65	\$65.00	276	\$720.00	1,046	\$104.60	1	\$1.00	\$117.00	\$24,555.60
August.....	81	81.00	309	936.00	1,497	149.70	81	81.00	152.00	25,283.70
September.....	80	80.00	227	594.00	586	58.60	28	28.00	145.00	23,313.60
October.....	92	92.00	291	924.00	2,005	200.50	23	23.00	162.00	32,703.50
November.....	114	114.00	234	690.00	1,143	114.30	35	35.00	135.00	28,268.30
December.....	83	83.00	233	760.00	961	96.10	48	48.00	157.00	30,764.16
1941										
January.....	126	126.00	283	1,066.00	2,858	285.80	51	51.00	139.00	31,522.80
February.....	90	90.00	278	760.00	896	89.60	28	28.00	144.00	29,571.60
March.....	151	151.00	297	898.00	753	75.30	37	37.00	207.00	30,710.30
April.....	132	132.00	277	1,060.00	742	74.20	26	26.00	223.00	32,252.20
May.....	73	73.00	302	1,138.00	3,686	368.60	74	74.00	217.00	29,989.60
June.....	100	100.00	259	924.00	1,043	104.30	32	32.00	175.00	28,495.30
Total.....	1,187	1,187.00	3,266	10,470.00	17,216	1,721.60	464	464.00	1,973.00	347,430.60

EXHIBIT C. Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, etc., for 44 Fiscal Years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
1898-99	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,441
1901-2	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	
1902-3	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	
1903-4	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	
1916-17	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
1920-21	141,199.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	
1921-22	145,398.26	138,516.15	138,633	3,353	
1922-23	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	10,313	
1923-24	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	
1924-25	173,971.95	166,909.55	165,848	3,154	
1925-26	185,038.29	178,307.20	177,635	11,787	
1926-27	191,375.16	184,727.60	184,000	6,365	
1927-28	201,054.49	195,167.65	193,914	9,914	
1928-29	322,135.82	308,993.80	161,959		31,955
1929-30	336,980.75	327,629.90	172,792	10,833	
1930-31	312,865.41	309,414.30	164,642		8,150
1931-32	284,719.20	280,964.90	151,735		12,907
1932-33	254,754.69	250,995.30	137,424		14,311
1933-34	258,829.53	251,591.50	139,047	1,623	
1934-35	269,348.81	259,881.70	142,031	2,984	
1935-36	203,149.82	285,206.90	156,962	14,931	
1936-37	295,313.24	280,541.40	154,424		2,538
1937-38	326,326.67	298,779.60	166,248	11,824	
1938-39	330,466.37	306,764.40	173,135	6,887	
1939-40	341,061.35	320,082.90	176,997	3,862	
1940-41	347,125.35	347,430.60	180,647	3,650	
Total	7,557,073.77	7,244,079.60	5,894,265		

**EXHIBIT D. Number of Registrations Made During the Last Five
Fiscal Years**

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper-----	12,735	11,976	11,612	11,625	11,244
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc-----	31,187	34,687	33,081	32,708	29,147
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals-----	5,845	13,926	9,843	8,195	7,551
	Total-----	49,767	60,589	54,536	52,528	47,942
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language-----	1,553	2,504	4,086	3,646	3,841
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright-----	565	958	1,122	1,177	1,272
	TOTAL -----	51,885	64,051	59,744	57,351	53,055
B	Periodicals (numbers)-----	42,207	40,173	38,307	39,219	38,053
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses-----	1,362	1,276	1,135	1,034	732
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions-----	5,010	6,450	6,800	7,369	7,176
E	Musical compositions-----	49,135	37,975	40,961	35,334	31,821
F	Maps-----	1,398	1,622	1,566	1,200	1,198
G	Works of art, models, or designs-----	2,187	3,081	3,419	3,330	3,002
H	Reproductions of works of art-----	343	445	130	59	0
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character-----	2,359	2,817	2,863	3,309	2,981
J	Photographs-----	2,411	2,590	3,150	3,174	2,191
KK	Commercial prints and labels-----	7,152				
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations-----	3,058	4,699	3,126	3,010	3,875
L	Motion-picture photoplays-----	822	800	825	873	793
M	Motion pictures not photoplays-----	976	811	932	1,016	958
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels-----	19				
R	Renewals of all other classes-----	10,323	10,207	10,177	9,940	8,589
	TOTAL -----	180,647	176,997	173,135	166,248	154,424

**EXHIBIT E. Number of Articles Deposited During the Last Five
Fiscal Years**

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	25,470	23,952	22,842	22,846	22,350
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	62,276	69,374	66,162	65,416	58,295
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	5,888	13,926	9,843	8,195	7,551
	Total	93,634	107,252	98,847	96,457	88,196
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	1,553	2,505	4,086	3,646	3,841
	(c) English works registered for ad interim copyright	565	958	1,122	1,177	1,272
	Total	95,752	110,715	104,055	101,280	93,309
B	Periodicals	84,214	80,356	76,414	78,498	76,106
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.	1,362	1,277	1,135	1,034	732
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	5,648	7,052	7,525	8,217	7,833
E	Musical compositions	59,369	46,152	49,010	42,624	38,590
F	Maps	2,824	3,242	3,114	2,424	2,396
G	Works of art, models, or designs	2,964	4,014	4,084	3,879	3,227
H	Reproductions of works of art	552	647	177	92	0
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	3,302	3,931	3,813	4,661	4,169
J	Photographs	4,173	4,403	5,544	5,731	4,025
KK	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations	20,068	7,136	5,677	5,118	7,097
& K						
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1,625	1,583	1,638	1,731	1,571
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,884	1,533	1,751	1,945	1,839
	Total	283,737	272,041	263,937	257,234	240,894

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